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Andw Ellicott

HISTORY

OF

ERIE COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES; HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA, STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, ETC., ETC.

By Beers, Whitman, and others.

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PREFACE.

IN entering upon the publication of a history of Erie County, the difficulty and importance of the task were not underestimated by the publishers. A desire for such a work has long existed, a work that would faithfully present a correct, concise and clean record of events, beginning with the Indian tribes that once inhabited the land, thence tracing its history down to the present period.

The burning of the court house, on the 23d of March, 1823, which destroyed the records of the first twenty years after the organization of the county, has ever been a source of annoyance to those tracing the original titles to lands through the names of the first settlers. This work shows where the titles of the lands in Erie County originated, to whom the first sales were made, and the locations of the earliest pioneers, thus supplying many missing links in the fabric of its recorded history.

The book may be said to have had its inception in 1879, when Mr. Benjamin Whitman, having sold the Erie *Observer*, which he had edited since January, 1861, made a number of short tours over the county for the joint purpose of reviving old friendships and settling his outstanding accounts. After one or two trips he commenced writing up a series of articles for the *Observer* under the heading of "County Jaunts," and finding them received with favor, conceived the idea of expanding them into a history of the county. The effort of Mr. Whitman was more to give a plain and correct statement of facts than to indulge in fine writing, for which, it is needless to add, there is little opportunity in a work of this kind. His manuscript was purchased by the publishers, and is mainly embodied in the book.

He was largely aided in the collecting of his matter by Capt. N. W. Russell, whose father, Mr. Hamlin Russell, when on his death bed in 1852, after a residence of half a century in Erie County, said to him, "I have made, a great mistake in not keeping, for the good of future generations, a historical record of the advent and progress of the early settlers. Your retentive memory can yet collect them, and put them in a shape that will be of great use to the inhabitants hereafter. Promise me you will do so." The promise was given, and has been fulfilled to a considerable extent in this work. "In the preparation of the matter," says Mr. Whitman, "Capt. N. W. Russell, of Mill Creek Township, deserves very large credit. His remembrance of early events is remarkable, and to his valuable assistance I owe more than I can express. His frequent sketches on historical subjects, printed in the newspapers, were really the foundation of the book, and in many cases I have not done much more than to elaborate his articles. Mr. Russell has, also, revised all the proof, and vouches for the correctness of the historical matter."

For the convenience of its readers, the book has been divided into five parts. The outline history of the State, contained in Part I, is from the pen

of Prof. Samuel P. Bates, of Meadville. The history of Erie County, included in Part II, was compiled by Mr. Whitman, with the aid of Mr. Russell, as above stated. The history of the city of Erie, in Part III, was written by Mr. R. C. Brown, of Chicago, Ill., excepting Chapter IV, which is from the pen of Mr. F. E. Weakley, of Lebanon, Ohio. The township histories, in Part IV, embrace a portion of the matter furnished by Messrs. Whitman and Russell, with additions by Messrs. F. E. Weakley and J. B. Mansfield; while the biographical sketches in Part V, were collected by a corps of solicitors, and a proof of each sketch submitted by mail to each subject for correction. It is due to Mr. Whitman to add that the township sketches prepared by him were much more full than they appear in the book, the limits to which the publishers were obliged to confine themselves not allowing space for all of his matter.

The publication of such a work, for a patronage limited to a single county, was a hazardous undertaking, and much solicitude was felt by the publishers on this account during the first stages of the enterprise, but whatever their misgivings, they were soon dispelled by the liberal patronage of the people of the county. An earnest effort has been made to render the book reliable and attractive, and to more than fulfill every promise made in the prospectus.

Acknowledgments are due to County, Township, City and Borough officials, old settlers, members of the various professions and to citizens throughout the county, for favors and generous assistance in the preparation of the work.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Table Showing Amount of Anthracite Coal Produced in Each Region Since 1820	119

ERRATA.

Page 214—For "after the last war," read "before the last war."
Page 263—McCullough's mills were built in 1802.
Page 272—The steamboat Walk-in-the-Water was wrecked in 1821.
Page 272—The steamboat Missouri was bought, not built, by Gen. Reed in 1840.
Page 274—The U. S. revenue cutter Benjamin Rush was built in 1828.
Page 293—The block-house referred to as having been built in 1795 stood on Garrison Hill.
Page 324—William Wallace located in Erie in 1798.
Page 332—The name of the first court crier was Daniel Nangle, instead of David Langley.
Page 341—William Hoge was a resident of Washington County.
Page 401—The Democratic vote for Congress in Warren County in 1878 was 821, instead of 1821.
Page 425—For Sylveras E. Webster, County Surveyor, read Cyrenus E. Webster.
Page 429—For David Langley, Court Crier, read Daniel Nangle.
Page 433—The first passenger train came into Erie January 9, 1852.
Page 463—The *Observer* office was the first to introduce a power press, not steam power.
Page 495—For Isaac Miller read Israel Miller.
Page 499—For Daniel Stancliff read Lemuel Stancliff.
Page 500—For Benjamin Colton read Benjamin Collom.
Page 500—John Teel, second, died April 21, 1872.
Page 656—For Benjamin Russell read N. W. and G. J. Russell.
Page 664—For Tract 47 read Tract 247.
Page 664—For Mr. Martin Stough read Mrs. Martin Stough.
Page 675—George W. Reed settled in Waterford in 1810.
Page 679, also 139—The park in Waterford Borough is about a mile from Waterford Station on the P. & E. road, making the distance by rail from Erie about twenty miles.
Page 680—For James Judson read Amos Judson.
Page 732—Rev. Cyrus Dickson completed his college course in 1837.
Page 744—For John M. Kratz read Joseph M. Kratz.

MAP OF ERIE COUNTY PENN.




E R I E
NORTHVILLE
NORTHEAST
N. E. R. R.
NORTH EAST
MOOREHEADVILLE
N.Y. C. & St. L.
HARBOR CREEK
IRVINES RESERVE
Wesleyville
HARBOR CREEK
GREENFIELD
BELLE VALLEY
SIX MILE CREEK P.O.
GREENFIELD P.O.
ST. BONIFACE
HAMMETT P.O.
EAST GREENE P.O.
GREENE
VENANGO
GODARD P.O.
PHILLIPSVILLE
LOWVILLE
WEST GREENE P.O.
WATTSBURG
STATE LINE
MILLTOWN
LAKE PLEASANT P.O.
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R.R.
WATERFORD
WATERFORD
AMITY
CARTER HILL P.O.
WHEELOCK P.O.
WAYNE
HATCH HOLLOW
JUVA P.O.
ERIE R.R.
BEAVER DAM
WAYNE P.O.
CORRY
MORAVIAN GRANT
UNION
UNION
ELGIN
Lovells Station
LEBOEUF
N.Y.P.& O. R.R.
CONCORD
CITY
MILL VILLAGE

PART I.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY SAMUEL P. BATES.

"God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the government that it be well laid at first. - - - - - I do, therefore, desire the Lord's wisdom to guide me, and those that may be concerned with me, that we may do the thing that is truly wise and just."

WILLIAM PENN.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — CORNELIS JACOBSON MEY, 1624-25—WILLIAM VAN HULST, 1625-26—PETER MINUIT, 1626-33—DAVID PETERSEN DE VRIES, 1632-33—WOUTER VAN TWILLER, 1633-38.

IN the early colonization upon the American continent, two motives were principally operative. One was the desire of amassing sudden wealth without great labor, which tempted adventurous spirits to go in search of gold, to trade valueless trinkets to the simple natives for rich furs and skins, and even to seek, amidst the wilds of a tropical forest, for the fountain whose healing waters could restore to man perpetual youth. The other was the cherished purpose of escaping the unjust restrictions of Government, and the hated ban of society against the worship of the Supreme Being according to the honest dictates of conscience, which incited the humble devotees of Christianity to forego the comforts of home, in the midst of the best civilization of the age, and make for themselves a habitation on the shores of a new world, where they might erect altars and do homage to their God in such habiliments as they preferred, and utter praises in such note as seemed to them good. This purpose was also incited by a certain romantic temper, common to the race, especially noticeable in youth, that invites to some uninhabited spot, and Rasselas and Robinson Crusoe-like to begin life anew.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, had felt the heavy hand of persecution for religious opinion's sake. As a gentleman commoner at Oxford, he had been fined, and finally expelled from that venerable seat of learning for non-comformity to the established worship. At home, he was whipped and turned out of doors by a father who thought to reclaim the son to the more certain path of advancement at a licentious court. He was sent to prison by the Mayor of Cork. For seven months he languished in the tower of London, and, finally, to complete his disgrace, he was cast into Newgate with common felons. Upon the accession of James II, to the throne of England, over fourteen hundred persons of the Quaker faith were immured in prisons for a conscientious adherence to their religious convictions. To escape this harassing persecution, and find peace and quietude from this sore proscription, was the moving cause which led Penn and his followers to emigrate to America.

Of all those who have been founders of States in near or distant ages, none have manifested so sincere and disinterested a spirit, nor have been so fair exemplars of the golden rule, and of the Redeemer's sermon on the mount, as William Penn. In his preface to the frame of government of his colony, he says: "The end of government is first to terrify evil-doers; secondly, to cherish those who do well, which gives government a life beyond corruption, and

makes it as durable in the world, as good men shall be. So that government seems to be a part of religion itself, a thing sacred in its institution and end. For, if it does not directly remove the cause, it crushes the effects of evil, and is an emanation of the same Divine power, that is both author and object of pure religion, the difference lying here, that the one is more free and mental, the other more corporal and compulsive in its operations; but that is only to evil-doers, government itself being otherwise as capable of kindness, goodness and charity, as a more private society. They weakly err, who think there is no other use of government than correction, which is the coarsest part of it. Daily experience tells us, that the care and regulation of many other affairs more soft, and daily necessary, make up much the greatest part of government. Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them are they ruined, too. Wherefore, governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad. If it be ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil to their turn. * * * That, therefore, which makes a good constitution, must keep it, men of wisdom and virtue, qualities, that because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth, for which, after ages will owe more to the care and prudence of founders and the successive magistracy, than to their parents for their private patrimonies. * * * We have, therefore, with reverence to God, and good conscience to men, to the best of our skill, contrived and composed the Frame and Laws of this government, viz.: To support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power, that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honorable for their just administration. For liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery."

Though born amidst the seductive arts of the great city, Penn's tastes were rural. He hated the manners of the corrupt court, and delighted in the homely labors and innocent employments of the farm. "The country," he said, "is the philosopher's garden and library, in which he reads and contemplates the power, wisdom and goodness of God. It is his food as well as study, and gives him life as well as learning." And to his wife he said upon taking leave of her in their parting interview: "Let my children be husbandmen, and housewives. It is industrious, healthy, honest, and of good report. This leads to consider the works of God, and diverts the mind from being taken up with vain arts and inventions of a luxurious world. Of cities and towns of concourse, beware. The world is apt to stick close to those who have lived and got wealth there. A country life and estate I love best for my children."

Having thus given some account at the outset of the spirit and purposes of the founder, and the motive which drew him to these shores, it will be in place, before proceeding with the details of the acquisition of territory, and the coming of emigrants for the actual settlement under the name of Pennsylvania, to say something of the aborigines who were found in possession of the soil when first visited by Europeans, of the condition of the surface of the country, and of the previous attempts at settlements before the coming of Penn.

The surface of what is now known as Pennsylvania was, at the time of the coming of the white men, one vast forest of hemlock, and pine, and beech, and oak, unbroken, except by an occasional rocky barren upon the precipitous mountain side, or by a few patches of prairie, which had been reclaimed by annual burnings, and was used by the indolent and simple-minded natives for the culture of a little maize and a few vegetables. The soil, by the annual

accumulations of leaves and abundant growths of forest vegetation, was luxurious, and the trees stood close, and of gigantic size. The streams swarmed with fish, and the forest abounded with game. Where now are cities and hamlets filled with busy populations intent upon the accumulation of wealth, the mastery of knowledge, the pursuits of pleasure, the deer browsed and sipped at the water's edge, and the pheasant drummed his monotonous note. Where now is the glowing furnace from which day and night tongues of flame are bursting, and the busy water wheel sends the shuttle flashing through the loom, half-naked, dusky warriors fashioned their spears with rude implements of stone, and made themselves hooks out of the bones of animals for alluring the finny tribe. Where now are fertile fields, upon which the thrifty farmer turns his furrow, which his neighbor takes up and runs on until it reaches from one end of the broad State to the other, and where are flocks and herds, rejoicing in rich meadows, gladdened by abundant fountains, or reposing at the heated noontide beneath ample shade, not a blow had been struck against the giants of the forest, the soil rested in virgin purity, the streams glided on in majesty, unvexed by wheel and unchoked by device of man.

Where now the long train rushes on with the speed of the wind over plain and mead, across streams and under mountains, awakening the echoes of the hills the long day through, and at the midnight hour screaming out its shrill whistle in fiery defiance, the wild native, with a fox skin wrapped about his loins and a few feathers stuck in his hair, issuing from his rude hut, trotted on in his forest path, followed by his squaw with her infant peering forth from the rough sling at her back, pointed his canoe, fashioned from the barks of the trees, across the deep river, knowing the progress of time only by the rising and setting sun, troubled by no meridians for its index, starting on his way when his nap was ended, and stopping for rest when a spot was reached that pleased his fancy. Where now a swarthy population toils ceaselessly deep down in the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of day in cutting out the material that feeds the fires upon the forge, and gives genial warmth to the lovers as they chat merrily in the luxurious drawing room, not a mine had been opened, and the vast beds of the black diamond rested unsunned beneath the superincumbent mountains, where they had been fashioned by the Creator's hand. Rivers of oil seethed through the impatient and uneasy gases and vast pools and lakes of this pungent, parti-colored fluid, hidden away from the coveting eye of man, guarded well their own secrets. Not a derrick protruded its well-balanced form in the air. Not a drill, with its eager eating tooth descended into the flinty rock. No pipe line diverted the oily tide in a silent, ceaseless current to the ocean's brink. The cities of iron tanks, filled to bursting, had no place amidst the forest solitudes. Oil exchanges, with their vexing puts and calls, shorts and longs, bulls and bears, had not yet come to disturb the equanimity of the red man, as he smoked the pipe of peace at the council fire. Had he once seen the smoke and soot of the new Birmingham of the West, or snuffed the odors of an oil refinery, he would willingly have forfeited his goodly heritage by the forest stream or the deep flowing river, and sought for himself new hunting grounds in less favored regions.

It was an unfortunate circumstance that at the coming of Europeans the territory now known as Pennsylvania was occupied by some of the most bloody and revengeful of the savage tribes. They were known as the Lenni Lenapes, and held sway from the Hudson to the Potomac. A tradition was preserved among them, that in a remote age their ancestors had emigrated eastward from beyond the Mississippi, exterminating as they came the more civilized and peaceful peoples, the Mound-Builders of Ohio and adjacent States, and who

were held among the tribes by whom they were surrounded as the progenitors, the grandfathers or oldest people. They came to be known by Europeans as the Delawares, after the name of the river and its numerous branches along which they principally dwelt. The Monseys or Wolves, another tribe of the Lenapes, dwelt upon the Susquehanna and its tributaries, and, by their warlike disposition, won the credit of being the fiercest of their nation, and the guardians of the door to their council house from the North.

Occupying the greater part of the teritory now known as New York, were the five nations—the Senacas, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, and the Onondagas, which, from their hearty union, acquired great strength and came to exercise a commanding influence. Obtaining firearms of the Dutch at Albany, they repelled the advances of the French from Canada, and by their superiority in numbers and organization, had overcome the Lenapes, and held them for awhile in vassalage. The Tuscaroras, a tribe which had been expelled from their home in North Carolina, were adopted by the Five Nations in 1712, and from this time forward these tribes were known to the English as the Six Nations, called by the Lenapes, Mingoes, and by the French, Iroquois. There was, therefore, properly a United States before the thirteen colonies achieved their independence. The person and character of these tribes were marked. They were above the ordinary stature, erect, bold, and commanding, of great decorum in council, and when aroused showing native eloquence. In warfare, they exhibited all the bloodthirsty, revengeful, cruel instincts of the savage, and for the attainment of their purposes were treacherous and crafty.

The Indian character, as developed by intercourse with Europeans, exhibits some traits that are peculiar While coveting what they saw that pleased them, and thievish to the last degree, they were nevertheless generous. This may be accounted for by their habits. "They held that the game of the forest, the fish of the rivers, and the grass of the field were a common heritage, and free to all who would take the trouble to gather them, and ridiculed the idea of fencing in a meadow." Bancroft says: "The hospitality of the Indian has rarely been questioned. The stranger enters his cabin, by day or by night, without asking leave, and is entertained as freely as a thrush or a blackbird, that regales himself on the luxuries of the fruitful grove. He will take his own rest abroad, that he may give up his own skin or mat of sedge to his guest. Nor is the traveler questioned as to the purpose of his visit. He chooses his own time freely to deliver his message." Penn, who, from frequent intercourse came to know them well, in his letter to the society of Free Traders, says of them: "In liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live; feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulateth like the blood. All parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some Kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land. The pay or presents I made them, were not hoarded by the particular owners, but the neighboring Kings and clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom they should give them. To every King, then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that King subdivideth it in like manner among his dependents, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects, and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the Kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for

little because they want but little, and the reason is a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us. They are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening. Their seats and table are the ground. Since the Europeans came into these parts they are grown great lovers of strong liquors, rum especially, and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep. That is their cry, 'Some more and I will go to sleep;' but when drunk one of the most wretched spectacles in the world."

On the 28th of August, 1609, a little more than a century from the time of the first discovery of the New World by Columbus, Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator, then in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, having been sent out in search of a northwestern passage to the Indies, discovered the mouth of a great bay, since known as Delaware Bay, which he entered and partially explored. But finding the waters shallow, and being satisfied that this was only an arm of the sea which received the waters of a great river, and not a passage to the western ocean, he retired, and, turning the prow of his little craft northward, on the 2d of September, he discovered the river which bears his name, the Hudson, and gave several days to its examination. Not finding a passage to the West, which was the object of his search, he returned to Holland, bearing the evidences of his adventures, and made a full report of his discoveries in which he says, "Of all lands on which I ever set my foot, this is the best for tillage."

A proposition had been made in the States General of Holland to form a West India Company with purposes similar to those of the East India Company; but the conservative element in the Dutch Congress prevailed, and while the Government was unwilling to undertake the risks of an enterprise for which it would be responsible, it was not unwilling to foster private enterprise, and on the 27th of March, 1614, an edict was passed, granting the privileges of trade, in any of its possessions in the New World, during four voyages, founding its right to the territory drained by the Delaware and Hudson upon the discoveries by Hudson. Five vessels were accordingly fitted by a company composed of enterprising merchants of the cities of Amsterdam and Hoorn, which made speedy and prosperous voyages under command of Cornelis Jacobson Mey, bringing back with them fine furs and rich woods, which so excited cupidity that the States General was induced on the 14th of October, 1614, to authorize exclusive trade, for four voyages, extending through three years, in the newly acquired possessions, the edict designating them as New Netherlands.

One of the party of this first enterprise, Cornelis Hendrickson, was left behind with a vessel called the Unrest, which had been built to supply the place of one accidentally burned, in which he proceeded to explore more fully the bay and river Delaware, of which he made report that was read before the States General on the 19th of August, 1616. This report is curious as disclosing the opinions of the first actual explorer in an official capacity: "He hath discovered for his aforesaid masters and directors certain lands, a bay, and three rivers, situate between thirty-eight and forty degrees, and did their trade with the inhabitants, said trade consisting of sables, furs, robes and other skins. He hath found the said country full of trees, to wit, oaks, hickory and pines, which trees were, in some places, covered with vines. He hath

seen in said country bucks and does, turkeys and partridges. He hath found the climate of said country very temperate, judging it to be as temperate as this country, Holland. He also traded for and bought from the inhabitants, the Minquas, three persons, being people belonging to this company, which three persons were employed in the service of the Mohawks and Machicans, giving for them kettles, beads, and merchandise."

This second charter of privileges expired in January, 1618, and during its continuance the knowledge acquired of the country and its resources promised so much of success that the States General was ready to grant broader privileges, and on the 3d of June, 1621, the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, to extend for a period of twenty-four years, with the right of renewal, the capital stock to be open to subscription by all nations, and "privileged to trade and plant colonies in Africa, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, and in America from the Straits of Magellan to the remotest north." The past glories of Holland, though occupying but an insignificant patch of Europe, emboldened its Government to pass edicts for the colonizing and carrying on an exclusive trade with a full half of the entire world, an example of the biting off of more than could be well chewed. But the light of this enterprising people was beginning to pale before the rising glories of the stern race in their sea girt isle across the channel. Dissensions were arising among the able statesmen who had heretofore guided its affairs, and before the periods promised in the original charter of this colonizing company had expired, its supremacy of the sea was successfully resisted, and its exclusive rights and privileges in the New World had to be relinquished.

The principal object in establishing this West India Company was to secure a good dividend upon the capital stock, which was subscribed to by the rich old burgomasters. The fine furs and products of the forests, which had been taken back to Holland, had proved profitable. But it was seen that if this trade was to be permanently secured, in face of the active competition of other nations, and these commodities steadily depended upon, permanent settlements must be provided for. Accordingly, in 1623, a colony of about forty families, embracing a party of Walloons, protestant fugitives from Belgium, sailed for the new province, under the leadership of Cornelis Jacobson Mey and Joriz Tienpont. Soon after their arrival, Mey, who had been invested with the power of Director General of all the territory claimed by the Dutch, seeing, no doubt, the evidences of some permanence on the Hudson, determined to take these honest minded and devoted Walloons to the South River, or Delaware, that he might also gain for his country a foothold there. The testimony of one of the women, Catalina Tricho, who was of the party, is curious, and sheds some light upon this point. "That she came to this province either in the year 1623 or 1624, and that four women came along with her in the same ship, in which Gov. Arien Jorissen came also over, which four women were married at sea, and that they and their husbands stayed about three weeks at this place (Manhattan) and then they with eight seamen more, went in a vessel by orders of the Dutch Governor to Delaware River, and there settled." Ascending the Delaware some fifty miles, Mey landed on the eastern shore near where now is the town of Gloucester, and built a fort which he called Nassau. Having duly installed his little colony, he returned to Manhattan; but beyond the building of the fort, which served as a trading post, this attempt to plant a colony was futile; for these religious zealots, tiring of the solitude in which they were left, after a few months abandoned it, and returned to their associates whom they had left upon the Hudson. Though not successful in establishing a permanent colony upon the

Delaware, ships plied regularly between the fort and Manhattan, and this became the rallying point for the Indians, who brought thither their commodities for trade. At about this time, 1626, the island of Manhattan estimated to contain 22,000 acres, on which now stands the city of New York with its busy population, surrounded by its forests of masts, was bought for the insignificant sum of sixty guilders, about $24, what would now pay for scarcely a square inch of some of that very soil. As an evidence of the thrift which had begun to mark the progress of the colony, it may be stated that the good ship "The Arms of Amsterdam," which bore the intelligence of this fortunate purchase to the assembly of the XIX in Holland, bore also in the language of O'Calaghan, the historian of New Netherland, the "information that the colony was in a most prosperous state, and that the women and the soil were both fruitful. To prove the latter fact, samples of the recent harvest, consisting of wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, were sent forward, together with 8,130 beaver skins, valued at over 45,000 guilders, or nearly $19,000." It is accorded by another historian that this same ship bore also "853½ otter skins, eighty-one mink skins, thirty-six wild cat skins and thirty-four rat skins, with a quantity of oak and hickory timber." From this it may be seen what the commodities were which formed the subjects of trade. Doubtless of wharf rats Holland had enough at home, but the oak and hickory timber came at a time when there was sore need of it.

Finding that the charter of privileges, enacted in 1621, did not give sufficient encouragement and promise of security to actual settlers, further concessions were made in 1629, whereby "all such persons as shall appear and desire the same from the company, shall be acknowledged as Patroons [a sort of feudal lord] of New Netherland, who shall, within the space of four years next after they have given notice to any of the chambers of the company here, or to the Commander or Council there, undertake to plant a colony there of fifty souls, upward of fifteen years old; one-fourth part within one year, and within three years after sending the first, making together four years, the remainder, to the full number of fifty persons, to be shipped from hence, on pain, in case of willful neglect, of being deprived of the privileges obtained." * * "The Patroons, by virtue of their power, shall be permitted, at such places as they shall settle their colonies, to extend their limits four miles along the shore, or two miles on each side of a river, and so far into the country as the situation of the occupiers will permit."

Stimulated by these flattering promises, Goodyn and Bloemmaert, two wealthy and influential citizens, through their agents—Heyser and Coster—secured by purchase from the Indians a tract of land on the western shore, at the mouth of the Delaware, sixteen miles in length along the bay front, and extending sixteen miles back into the country, giving a square of 256 miles. Goodyn immediately gave notice to the company of their intention to plant a colony on their newly acquired territory as patroons. They were joined by an experienced navigator, De Vries, and on the 12th of December, 1630, a vessel, the Walrus, under command of De Vries, was dispatched with a company of settlers and a stock of cattle and farm implements, which arrived safely in the Delaware. De Vries landed about three leagues within the capes, "near the entrance of a fine navigable stream, called the Hoarkill," where he proceeded to build a house, well surrounded with cedar palisades, which served the purpose of fort, lodging house, and trading post. The little settlement, which consisted of about thirty persons, was christened by the high sounding title of Zwanendal—Valley of Swans. In the spring they prepared their fields and planted them, and De Vries returned to Holland, to make report of his proceedings.

But a sad fate awaited the little colony at Zwanendal. In accordance with the custom of European nations, the commandant, on taking possession of the new purchase, erected a post, and affixed thereto a piece of tin on which was traced the arms of Holland and a legend of occupancy. An Indian chieftain, passing that way, attracted by the shining metal, and not understanding the object of the inscription, and not having the fear of their high mightinesses, the States General of Holland before his eyes, tore it down and proceeded to make for himself a tobacco pipe, considering it valuable both by way of ornament and use. When this act of trespass was discovered, it was regarded by the doughty Dutchman as a direct insult to the great State of Holland, and so great an ado was raised over it that the simple minded natives became frightened, believing that their chief had committed a mortal offense, and in the strength and sincerity of their friendship immediately proceeded to dispatch the offending chieftain, and brought the bloody emblems of their deed to the head of the colony. This act excited the anger of the relatives of the murdered man, and in accordance with Indian law, they awaited the chance to take revenge. O'Calaghan gives the following account of this bloody massacre which ensued: "The colony at Zwanendal consisted at this time of thirty-four persons. Of these, thirty-two were one day at work in the fields, while Commissary Hosset remained in charge of the house, where another of the settlers lay sick abed. A large bull dog was chained out of doors. On pretence of selling some furs, three savages entered the house and murdered Hosset and the sick man. They found it not so easy to dispatch the mastiff. It was not until they had pierced him with at least twenty-five arrows that he was destroyed. The men in the fields were then set on, in an equally treacherous manner, under the guise of friendship, and every man of them slain." Thus was a worthless bit of tin the cause of the cutting off and utter extermination of the infant colony.

De Vries was upon the point of returning to Zwanendal when he received intimation of disaster to the settlers. With a large vessel and a yacht, he set sail on the 24th of May, 1632, to carry succor, provided with the means of prosecuting the whale fishery which he had been led to believe might be made very profitable, and of pushing the production of grain and tobacco. On arriving in the Delaware, he fired a signal gun to give notice of his approach. The report echoed through the forest, but, alas! the ears which would have been gladened with the sound were heavy, and no answering salute came from the shore. On landing, he found his house destroyed, the palisades burned, and the skulls and bones of his murdered countrymen bestrewing the earth, sad relics of the little settlement, which had promised so fairly, and warning tokens of the barbarism of the natives.

De Vries knew that he was in no position to attempt to punish the guilty parties, and hence determined to pursue an entirely pacific policy. At his invitation, the Indians gathered in with their chief for a conference. Sitting down in a circle beneath the shadows of the somber forest, their Sachem in the centre, De Vries, without alluding to their previous acts of savagery, concluded with them a treaty of peace and friendship, and presented them in token of ratification, "some duffels, bullets, axes and Nuremburg trinkets."

In place of finding his colony with plenty of provisions for the immediate needs of his party, he could get nothing, and began to be in want. He accordingly sailed up the river in quest of food. The natives were ready with their furs for barter, but they had no supplies of food with which they wished to part. Game, however, was plenty, and wild turkeys were brought in weighing over thirty pounds. One morning after a frosty night, while the little

craft was up the stream, the party was astonished to find the waters frozen over, and their ship fast in the ice. Judging by the mild climate of their own country, Holland, they did not suppose this possible. For several weeks they were held fast without the power to move their floating home. Being in need of a better variety of food than he found it possible to obtain, De Vries sailed away with a part of his followers to Virginia, where he was hospitably entertained by the Governor, who sent a present of goats as a token of friendship to the Dutch Governor at Manhattan. Upon his return to the Delaware, De Vries found that the party he had left behind to prosecute the whale fishery had only taken a few small ones, and these so poor that the amount of oil obtained was insignificant. He had been induced to embark in the enterprise of a settlement here by the glittering prospect of prosecuting the whale fishery along the shore at a great profit. Judging by this experience that the hope of great gains from this source was groundless, and doubtless haunted by a superstitious dread of making their homes amid the relics of the settlers of the previous year, and of plowing fields enriched by their blood who had been so utterly cut off, and a horror of dwelling amongst a people so revengeful and savage, De Vries gathered all together, and taking his entire party with him sailed away to Manhattan and thence home to Holland, abandoning utterly the settlement.

The Dutch still however sought to maintain a foothold upon the Delaware, and a fierce contention having sprung up between the powerful patroons and the Director General, and they having agreed to settle differences by the company authorizing the purchase of the claims of the patroons, those upon the Delaware were sold for 15,600 guilders. Fort Nassau was accordingly re-occupied and manned with a small military force, and when a party from Connecticut Colony came, under one Holmes to make a settlement upon the Delaware, the Dutch at Nassau were found too strong to be subdued, and Holmes and his party were compelled to surrender, and were sent as prisoners of war to Manhattan.

CHAPTER II.

Sir William Keift, 1638–47—Peter Minuit, 1638–41—Peter Hollandaer, 1641–43—John Printz, 1643–53—Peter Stuyvesant, 1647–64—John Pappagoya, 1653–54—John Claude Rysingh, 1654–55.

At this period, the throne of Sweden was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, a monarch of the most enlightened views and heroic valor. Seeing the activity of surrounding nations in sending out colonies, he proposed to his people to found a commonwealth in the New World, not for the mere purpose of gain by trade, but to set up a refuge for the oppressed, a place of religious liberty and happy homes that should prove of advantage to "all oppressed Christendom." Accordingly, a company with ample privileges was incorporated by the Swedish Government, to which the King himself pledged $400,000 of the royal treasure, and men of every rank and nationality were invited to join in the enterprise. Gustavus desired not that his colony should depend upon serfs or slaves to do the rough work. "Slaves cost a great deal, labor with reluctance, and soon perish from hard usage. The Swedish nation is laborious and intelligent, and surely we shall gain more by a free people with wives and children."

In the meantime, the fruits of the reformation in Germany were menaced, and the Swedish monarch determined to unsheath his sword and lead his people to the aid of Protestant faith in the land where its standard had been successfully raised. At the battle of Lützen, where for the cause which he had espoused, a signal victory was gained, the illustrious monarch, in the flower of life, received a mortal wound. Previous to the battle, and while engaged in active preparations for the great struggle, he remembered the interests of his contemplated colony in America, and in a most earnest manner commended the enterprise to the people of Germany.

Oxenstiern, the minister of Gustavus, upon whom the weight of government devolved during the minority of the young daughter, Christina, declared that he was but the executor of the will of the fallen King, and exerted himself to further the interests of a colony which he believed would be favorable to "all Christendom, to Europe, to the whole world." Four years however elapsed before the project was brought to a successful issue. Peter Minuit, who had for a time been Governor of New Netherlands, having been displaced, sought employment in the Swedish company, and was given the command of the first colony. Two vessels, the Key of Calmar and the Griffin, early in the year 1638, with a company of Swedes and Fins, made their way across the stormy Atlantic and arrived safely in the Delaware. They purchased of the Indians the lands from the ocean to the falls of Trenton, and at the mouth of Christina Creek erected a fort which they called Christina, after the name of the youthful Queen of Sweden. The soil was fruitful, the climate mild, and the scenery picturesque. Compared with many parts of Finland and Sweden, it was a Paradise, a name which had been given the point at the entrance of the bay. As tidings of the satisfaction of the first emigrants were borne back to the fatherland, the desire to seek a home in the new country spread rapidly, and the ships sailing were unable to take the many families seeking passage.

The Dutch were in actual possession of Fort Nassau when the Swedes first arrived, and though they continued to hold it and to seek the trade of the Indians, yet the artful Minuit was more than a match for them in Indian barter. William Keift, the Governor of New Netherland, entered a vigorous protest against the encroachments of the Swedes upon Dutch territory, in which he said "this has been our property for many years, occupied with forts and sealed by our blood, which also was done when thou wast in the service of New Netherland, and is therefore well known to thee." But Minuit pushed forward the work upon his fort, regardless of protest, trusting to the respect which the flag of Sweden had inspired in the hands of Banner and Torstensen. For more than a year no tidings were had from Sweden, and no supplies from any source were obtained; and while the fruits of their labors were abundant there were many articles of diet, medicines and apparel, the lack of which they began to sorely feel. So pressing had the want become, that application had been made to the authorities at Manhattan for permission to remove thither with all their effects. But on the very day before that on which they were to embark, a ship from Sweden richly laden with provisions, cattle, seeds and merchandise for barter with the natives came joyfully to their relief, and this, the first permanent settlement on soil where now are the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, was spared. The success and prosperity of the colony during the first few years of its existence was largely due to the skill and policy of Minuit, who preserved the friendship of the natives, avoided an open conflict with the Dutch, and so prosecuted trade that the Dutch Governor reported to his government that trade had fallen off 30,000 beavers. Minuit

was at the head of the colony for about three years, and died in the midst of the people whom he had led.

Minuit was succeeded in the government by Peter Hollandaer, who had previously gone in charge of a company of emigrants, and who was now, in 1641, commissioned. The goodly lands upon the Delaware were a constant attraction to the eye of the adventurer; a party from Connecticut, under the leadership of Robert Cogswell, came, and squatted without authority upon the site of the present town of Salem, N. J. Another company had proceeded up the river, and, entering the Schuylkill, had planted themselves upon its banks. The settlement of the Swedes, backed as it was by one of the most powerful nations of Europe, the Governor of New Netherland was not disposed to molest; but when these irresponsible wandering adventurers came sailing past their forts and boldly planted themselves upon the most eligible sites and fertile lands in their territory, the Dutch determined to assume a hostile front, and to drive them away. Accordingly, Gen. Jan Jansen Van Ilpendam—his very name was enough to frighten away the emigrants—was sent with two vessels and a military force, who routed the party upon the Schuylkill, destroying their fort and giving them a taste of the punishment that was likely to be meted out to them, if this experiment of trespass was repeated. The Swedes joined the Dutch in breaking up the settlement at Salem and driving away the New England intruders.

In 1642, Hollandaer was succeeded in the government of the Swedish Colony by John Printz, whose instructions for the management of affairs were drawn with much care by the officers of the company in Stockholm. "He was, first of all, to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, and by the advantage of low prices hold their trade. His next care was to cultivate enough grain for the wants of the colonists, and when this was insured, turn his attention to the culture of tobacco, the raising of cattle and sheep of a good species, the culture of the grape, and the raising of silk worms. The manufacture of salt by evaporation, and the search for metals and minerals were to be prosecuted, and inquiry into the establishment of fisheries, with a view to profit, especially the whale fishery, was to be made." It will be seen from these instructions that the far-sighted Swedish statesmen had formed an exalted conception of the resources of the new country, and had figured to themselves great possibilities from its future development. Visions of rich silk products, of the precious metals and gems from its mines, flocks upon a thousand hills that should rival in the softness of their downy fleeces the best products of the Indian looms, and the luscious clusters of the vine that could make glad the palate of the epicure filled their imaginations.

With two vessels, the Stoork and Renown, Printz set sail, and arrived at Fort Christina on the 15th of February, 1643. He was bred to the profession of arms, and was doubtless selected with an eye to his ability to holding possession of the land against the conflict that was likely to arise. He had been a Lieutenant of cavalry, and was withal a man of prodigious proportions, "who weighed," according to De Vries, "upward of 400 pounds, and drank three drinks at every meal." He entertained exalted notions of his dignity as Governor of the colony, and prepared to establish himself in his new dominions with some degree of magnificence. He brought with him from Sweden the bricks to be used for the construction of his royal dwelling. Upon an inspection of the settlement, he detected the inherent weakness of the location of Fort Christina for commanding the navigation of the river, and selected the island of Tinacum for the site of a new fort, called New Gottenburg, which was speedily erected and made strong with huge hemlock logs. In the midst of

the island, he built his royal residence, which was surrounded with trees and shubbery. He erected another fort near the mouth of Salem Creek, called Elsinborg, which he mounted with eight brass twelve-pounders, and garrisoned. Here all ships ascending the river were brought to, and required to await a permit from the Governor before proceeding to their destination. Gen. Van Ilpendam, who had been sent to drive away the intruders from New England, had remained after executing his commission as commandant at Fort Nassau; but having incurred the displeasure of Director Keift, he had been displaced, and was succeeded by Andreas Hudde, a crafty and politic agent of the Dutch Governor, who had no sooner arrived and become settled in his place than a conflict of authority sprang up between himself and the Swedish Governor. Dutch settlers secured a grant of land on the west bank of Delaware, and obtained possession by purchase from the Indians. This procedure kindled the wrath of Printz, who tore down the ensign of the company which had been erected in token of the power of Holland, and declared that he would have pulled down the colors of their High Mightinesses had they been erected on this the Swedish soil. That there might be no mistake about his claim to authority, the testy Governor issued a manifesto to his rival on the opposite bank, in which were these explicit declarations:

"Andreas Hudde! I remind you again, by this written warning, to discontinue the injuries of which you have been guilty against the Royal Majesty of Sweden, my most gracious Queen; against Her Royal Majesty's rights, pretensions, soil and land, without showing the least respect to the Royal Majesty's magnificence, reputation and dignity; and to do so no more, considering how little it would be becoming Her Royal Majesty to bear such gross violence, and what great disasters might originate from it, yea, might be expected. * * * All this I can freely bring forward in my own defense, to exculpate me from all future calamities, of which we give you a warning, and place it at your account. Dated New Gothenburg, 3d September, stil, veteri 1646."

It will be noted from the repetition of the high sounding epithets applied to the Queen, that Printz had a very exalted idea of his own position as the Vicegerent of the Swedish monarch. Hudde responded, saying in reply: "The place we possess we hold in just deed, perhaps before the name of South River was heard of in Sweden." This paper, upon its presentation, Printz flung to the ground in contempt, and when the messenger, who bore it, demanded an answer, Printz unceremoniously threw him out doors, and seizing a gun would have dispatched the Dutchman had he not been arrested; and whenever any of Hudde's men visited Tinicum they were sure to be abused, and frequently came back "bloody and bruised." Hudde urged rights acquired by prior possession, but Printz answered: "The devil was the oldest possessor in hell, yet he, notwithstanding, would sometimes admit a younger one." A vessel which had come to the Delaware from Manhattan with goods to barter to the Indians, was brought to, and ordered away. In vain did Hudde plead the rights acquired by previous possession, and finally treaty obligations existing between the two nations. Printz was inexorable, and peremptorily ordered the skipper away, and as his ship was not provided with the means of fighting its way up past the frowning battlements of Fort Elsinborg, his only alternative was to return to Manhattan and report the result to his employers.

Peter Stuyvesant, a man of a good share of native talent and force of character, succeeded to the chief authority over New Netherland in May, 1647. The affairs of his colony were not in an encouraging condition. The New England colonies were crowding upon him from the north and east, and the

Swedes upon the South River were occupying the territory which the Dutch for many years previous to the coming of Christina's colony had claimed. Amid the thickening complications, Stuyvesant had need of all his power of argument and executive skill. He entered into negotiations with the New England colonies for a peaceful settlement of their difficulties, getting the very best terms he could, without resorting to force; for, said his superiors, the officers of the company in Holland, who had an eye to dividends, "War cannot be for our advantage; the New England people are too powerful for us." A pacific policy was also preserved toward the Swedes. Hudde was retained at the head of Dutch affairs upon the Delaware, and he was required to make full reports of everything that was transpiring there in order that a clear insight might be gained of the policy likely to be pursued. Stuyvesant was entirely too shrewd a politician for the choleric Printz. He recommended to the company to plant a Dutch colony on the site of Zwanendal at the mouth of the river, another on the opposite bank, which, if effectually done, would command its navigation; and a third on the upper waters at Beversreede, which would intercept the intercourse of the native population. By this course of active colonizing, Stuyvesant rightly calculated that the Swedish power would be circumscribed, and finally, upon a favorable occasion, be crushed out.

Stuyvesant, that he might ascertain the nature and extent of the Swedish claims to the country, and examine into the complaints that were pouring in upon him of wrongs and indignities suffered by the Dutch at the hands of the Swedish power, in 1651 determined to visit the Delaware in his official capacity. He evidently went in some state, and Printz, who was doubtless impressed with the condecension of the Governor of all New Netherland in thus coming, was put upon his good behavior. Stuyvesant, by his address, got completely on the blind side of the Swedish chief, maintaining the garb of friendship and brotherly good-will, and insisting that the discussion of rights should be carried on in a peaceful and friendly manner, for we are informed that they mutually promised "not to commit any hostile or vexatious acts against one another, but to maintain together all neighborly friendship and correspondence, as good friends and allies are bound to do." Printz was thus, by this agreement, entirely disarmed and placed at a disadvantage; for the Dutch Governor took advantage of the armistice to acquire lands below Fort Christina, where he proceeded to erect a fort only five miles away, which he named Fort Casimir. This gave the Dutch a foothold upon the south bank, and in nearer proximity to the ocean than Fort Christina. Fort Nassau was dismantled and destroyed, as being no longer of use. In a conference with the Swedish Governor, Stuyvesant demanded to see documental proof of his right to exercise authority upon the Delaware, and the compass of the lands to which the Swedish Government laid claim. Printz prepared a statement in which he set out the "Swedish limits wide enough." But Stuyvesant demanded the documents, under the seal of the company, and characterized this writing as a "subterfuge," maintaining by documentary evidence, on his part, the Dutch West India Company's right to the soil.

Printz was great as a blusterer, and preserver of authority when personal abuse and kicks and cuffs could be resorted to without the fear of retaliation; but no match in statecraft for the wily Stuyvesant. To the plea of pre-occupancy he had nothing to answer more than he had already done to Hudde's messenger respecting the government of Hades, and herein was the cause of the Swedes inherently weak. In numbers, too, the Swedes were feeble compared with the Dutch, who had ten times the population. But in diplomacy he had been entirely overreached. Fort Casimir, by its location, rendered

the rival Fort Elsinborg powerless, and under plea that the mosquitoes had become troublesome there, it was abandoned. Discovering, doubtless, that a cloud of complications was thickening over him, which he would be unable with the forces at his commaud to successfully withstand, he asked to be relieved, and, without awaiting an answer to his application, departed for Sweden, leaving his son-in-law, John Pappegoya, who had previously received marks of the royal favor, and been invested with the dignity of Lieutenant Governor, in supreme authority.

The Swedish company had by this time, no doubt, discovered that forcible opposition to Swedish occupancy of the soil upon Delaware was destined soon to come, and accordingly, as a precautionary measure, in November, 1653, the College of Commerce sent John Amundson Besch, with the commission of Captain in the Navy, to superintend the construction of vessels. Upon his arrival, he acquired lands suitable for the purpose of ship-building, and set about laying his keels. He was to have supreme authority over the naval force, and was to act in conjunction with the Governor in protecting the interests of the colony, but in such a manner that neither should decide anything without consulting the other.

On receiving the application of Printz to be relieved, the company appointed John Claude Rysingh, then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as Vice Director of New Sweden. He was instructed to fortify and extend the Swedish possessions, but without interrupting the friendship existing with the English or Dutch. He was to use his power of persuasion in inducing the latter to give up Fort Casimir, which was regarded as an intrusion upon Swedish possessions, but without resorting to hostilities, as it was better to allow the Dutch to occupy it than to have it fall into the hands of the English, "who are the more powerful, and, of course, the most dangerous in that country." Thus early was the prowess of England foreshadowed. Gov. Rysingh arrived in the Delaware, on the last day of May, 1654, and immediately demanded the surrender of Fort Casimir. Adriaen Van Tienhoven, an aide-de-camp on the staff of the Dutch commandant of the fort, was sent on board the vessel to demand of Gov. Rysingh by what right he claimed to dispossess the rightful occupants; but the Governor was not disposed to discuss the matter, and immediately landed a party and took possession without more opposition than wordy protests, the Dutch Governor saying, when called on to make defense, "What can I do? there is no powder." Rysingh, however, in justification of his course, stated to Teinhoven, after he had gained possession of the fort, that he was acting under orders from the crown of Sweden, whose embassador at the Dutch Court, when remonstrating against the action of Gov. Stuyvesant in erecting and manning Fort Casimir had been assured, by the State's General and the offices of the West India Company, that they had not authorized the erection of this fort on Swedish soil, saying, "if our people are in your Excellency's way, drive them off." "Thereupon the Swedish Governor slapped Van Teinhoven on the breast, and said, 'Go! tell your Governor that.'" As the capture was made on Trinity Sunday, the name was changed from Fort Casimir to Fort Trinity.

Thus were the instructions of the new Governor, not to resort to force, but to secure possession of the fort by negotiation, complied with, but by a forced interpretation. For, although he had not actually come to battle, for the very good reason that the Dutch had no powder, and were not disposed to use their fists against fire arms, which the Swedes brandished freely, yet, in making his demand for the fort, he had put on the stern aspect of war.

Stuyvesant, on learning of the loss of Fort Casimir, sent a messenger to the

Delaware to invite Gov. Rysingh to come to Manhattan to hold friendly conference upon the subject of their difficulties. This Rysingh refused to do, and the Dutch Governor, probably desiring instructions from the home Government before proceeding to extremities, made a voyage to the West Indies for the purpose of arranging favorable regulations of trade with the colonies, though without the instructions, or even the knowledge of the States-General. Cromwell, who was now at the head of the English nation, by the policy of his agents, rendered this embassy of Stuyvesant abortive.

As soon as information of the conduct of Rysingh at Zwanendal was known in Holland, the company lost no time in disclaiming the representations which he had made of its willingness to have the fort turned over to the Swedes, and immediately took measures for restoring it and wholly dispossessing the Swedes of lands upon the Delaware. On the 16th of November, 1655, the company ordered Stuyvesant "to exert every nerve to avenge the insult, by not only replacing matters on the Delaware in their former position, but by driving the Swedes from every side of the river," though they subsequently modified this order in such manner as to allow the Swedes, after Fort Casimir had been taken, "to hold the land on which Fort Christina is built," with a garden to cultivate tobacco, because it appears that they had made the purchase with the previous knowledge of the company, thus manifesting a disinclination to involve Holland in a war with Sweden. "Two armed ships were forthwith commissioned; 'the drum was beaten daily for volunteers' in the streets of Amsterdam; authority was sent out to arm and equip, and if necessary to press into the company's service a sufficient number of ships for the expedition." In the meantime, Gov. Rysingh, who had inaugurated his reign by so bold a stroke of policy, determined to ingratiate himself into the favor of the Indians, who had been soured in disposition by the arbitrary conduct of the passionate Printz. He accordingly sent out on all sides an invitation to the native tribes to assemble on a certain day, by their chiefs and principal men, at the seat of government on Tinicum Island, to brighten the chain of friendship and renew their pledges of faith and good neighborhood.

On the morning of the appointed day, ten grand sachems with their attendants came, and with the formality characteristic of these native tribes, the council opened. Many and bitter were the complaints made against the Swedes for wrongs suffered at their hands, "chief among which was that many of their number had died, plainly pointing, though not explicitly saying it, to the giving of spirituous liquors as the cause." The new Governor had no answer to make to these complaints, being convinced, probably, that they were but too true. Without attempting to excuse or extenuate the past, Rysingh brought forward the numerous presents which he had taken with him from Sweden for the purpose. The sight of the piled-up goods produced a profound impression upon the minds of the native chieftains. They sat apart for conference before making any expression of their feelings. Naaman, the fast friend of the white man, and the most consequential of the warriors, according to Campanius, spoke: "Look," said he, "and see what they have brought to us." So saying, he stroked himself three times down the arm, which, among the Indians, was a token of friendship; afterward he thanked the Swedes on behalf of his people for the presents they had received, and said that friendship should be observed more strictly between them than ever before; that the Swedes and the Indians in Gov. Printz's time were as one body and one heart, striking his breast as he spoke, and that thenceforward they should be as one head; in token of which he took hold of his head with both hands, and made a motion

as if he were tying a knot, and then he made this comparison: "That, as the calabash was round, without any crack, so they should be a compact body without any fissure; and that if any should attempt to do any harm to the Indians, the Swedes should immediately inform them of it; and, on the other hand, the Indians would give immediate notice to the Christians, even if it were in the middle of the night." On this they were answered that that would be indeed a true and lasting friendship, if every one would agree to it; on which they gave a general shout in token of consent. Immediately on this the great guns were fired, which pleased them extremely, and they said, "*Poo, hoo, hoo; mokerick picon,*" that is to say "Hear and believe; the great guns are fired." Rysingh then produced all the treaties which had ever been concluded between them and the Swedes, which were again solemnly confirmed. "When those who had signed the deeds heard their names, they appeared to rejoice, but, when the names were read of those who were dead, they hung their heads in sorrow."

After the first ebulition of feeling had subsided on the part of the Dutch Company at Amsterdam, the winter passed without anything further being done than issuing the order to Stuyvesant to proceed against the Swedes. In the spring, however, a thirty-six-gun brig was obtained from the burgomasters of Amsterdam, which, with four other crafts of varying sizes, was prepared for duty, and the little fleet set sail for New Netherland. Orders were given for immediate action, though Director General Stuyvesant had not returned from the West Indies. Upon the arrival of the vessels at Manhattan, it was announced that "if any lovers of the prosperity and security of the province of New Netherland were inclined to volunteer, or to serve for reasonable wages, they should come forward," and whoever should lose a limb, or be maimed, was assured of a decent compensation. The merchantmen were ordered to furnish two of their crews, and the river boatmen were to be impressed. At this juncture a grave question arose: "Shall the Jews be enlisted?" It was decided in the negative; but in lieu of service, adult male Jews were taxed sixty-five stivers a head per month, to be levied by execution in case of refusal.

Stuyvesant had now arrived from his commercial trip, and made ready for opening the campaign in earnest. A day of prayer and thanksgiving was held to beseech the favor of Heaven upon the enterprise, and on the 5th of September, 1655, with a fleet of seven vessels and some 600 men, Stuyvesant hoisted sail and steered for the Delaware. Arrived before Fort Trinity (Casimir), the Director sent Capt. Smith and a drummer to summon the fort, and ordered a flank movement by a party of fifty picked men to cut off communication with Fort Christina and the headquarters of Gov. Rysingh. Swen Schute, the commandant of the garrison, asked permission to communicate with Rysingh, which was denied, and he was called on to prevent bloodshed. An interview in the valley midway between the fort and the Dutch batteries was held, when Schute asked to send an open letter to Rysingh. This was denied, and for a third time the fort was summoned. Impatient of delay, and in no temper for parley, the great guns were landed and the Dutch force ordered to advance. Schute again asked for a delay until morning, which was granted, as the day was now well spent and the Dutch would be unable to make the necessary preparations to open before morning. Early on the following day, Schute went on board the Dutch flag-ship, the Balance, and agreed to terms of surrender very honorable to his flag. He was permitted to send to Sweden, by the first opportunity, the cannon, nine in number, belonging to the crown of Sweden, to march out of the fort with twelve men, as his body guard, fully accoutered, and colors flying; the common soldiers to wear their side arms. The com-

mandant and other officers were to retain their private property, the muskets belonging to the crown were to be held until sent for, and finally the fort was to be surrendered, with all the cannon, ammunition, materials and other goods belonging to the West India Company. The Dutch entered the fort at noon with all the formality and glorious circumstance of war, and Dominie Megapolensis, Chaplain of the expedition, preached a sermon of thanksgiving on the following Sunday in honor of the great triumph.

While these signal events were transpiring at Casimir, Gov. Rysing, at his royal residence on Tinicum, was in utter ignorance that he was being despoiled of his power. A detachment of nine men had been sent by the Governor to Casimir to re-enforce the garrison, which came unawares upon the Dutch lines, and after a brief skirmish all but two were captured. Upon learning that the fort was invested, Factor Ellswyck was sent with a flag to inquire of the invaders the purpose of their coming. The answer was returned "To recover and retain our property." Rysingh then communicated the hope that they would therewith rest content, and not encroach further upon Swedish territory, having, doubtless, ascertained by this time that the Dutch were too strong for him to make any effectual resistance. Stuyvesant returned an evasive answer, but made ready to march upon Fort Christina. It will be remembered that by the terms of the modified orders given for the reduction of the Swedes, Fort Christina was not to be disturbed. But the Dutch Governor's blood was now up, and he determined to make clean work while the means were in his hands. Discovering that the Dutch were advancing, Rysingh spent the whole night in strengthening the defenses and putting the garrison in position to make a stout resistance. Early on the following day the invaders made their appearance on the opposite bank of Christina Creek, where they threw up defenses and planted their cannon. Forces were landed above the fort, and the place was soon invested on all sides, the vessels, in the meantime, having been brought into the mouth of the creek, their cannon planted west of the fort and on Timber Island. Having thus securely shut up the Governor and his garrison, Stuyvesant summmoned him to surrender. Rysingh could not in honor tamely submit, and at a council of war it was resolved to make a defense and "leave the consequence to be redressed by our gracious superiors." But their supply of powder barely sufficed for one round, and his force consisted of only thirty men. In the meantime, the Dutch soldiery made free with the property of the Swedes without the fort, killing their cattle and invading their homes. "At length the Swedish garrison itself showed symptoms of mutiny. The men were harassed with constant watching, provisions began to fail, many were sick, several had deserted, and Stuyvesant threatened, that, if they held out much longer, to give no quarter." A conference was held which ended by the return of Rysingh to the fort more resolute than ever for defense. Finally Stuyvesant sent in his *ultimatum* and gave twenty-four hours for a final answer, the generous extent of time for consideration evincing the humane disposition of the commander of the invading army, or what is perhaps more probable his own lack of stomach for carnage. Before the expiration of the time allowed, the garrison capitulated, "after a siege of fourteen days, during which, very fortunately, there was a great deal more talking than cannonading, and no blood shed, except those of the goats, poultry and swine, which the Dutch troops laid their hands on. The twenty or thirty Swedes then marched out with their arms; colors flying, matches lighted, drums beating, and fifes playing, and the Dutch took possession of the fort, hauled down the Swedish flag and hoisted their own."

By the terms of capitulation, the Swedes, who wished to remain in the

country, were permitted to do so, on taking the oath of allegiance, and rights of property were to be respected under the sway of Dutch law. Gov. Rysingh, and all others who desired to return to Europe, were furnished passage, and by a secret provision, a loan of £300 Flemish was made to Rysingh, to be refunded on his arrival in Sweden, the cannon and other property belonging to the crown remaining in the hands of the Dutch until the loan was paid. Before withdrawing Stuyvesant offered to deliver over Fort Christina and the lands immediately about it to Rysingh, but this offer was declined with dignity, as the matter had now passed for arbitrament to the courts of the two nations.

The terms of the capitulation were honorable and liberal enough, but the Dutch authorities seem to have exercised little care in carrying out its provisions, or else the discipline in the service must have been very lax. For Rysingh had no sooner arrived at Manhattan, than he entered most vigorous protests against the violations of the provisions of the capitulation to Gov. Stuyvesant. He asserted that the property belonging to the Swedish crown had been left without guard or protection from pillage, and that he himself had not been assigned quarters suited to his dignity. He accused the Dutch with having broken open the church, and taken away all the cordage and sails of a new vessel, with having plundered the villages, Tinnakong, Uplandt, Finland, Printzdorp and other places. "In Christina, the women were violently torn from their houses; whole buildings were destroyed; yea, oxen, cows, hogs and other creatures were butchered day after day; even the horses were not spared, but wantonly shot; the plantations destroyed, and the whole country so desolated that scarce any means were left for the subsistence of the inhabitants." "Your men carried off even my own property," said Rysingh, "with that of my family, and we were left like sheep doomed to the knife, without means of defense against the wild barbarians."

Thus the colony of Swedes and Fins on the South River, which had been planned by and had been the object of solicitude to the great monarch himself, and had received the fostering care of the Swedish Government, came to an end after an existence of a little more than seventeen years—1638–1655. But though it no longer existed as a colony under the government of the crown of Sweden, many of the colonists remained and became the most intelligent and law-abiding citizens, and constituted a vigorous element in the future growth of the State. Some of the best blood of Europe at this period flowed in the veins of the Swedes. "A love for Sweden," says Bancroft, "their dear mother country, the abiding sentiment of loyalty toward its sovereign, continued to distinguish the little band. At Stockholm, they remained for a century the objects of disinterested and generous regard; affection united them in the New World; and a part of their descendants still preserve their altar and their dwellings around the graves of their fathers."

This campaign of Stuyvesant, for the dispossessing of the Swedes of territory upon the Delaware, furnishes Washington Irving subject for some of the most inimitable chapters of broad humor, in his Knickerbocker's New York, to be found in the English language. And yet, in the midst of his side-splitting paragraphs, he indulges in a reflection which is worthy of remembrance. "He who reads attentively will discover the threads of gold which run throughout the web of history, and are invisible to the dull eye of ignorance. * * * By the treacherous surprisal of Fort Casimir, then, did the crafty Swedes enjoy a transient triumph, but drew upon their heads the vengeance of Peter Stuyvesant, who wrested all New Sweden from their hands. By the conquest of New Sweden, Peter Stuyvesant aroused the claims of Lord Balti-

more, who appealed to the cabinet of Great Britain, who subdued the whole province of New Netherlands. By this great achievement, the whole extent of North America, from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, was rendered one entire dependency upon the British crown. But mark the consequence: The hitherto scattered colonies being thus consolidated and having no rival colonies to check or keep them in awe, waxed great and powerful, and finally becoming too strong for the mother country, were enabled to shake off its bonds. But the chain of effects stopped not here; the successful revolution in America produced the sanguinary revolution in France, which produced the puissant Bonaparte, who produced the French despotism."

In March, 1656, the ship "Mercury," with 130 emigrants, arrived, the government at Stockholm having had no intimation of the Dutch conquest. An attempt was made to prevent a landing, and the vessel was ordered to report to Stuyvesant at Manhattan, but the order was disregarded and the colonists debarked and acquired lands. The Swedish Government was not disposed to submit to these high-handed proceedings of the Dutch, and the ministers of the two courts maintained a heated discussion of their differences. Finding the Dutch disposed to hold by force their conquests, the government of Sweden allowed the claim to rest until 1664. In that year, vigorous measures were planned to regain its claims upon the Delaware, and a fleet bearing a military force was dispatched for the purpose. But, having been obliged to put back on account of stress of weather, the enterprise was abandoned.

CHAPTER III.

JOHN PAUL JACQUET, 1655-57—JACOB ALRICHS, 1657-59—GOERAN VAN DYCK, 1657-58—WILLIAM BEEKMAN, 1658-63—ALEXANDER D'HINOYOSSA, 1659-64.

THE colonies upon the Delaware being now under exclusive control of the Dutch, John Paul Jaquet was appointed in November, 1655, as Vice Director, Derck Smidt having exercised authority after the departure of Stuyvesant. The expense of fitting out the expedition for the reduction of the Swedes was sorely felt by the West India Company, which had been obliged to borrow money for the purpose of the city of Amsterdam. In payment of this loan, the company sold to the city all the lands upon the south bank of the Delaware, from the ocean to Christina Creek, reaching back to the lands of the Minquas, which was designated Nieur Amstel. Again was there divided authority upon the Delaware. The government of the new possession was vested in a commission of forty residents of Amsterdam, who appointed Jacob Alrichs as Director, and sent him with a force of forty soldiers and 150 colonists, in three vessels, to assume the government, whereupon Jaquet relinquished authority over this portion of his territory. The company in communicating with Stuyvesant upon the subject of his course in dispossessing the Swedes, after duly considering all the complaints and remonstrances of the Swedish government, approved his conduct, "though they would not have been displeased had such a *formal* capitulation not taken place," adding as a parenthetical explanation of the word formal "what is written is too long preserved, and may be produced when not desired, whereas words not recorded are, in the lapse of time, forgotten, or may be explained away."

Stuyvesant still remained in supreme control over both the colony of the city and the colony of the company, to the immediate governorship of the latter of which, Goeran Van Dyck was appointed. But though settlements in the management of affairs were frequently made, they would not remain settled. There was conflict of authority between Alrichs and Van Dyck. The companies soon found that a grievous system of smuggling had sprung up. After a searching examination into the irregularities by Stuyvesant, who visited the Delaware for the purpose, he recommended the appointment of one general agent who should have charge of all the revenues of both colonies, and William Beekman was accordingly appointed. The company of the city seems not to have been satisfied with the profits of their investment, and accordingly made new regulations to govern settlement, by which larger returns would accrue. This action created discontent among the settlers, and many who were meditating the purchase of lands and the acquisition of homes, determined to go over into Maryland where Lord Baltimore was offering far more liberal terms of settlement. To add to the discomforts of the settlers, "the miasms which the low alluvial soil and the rank and decomposed vegetation of a new country engenders," produced wasting sicknesses. When the planting was completed, and the new soil, for ages undisturbed, had been thoroughly stirred, the rains set in which descended almost continuously, producing fever and ague and dysentery. Scarcely a family escaped the epidemic. Six in the family of Director Alrichs were attacked, and his wife died. New colonists came without provisions, which only added to the distress. "Scarcity of provisions," says O'Calaghan, "naturally followed the failure of the crops; 900 schepels of grain had been sown in the spring. They produced scarcely 600 at harvest. Rye rose to three guilders the bushel; peas to eight guilders the sack; salt was twelve guilders the bushel at New Amsterdam; cheese and butter were not to be had, and when a man journeys he can get nothing but dry bread, or he must take a pot or kettle along with him to cook his victuals." "The place had now got so bad a name that the whole river could not wash it clean." The exactions of the city company upon its colony, not only did not bring increased revenue, but by dispersing the honest colonists, served to notify Lord Baltimore—who had laid claim to the lands upon Delaware, on account of original discovery by Lord De la War, from whom the river takes its name, and from subsequent charter of the British crown, covering territory from the 38th to the 40th degree of latitude—of the weakness of the colonies, and persuade him that now was a favorable opportunity to enforce his claims. Accordingly, Col. Utie, with a number of delegates, was dispatched to demand that the Dutch should quit the place, or declare themselves subjects of Lord Baltimore, adding, "that if they hesitated, they should be responsible for whatever innocent blood might be shed."

Excited discussions ensued between the Dutch authorities and the agents of the Maryland government, and it was finally agreed to refer the matter to Gov. Stuyvesant, who immediately sent Commissioners to the Chesapeake to settle differences, and enter into treaty regulations for the mutual return of fugitives, and dispatched sixty soldiers to the Delaware to assist in preserving order, and resisting the English, should an attempt be made to dispossess the Dutch.

Upon the death of Alrichs, which occurred in 1659, Alexander D'Hinoyossa was appointed Governor of the city colony. The new Governor was a man of good business capacity, and sought to administer the affairs of his colony for the best interests of the settlers, and for increasing the revenues of the company. To further the general prosperity, the company negotiated a new loan

with which to strengthen and improve its resources. This liberal policy had the desired effect. The Swedes, who had settled above on the river, moved down, and acquired homes on the lands of the city colony. The Fins and discontented Dutch, who had gone to Maryland, returned and brought with them some of the English settlers.

Discouraged by the harassing conflicts of authority which seemed interminable, the West India Company transferred all its interests on the east side of the river to the colony of the city, and upon the visit of D'Hinoyossa to Holland in 1663, he secured for himself the entire and exclusive government of the colonies upon the Delaware, being no longer subject to the authority of Stuyvesant.

Encouraged by liberal terms of settlement, and there being now a prospect of stable government, emigrants were attracted thither. A Mennonite community came in a body. "Clergymen were not allowed to join them, nor any 'intractable people such as those in communion with the Roman See, usurious Jews, English stiff-necked Quakers, Puritans, foolhardy believers in the millennium, and obstinate modern pretenders to revelation.'" They were obliged to take an oath never to seek for an office; Magistrates were to receive no compensation, "not even a stiver." The soil and climate were regarded as excellent, and when sufficiently peopled, the country would be the "finest on the face of the globe."

CHAPTER IV.

RICHARD NICHOLS, 1664-67—ROBERT NEEDHAM, 1664-68—FRANCIS LOVELACE, 1667-73—JOHN CARR, 1668-73—ANTHONY COLVE, 1673-74—PETER ALRICHS, 1673-74.

AFFAIRS were scarcely arranged upon the Delaware, and the dawning of a better day for the colonists ushered in, before new complications began to threaten the subversion of the whole Dutch power in America. The English had always claimed the entire Atlantic seaboard. Under Cromwell, the Navigation act was aimed at Dutch interests in the New World. Captain John Scott, who had been an officer in the army of Charles I, having obtained some show of authority from the Governor of Connecticut, had visited the towns upon the west end of Long Island, where was a mixed population of Dutch and English, and where he claimed to have purchased large tracts of land, and had persuaded them to unite under his authority in setting up a government of their own. He visited England and "petitioned the King to be invested with the government of Long Island, or that the people thereof be allowed to choose yearly a Governor and Assistants." By his representation, an inquiry was instituted by the King's council, "as to his majesty's title to the premises; the intrusions of the Dutch; their deportment; management of the country; strength, trade and government; and lastly, of the means necessary to induce or force them to acknowledge the King, or if necessary, to expel them together from the country." The visit of Scott, and his prayer to the King for a grant of Long Island, was the occasion of inaugurating a policy, which resulted in the overthrow of Dutch rule in America. But the attention of English statesmen had for some time been turned to the importance of the territory which the Dutch colonies had occupied, and a belief that Dutch trade in the New World was yielding great returns, stimulated inquiry. James,

Duke of York, brother of the King, who afterward himself became King, was probably at this time the power behind the throne that was urging on action looking to the dispossession of the Dutch. The motive which seemed to actuate him was the acquisition of personal wealth and power. He saw, as he thought, a company of merchants in Amsterdam accumulating great wealth out of these colonies, and he meditated the transfer of this wealth to himself. He was seconded in this project by the powerful influence of Sir George Downing, who had been Envoy at The Hague, under Cromwell, and was now under Charles II. "Keen, bold, subtle, active, and observant, but imperious and unscrupulous, disliking and distrusting the Dutch," he had watched every movement of the company's granted privileges by the States General, and had reported everything to his superiors at home. "The whole bent," says O'Calaghan," of this man's mind was constantly to hold up before the eyes of his countrymen the growing power of Holland and her commercial companies, their immense wealth and ambition, and the danger to England of permitting these to progress onward unchecked."

After giving his testimony before the council, Scott returned to America with a letter from the King recommending his interests to the co-operation and protection of the New England colonies. On arriving in Connecticut, he was commissioned by the Governor of that colony to incorporate Long Island under Connecticut jurisdiction. But the Baptists, Quakers and Mennonites, who formed a considerable part of the population, "dreaded falling into the hands of the Puritans." In a quaint document commencing, "In the behalfe of sum hundreds of English here planted on the west end of Long Island wee address," etc.," they besought Scott to come and settle their difficulties. On his arrival he acquainted them with the fact, till then unknown, that King Charles had granted the island to the Duke of York, who would soon assert his rights. Whereupon the towns of Hemstede, Newwarke, Crafford, Hastings, Folestone and Gravesend, entered into a "combination" as they termed it, resolved to elect deputies to draw up laws, choose magistrates, and empowered Scott to act as their President; in short set up the first independent State in America. Scott immediately set out at the head of 150 men, horse and foot, to subdue the island.

On the 22d of March, 1664, Charles II made a grant of the whole of Long Island, and all the adjoining country at the time in possession of the Dutch, to the Duke of York. Borrowing four men-of-war of the king, James sent them in command of Col. Richard Nicholls, an old officer, with whom was associated Sir Robert Carr, Sir George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, Esq., and a force of 450 men, to dispossess the Dutch. To insure the success of the expedition, letters were addressed to each of the Governors of the New England colonies, enjoining upon them to unite in giving aid by men and material to Nicholls. The fleet sailed directly for Boston, where it was expected, and whence, through one Lord, the Dutch were notified of its coming. The greatest consternation was aroused upon the receipt of this intelligence, and the most active preparations were making for defense. But in the midst of these preparations, notice was received from the Chambers at Amsterdam, doubtless inspired by the English, that " no apprehension of any public enemy or danger from England need be entertained. That the King was only desirous to reduce the colonies to uniformity in church and state, and with this view was dispatching some Commissioners with two or three frigates to New England to introduce Episcopacy in that quarter." Thrown completely off his guard by this announcement, the Director General, Stuyvesant abandoned all preparations for resistance, and indulged in no anticipations of a hostile visitation. Thus

were three full weeks lost in which the colonies might have been put in a very good state of defense.

Nicholls on arriving in American waters, touched at Boston and Connecticut, where some aid was received, and then hastened foward to Manhattan. Stuyvesant had but a day or two before learned of the arrival, and of the hostile intent. Scarcely had he issued orders for bringing out his forces and for fortifying before Nicholls scattered proclamations through the colony promising to protect all who submitted to his Brittanic majesty in the undisturbed possession of their property, and made a formal summons upon Stuyvesant to surrender the country to the King of Great Britain. The Director found that he had an entirely different enemy to treat with from Rysingh, and a few half-armed Swedes and Fins upon the Delaware. Wordy war ensued between the Commissioners and the Director, and the English Governor finding that Stuyvesant not in the temper to yield, landed a body of his soldiers upon the lower end of the island, and ordered Hyde, the commander of the fleet, to lay the frigates broadside before the city. It was a critical moment. Stuyvesant was standing on one of the points of the fort when he saw the frigates approaching. The gunner stood by with burning match, prepared to fire on the fleet, and Stuyvesant seemed on the point of giving the order. But he was restrained, and a further communication was sent to Nicholls, who would listen to nothing short of the full execution of his mission. Still Stuyvesant held out. The inhabitants implored, but rather than surrender "he would be carried a corpse to his grave." The town was, however, in no condition to stand a siege. The powder at the fort would only suffice for one day of active operations. Provisions were scarce. The inhabitants were not disposed to be sacrificed, and the disaffection among them spread to the soldiers. They were overheard muttering, "Now we hope to pepper those devilish traders who have so long salted us; we know where booty is to be found, and where the young women live who wear gold chains."

The Rev. Jannes Myapoleuses seems to have been active in negotiations and opposed to the shedding of blood. A remonstrance drawn by him was finally adopted and signed by the principal men, and presented to the Director General, in which the utter hopelessness of resistance was set forth, and Stuyvesant finally consented to capitulate. Favorable terms were arranged, and Nicholls promised that if it should be finally agreed between the English and Dutch governments that the province should be given over to Dutch rule, he would peacefully yield his authority. Thus without a gun being fired, the English made conquest of the Manhattoes.

Sir Robert Carr, with two frigates and an ample force, was dispatched to the Delaware to reduce the settlements there to English rule. The planters, whether Dutch or Swedes, were to be insured in the peaceable possession of their property, and the magistrates were to be continued in office.

Sailing past the fort, he disseminated among the settlers the news of the surrender of Stuyvesant, and the promises of protection which Nicholls had made use of. But Gov. D'Hinoyossa was not disposed to heed the demand for surrender without a struggle. Whereupon Carr landed his forces and stormed the place. After a fruitless but heroic resistance, in which ten were wounded and three were killed, the Governor was forced to surrender. Thus was the complete subversion of the State's General in America consummated, and the name of New Amsterdam gave place to that of New York, from the name of the English proprietor, James, Duke of York.

The resistance offered by D'Hinoyossa formed a pretext for shameless plunder. Carr, in his report which shows him to have been a lawless fel-

low, says, "Ye soldiers never stoping untill they stormed ye fort, and sae consequently to plundering; the seamen, noe less given to that sport, were quickly within, and have gotton good store of booty." Carr seized the farm of D'Hinoyossa, his brother, John Carr, that of Sheriff Sweringen, and Ensign Stock that of Peter Alrichs. The produce of the land for that year was seized, together with a cargo of goods that was unsold. "Even the inoffensive Mennonists, though non-combatant from principle, did not escape the sack and plunder to which the whole river was subjected by Carr and his marauders. A boat was dispatched to their settlement, which was stripped of everything, to a very naile."

Nicholls, on hearing of the rapacious conduct of his subordinate, visited the Delaware, removed Carr, and placed Robert Needham in command. Previous to dispatching his fleet to America, in June, 1664, the Duke of York had granted to John, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Saltrum in Devon, the territory of New Jersey, bounded substantially as the present State, and this, though but little settled by the Dutch, had been included in the terms of surrender secured by Nicholls. In many ways, he showed himself a man of ability and discretion. He drew up with signal success a body of laws, embracing most of the provisions which had been in force in the English colonies, which were designated the Duke's Laws.

In May, 1667, Col. Francis Lovelace was appointed Governor in place of Nicholls, and soon after taking charge of affairs, drew up regulations for the government of the territory upon the Delaware, and dispatched Capt. John Carr to act there as his Deputy Governor. It was provided that whenever complaint duly sworn to was made, the Governor was to summon "the schout, Hans Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock and Peter Alrichs, or any two of them, as counsellors, to advise him, and determine by the major vote what is just, equitable and necessary in the case in question." It was further provided that all men should be punished in an exemplary manner, though with moderation; that the laws should be frequently communicated to the counsellors, and that in cases of difficulty recourse should be had to the Governor and Council at New York.

In 1668, two murders were perpetrated by Indians, which caused considerable disturbance and alarm throughout the settlements. These capital crimes appear to have been committed while the guilty parties were maddened by liquor. So impressed were the sachems and leading warriors of the baneful effects of strong drink, that they appeared before the Council and besought its authority to utterly prohibit the sale of it to any of their tribes. These requests were repeated, and finally, upon the advice of Peter Alrichs, "the Governor (Lovelace) prohibited, *on pain of death*, the selling of powder, shot and strong liquors to the Indians, and writ to Carr on the occasion to use the utmost vigilance and caution."

The native murderers were not apprehended, as it was difficult to trace them; but the Indians themselves were determined to ferret them out. One was taken and shot to death, who was the chief offender, but the other escaped and was never after heard of. The chiefs summoned their young men, and in presence of the English warned them that such would be the fate of all offenders. Proud justly remarks: "This, at a time when the Indians were numerous and strong and the Europeans few and weak, was a memorable act of justice, and a proof of true friendship to the English, greatly alleviating the fear, for which they had so much reason among savages, in this then wilderness country."

In 1669, a reputed son of the distinguished Swedish General, Connings-

marke, commonly called the Long Fin, with another of his nationality, Henry Coleman, a man of property, and familiar with the language and habits of the Indians, endeavored to incite an insurrection to throw off the English rule and establish the Swedish supremacy. The Long Fin was apprehended, and was condemned to die; but upon reconsideration his sentence was commuted to whipping and to branding with the letter R. He was brought in chains to New York, where he was incarcerated in the Stadt-house for a year, and was then transported to Barbadoes to be sold. Improvements in the modes of administering justice were from time to time introduced. New Castle was made a corporation, to be governed by a Bailiff and six associates. Duties on importations were laid, and Capt. Martin Pringer was appointed to collect and make due returns of them to Gov. Lovelace.

In 1673, the French monarch, Louis XIV, declared war against the Netherlands, and with an army of over 200 000 men moved down upon that devoted country. In conjunction with the land force, the English, with a powerful armament, descended upon the Dutch waters. The aged Du Ruyter and the youthful Van Tromp put boldly to sea to meet the invaders. Three great naval battles were fought upon the Dutch coast on the 7th and 14th of June, and the 6th of August, in which the English forces were finally repulsed and driven from the coast. In the meantime, the inhabitants, abandoning their homes, cut the dikes which held back the sea, and invited inundation. Deeming this a favorable opportunity to regain their possessions wrenched from them in the New World, the Dutch sent a small fleet under Commodores Cornelius Evertse and Jacobus Benkes, to New York, to demand the surrender of all their previous possessions. Gov. Lovelace happened to be absent, and his representative, Capt. John Manning, surrendered with but brief resistance, and the magistrates from Albany, Esopus, East Jersey and Long Island, on being summoned to New York, swore fealty to the returning Dutch power. Anthony Colve, as Governor, was sent to Delaware, where the magistrates hastened to meet him and submit themselves to his authority. Property in the English Government was confiscated; Gov. Lovelace returned to England, and many of the soldiers were carried prisoners to Holland. Before their departure, Commodores Evertse and Benkes, who styled themselves "The honorable and awful council of war, for their high mightinesses, the State's General of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange," commissioned Anthony Colve, a Captain of foot, on the 12th of August, 1673, to be Governor General of "New Netherlands, with all its appendences," and on the 19th of September following, Peter Alrichs, who had manifested his subserviency and his pleasure at the return of Dutch ascendancy, was appointed by Colve Deputy Governor upon the Delaware. A body of laws was drawn up for his instruction, and three courts of justice were established, at New Castle, Chester and Lewistown. Capt. Manning on his return to England was charged with treachery for delivering up the fort at New York without resistance, and was sentenced by a court martial "to have his sword broken over his head in public, before the city hall, and himself rendered incapable of wearing a sword and of serving his Majesty for the future in any public trust in the Government."

But the revolution which had been affected so easily was of short duration. On the 9th of February, 1674, peace was concluded between England and Holland, and in the articles of pacification it was provided "that whatsoever countries, islands, towns, ports, castles or forts, have or shall be taken, on both sides, since the time that the late unhappy war broke out, either in Europe, or elsewhere, shall be restored to the former lord and proprietor, in the same con-

dition they shall be in when the peace itself shall be proclaimed, after which time there shall be no spoil nor plunder of the inhabitants, no demolition of fortifications, nor carrying away of guns, powder, or other military stores which belonged to any castle or port at the time when it was taken." This left no room for controversy about possession. But that there might be no legal bar nor loophole for question of absolute right to his possessions, the Duke of York secured from the King on the 29th of June following, a new patent covering the former grant, and two days thereafter sent Sir Edmund Andros, to possess and govern the country. He arrived at New York and took peaceable possession on the 31st of October, and two days thereafter it was resolved in council to reinstate all the officers upon Delaware as they were at the surrender to the Dutch, except Peter Alrichs, who for his forwardness in yielding his power was relieved. Capt. Edmund Cantwell and William Tom were sent to occupy the fort at New Castle, in the capacities of Deputy Governor and Secretary. In May, 1675, Gov. Andros visited the Delaware, and held court at New Castle "in which orders were made relative to the opening of roads, the regulation of church property and the support of preaching, the prohibition of the sale of liquors to the Indians, and the distillation thereof by the inhabitants." On the 23d of September, 1676, Cantwell was superseded by John Collier, as Vice Governor, when Ephraim Hermans became Secretary.

As was previously observed, Gov. Nicholls, in 1664, made a complete digest of all the laws and usages in force in the English-speaking colonies in America, which were known as the Duke's Laws. That these might now be made the basis of judicature throughout the Duke's possessions, they were, on the 25th of September, 1676, formally proclaimed and published by Gov. Lovelace, with a suitable ordinance introducing them. It may here be observed, that, in the administration of Gov. Hartranft, by act of the Legislature of June 12, 1878, the Duke's Laws were published in a handsome volume, together with the Charter and Laws instituted by Penn, and historical notes covering the early history of the State, under the direction of John B. Linn, Secretary of the commonwealth, edited by Staughton George, Benjamin M. Nead, and Thomas McCamant, from an old copy preserved among the town records of Hempstead, Long Island, the seat of the independent State which had been set up there by John Scott before the coming of Nicholls. The number of taxable male inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, in 1677, for Uplandt and New Castle, was 443, which by the usual estimate of seven to one would give the population 3,101 for this district. Gov. Collier having exceeded his authority by exercising judicial functions, was deposed by Andros, and Capt. Christopher Billop was appointed to succeed him. But the change resulted in little benefit to the colony; for Billop was charged with many irregularities, "taking possession of the fort and turning it into a stable, and the court room above into a hay and fodder loft; debarring the court from sitting in its usual place in the fort, and making use of soldiers for his own private purposes."

The hand of the English Government bore heavily upon the denomination of Christians called Friends or Quakers, and the earnest-minded, conscientious worshipers, uncompromising in their faith, were eager for homes in a land where they should be absolutely free to worship the Supreme Being. Berkeley and Carteret, who had bought New Jersey, were Friends, and the settlements made in their territory were largely of that faith. In 1675, Lord Berkeley sold his undivided half of the province to John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge, also Quakers, and Fenwicke sailed in the Griffith, with a company of Friends who settled at Salem, in West Jersey. Byllinge, having

become involved in debt, made an assignment of his interest for the benefit of his creditors, and William Penn was induced to become trustee jointly with Gowen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas. Penn was a devoted Quaker, and he was of that earnest nature that the interests of his friends and Christian devotees were like his own personal interests. Hence he became zealous in promoting the welfare of the colony. For its orderly government, and that settlers might have assurance of stability in the management of affairs, Penn drew up "Concessions and agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of West New Jersey in America" in forty-four chapters. Foreseeing difficulty from divided authority, Penn secured a division of the province by "a line of partition from the east side of Little Egg Harbor, straight north, through the country to the utmost branch of the Delaware River." Penn's half was called New West Jersey, along the Delaware side, Carteret's New East Jersey along the ocean shore. Penn's purposes and disposition toward the settlers, as the founder of a State, are disclosed by a letter which he wrote at this time to a Friend, Richard Hartshorn, then in America: "We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians; that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent; for we put the power in the people. * * So every man is capable to choose or to be chosen; no man to be arrested, condemned, or molested, in his estate, or liberty, but by twelve men of the neighborhood; no man to lie in prison for debt, but that his estate satisfy, as far as it will go, and he be set at liberty to work; no man to be called in question, or molested for his conscience." Lest any should be induced to leave home and embark in the enterprise of settlement unadvisedly, Penn wrote and published a letter of caution, "That in whomsoever a desire to be concerned in this intended plantation, such would weigh the thing before the Lord, and not headily, or rashly, conclude on any such remove, and that they do not offer violence to the tender love of their near kindred and relations, but soberly, and conscientiously endeavor to obtain their good wills; that whether they go or stay, it may be of good savor before the Lord and good people."

CHAPTER V.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS, 1674–81—EDMUND CANTWELL, 1674–76—JOHN COLLIER, 1676–77—CHRISTOPHER BILLOP, 1677–81.

WILLIAM PENN, as Trustee, and finally as part owner of New Jersey, became much interested in the subject of colonization in America. Many of his people had gone thither, and he had given much prayerful study and meditation to the amelioration of their condition by securing just laws for their government. His imagination pictured the fortunate condition of a State where the law-giver should alone study the happiness of his subjects, and his subjects should be chiefly intent on rendering implicit obedience to just laws. From his experience in the management of the Jerseys, he had doubtless discovered that if he would carry out his ideas of government successfully, he must have a province where his voice would be potential and his will supreme. He accordingly cast about for the acquirement of such a land in the New World.

Penn had doubtless been stimulated in his desires by the very roseate accounts of the beauty and excellence of the country, its salubrity of climate, its

balmy airs, the fertility of its soil, and the abundance of the native fish, flesh and fowl. In 1680, one Malhon Stacy wrote a letter which was largely circulated in England, in which he says: "It is a country that produceth all things for the support and furtherance of man, in a plentiful manner. * * * I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration; their very limbs torn to pieces with weight, most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple tree, from a pippin-kernel, yield a barrel of curious cider; and peaches in such plenty that some people took their carts a peach gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it; they are very delicious fruit, and hang almost like our onions, that are tied on ropes. I have seen and know, this summer, forty bushels of bold wheat of one bushel sown. From May till Michaelmas, great store of very good wild fruits as strawberries, cranberries and hurtleberries, which are like our billberries in England, only far sweeter; the cranberries, much like cherries for color and bigness, which may be kept till fruit comes again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl, and they are better to make tarts of than either gooseberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the Indians in great plenty. My brother Robert had as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts. As for venison and fowls, we have great plenty; we have brought home to our countries by the Indians, seven or eight fat bucks in a day. We went into the river to catch herrings after the Indian fashion. * * * We could have filled a three-bushel sack of as good large herrings as ever I saw. And as to beef and pork, here is great plenty of it, and good sheep. The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat. Indeed, the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country."

The father of William Penn had arisen to distinction in the British Navy. He was sent in Cromwell's time, with a considerable sea and land force, to the West Indies, where he reduced the Island of Jamaica under English rule. At the restoration, he gave in his adhesion to the royal cause. Under James, Duke of York, Admiral Penn commanded the English fleet which descended upon the Dutch coast, and gained a great victory over the combined naval forces led by Van Opdam. For this great service to his country, Penn was knighted, and became a favorite at court, the King and his brother, the Duke, holding him in cherished remembrance. At his death, there was due him from the crown the sum of £16,000, a portion of which he himself had advanced for the sea service. Filled with the romantic idea of colonization, and enamored with the sacred cause of his people, the son, who had come to be regarded with favor for his great father's sake, petitioned King Charles II to grant him, in liquidation of this debt, "a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, bounded east by the Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable." There were conflicting interests at this time which were being warily watched at court. The petition was submitted to the Privy Council, and afterward to the Lords of the committee of plantations. The Duke of York already held the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex. Lord Baltimore held a grant upon the south, with an indefinite northern limit, and the agents of both these territories viewed with a jealous eye any new grant that should in any way trench upon their rights. These claims were fully debated and heard by the Lords, and, being a matter in which the King manifested special interest, the Lord Chief Justice, North, and the Attorney General, Sir William Jones, were consulted both as to the grant itself, and the form or manner of making it. Finally, after a careful study of the whole subject, it was determined by the highest authority in the Government to grant to Penn a larger tract than he had asked

for, and the charter was drawn with unexampled liberality, in unequivocal terms of gift and perpetuity of holding, and with remarkable minuteness of detail, and that Penn should have the advantage of any double meaning conveyed in the instrument, the twenty-third and last section provides: "And, if perchance hereafter any doubt or question should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of any word, clause or sentence contained in this our present charter, we will ordain and command that at all times and in all things such interpretation be made thereof, and allowed in any of our courts whatsoever as shall be adjudged most advantageous and favorable unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns."

It was a joyful day for Penn when he finally reached the consummation of his wishes, and saw himself invested with almost dictatorial power over a country as large as England itself, destined to become a populous empire. But his exultation was tempered with the most devout Christian spirit, fearful lest in the exercise of his great power he might be led to do something that should be displeasing to God. To his dear friend, Robert Turner, he writes in a modest way: "My true love in the Lord salutes thee and dear friends that love the Lord's precious truth in those parts. Thine I have, and for my business here know that after many waitings, watchings, solicitings and disputes in council, this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodlands; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; and though I much opposed it, and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the Under Secretary to vary the name; for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was to my father, whom he often mentions with praise. Thou mayest communicate my grant to Friends, and expect shortly my proposals. It is a clear and just thing, and my God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the government, that it be well laid at first."

Penn had asked that the western boundary should be the same as that of Maryland; but the King made the width from east to west five full degrees. The charter limits were "all that tract, or part, of land, in America, with the islands therein contained as the same is bounded, on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northwards of New Castle town, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude. * * * *
The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and, on the south, by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude; and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

It is evident that the royal secretaries did not well understand the geography of this section, for by reference to a map it will be seen that the beginning of the fortieth degree, that is, the end of the thirty-ninth, cuts the District of Columbia, and hence Baltimore, and the greater part of Maryland

and a good slice of Virginia would have been included in the clear terms of the chartered limits of Pennsylvania. But the charters of Maryland and Virginia antedated this of Pennsylvania. Still, the terms of the Penn charter were distinct, the beginning of the fortieth degree, whereas those of Maryland were ambiguous, the northern limit being fixed at the fortieth degree; but whether at the beginning or at the ending of the fortieth was not stated. Penn claimed three full degrees of latitude, and when it was found that a controversy was likely to ensue, the King, by the hand of his royal minister, Conway, issued a further declaration, dated at Whitehall, April 2, 1681, in which the wording of the original chartered limits fixed for Pennsylvania were quoted verbatim, and his royal pleasure declared that these limits should be respected "as they tender his majesty's displeasure." This was supposed to settle the matter. But Lord Baltimore still pressed his claim, and the question of southern boundary remained an open one, causing much disquietude to Penn, requiring watchful care at court for more than half a century, and until after the proprietor's death.

We gather from the terms of the charter itself that the King, in making the grant, was influenced "by the commendable desire of Penn to enlarge our British Empire, and promote such useful commodities as may be of benefit to us and our dominions, as also to reduce savage nations by just and gentle manners, to the love of civil society and Christian religion," and out of "regard to the memory and merits of his late father, in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion, under our dearest brother, James, Duke of York, in the signal battle and victory, fought and obtained, against the Dutch fleet, commanded by the Herr Van Opdam in 1665."

The motive for obtaining it on the part of Penn may be gathered from the following extract of a letter to a friend: "For my country I eyed the Lord in obtaining it; and more was I drawn inward to look to Him, and to owe it to His hand and power than to any other way. I have so obtained and desire to keep it, that I may be unworthy of His love, but do that which may answer His kind providence and people."

The charter of King Charles II was dated April 2, 1681. Lest any trouble might arise in the future from claims founded on the grant previously made to the Duke of York, of "Long Island and adjacent territories occupied by the Dutch," the prudent forethought of Penn induced him to obtain a deed, dated August 31, 1682, of the Duke, for Pennsylvania, substantially in the terms of the royal charter. But Penn was still not satisfied. He was cut off from the ocean except by the uncertain navigation of one narrow stream. He therefore obtained from the Duke a grant of New Castle and a district of twelve miles around it, dated on the 24th of August, 1682, and on the same day a further grant from the Duke of a tract extending to Cape Henlopen, embracing the two counties of Kent and Sussex, the two grants comprising what were known as the territories, or the three lower counties, which were for many years a part of Pennsylvania, but subsequently constituted the State of Delaware.

Being now satisfied with his province, and that his titles were secure, Penn drew up such a description of the country as from his knowledge he was able to give, which, together with the royal charter and proclamation, terms of settlement, and other papers pertaining thereto, he published and spread broadcast through the kingdom, taking special pains doubtless to have the documents reach the Friends. The terms of sale of lands were 40 shillings for 100 acres, and 1 shilling per acre rental. The question has been raised, why exact the annual payment of one shilling per acre. The terms of the grant by



Seth Hood

the royal charter to Penn were made absolute on the "payment therefor to us, our heirs and successors, two beaver skins, to be delivered at our castle in Windsor, on the 1st day of January in every year," and contingent payment of one-fifth part of all gold and silver which shall from time to time happen to be found clear of all charges." Penn, therefore, held his title only upon the payment of quit-rents. He could consequently give a valid title only by the exacting of quit-rents.

Having now a great province of his own to manage, Penn was obliged to relinquish his share in West New Jersey. He had given largely of his time and energies to its settlement; he had sent 1,400 emigrants, many of them people of high character; had seen farms reclaimed from the forest, the town of Burlington built, meeting houses erected in place of tents for worship, good Government established, and the savage Indians turned to peaceful ways. With satisfaction, therefore, he could now give himself to reclaiming and settling his own province. He had of course in his published account of the country made it appear a desirable place for habitation. But lest any should regret having gone thither when it was too late, he added to his description a caution, "to consider seriously the premises, as well the inconveniency as future ease and plenty; that so none may move rashly or from a fickle, but from a solid mind, having above all things an eye to the providence of God in the disposing of themselves." Nothing more surely points to the goodness of heart of William Penn, the great founder of our State, than this extreme solicitude, lest he might induce any to go to the new country who should afterward regret having gone.

The publication of the royal charter and his description of the country attracted attention, and many purchases of land were made of Penn before leaving England. That these purchasers might have something binding to rely upon, Penn drew up what he termed "conditions or concessions" between himself as proprietor and purchasers in the province. These related to the settling the country, laying out towns, and especially to the treatment of the Indians, who were to have the same rights and privileges, and careful regard as the Europeans. And what is perhaps a remarkable instance of provident forethought, the eighteenth article provides "That, in clearing the ground, care be taken to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries, for silk and shipping." It could be desired that such a provision might have remained operative in the State for all time.

Encouraged by the manner in which his proposals for settlement were received, Penn now drew up a frame of government, consisting of twenty-four articles and forty laws. These were drawn in a spirit of unexampled fairness and liberality, introduced by an elaborate essay on the just rights of government and governed, and with such conditions and concessions that it should never be in the power of an unjust Governor to take advantage of the people and practice injustice. "For the matter of liberty and privilege, I purpose that which is extraordinary, and leave myself and successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of one man may not hinder that of a whole country. This frame gave impress to the character of the early government. It implanted in the breasts of the people a deep sense of duty, of right, and of obligation in all public affairs, and the relations of man with man, and formed a framework for the future constitution. Penn himself had felt the heavy hand of government for religious opinions and practice' sake. He determined, for the matter of religion, to leave all free to hold such opinions as they might elect, and hence enacted for his State that all who "hold themselves obliged

in conscience, to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall, in no ways, be molested, nor prejudiced, for their religious persuasion, or practice, in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled, at any time, to frequent, or maintain, any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever." At this period, such governmental liberality in matters of religion was almost unknown, though Roger Williams in the colony of Rhode Island had previously, under similar circumstances, and having just escaped a like persecution, proclaimed it, as had likewise Lord Baltimore in the Catholic colony of Maryland.

The mind of Penn was constantly exercised upon the affairs of his settlement. Indeed, to plant a colony in a new country had been a thought of his boyhood, for he says in one of his letters: "I had an opening of joy as to these parts in the year 1651, at Oxford, twenty years since." Not being in readiness to go to his province during the first year, he dispatched three ship loads of settlers, and with them sent his cousin, William Markham, to take formal possession of the country and act as Deputy Governor Markham sailed for New York, and upon his arrival there exhibited his commission, bearing date March 6, 1681, and the King's charter and proclamation. In the absence of Gov. Andros, who, on having been called to account for some complaint made against him, had gone to England, Capt. Anthony Brockholls, Acting Governor, received Markham's papers, and gave him a letter addressed to the civil officers on the Delaware, informing them that Markham's authority as Governor had been examined, and an official record made of it at New York, thanking them for their fidelity, and requesting them to submit themselves to the new authority. Armed with this letter, which was dated June 21, 1681, Markham proceeded to the Delaware, where, on exhibiting his papers, he was kindly received, and allegiance was cheerfully transferred to the new government. Indeed so frequently had the power changed hands that it had become quite a matter of habit to transfer obedience from one authority to another, and they had scarcely laid their heads to rest at night but with the consciousness that the morning light might bring new codes and new officers.

Markham was empowered to call a council of nine citizens to assist him in the government, and over whom he was to preside. He brought a letter addressed to Lord Baltimore, touching the boundary between the two grants, and exhibiting the terms of the charter for Pennsylvania. On receipt of this letter, Lord Baltimore came to Upland to confer with Markham. An observation fixing the exact latitude of Upland showed that it was twelve miles south of the forty-first degree, to which Baltimore claimed, and that the beginning of the fortieth degree, which the royal charter explicitly fixed for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, would include nearly the entire State of Maryland, and cut the limits of the present site of the city of Washington. "If this be allowed," was significantly asked by Baltimore, "where is my province?" He returned to his colony, and from this time forward an active contention was begun before the authorities in England for possession of the disputed territory, which required all the arts and diplomatic skill of Penn.

Markham was accompanied to the province by four Commissioners sent out by Penn—William Crispin, John Bezer, William Haige and Nathaniel Allen. The first named had been designated as Surveyor General, but he having died on the passage, Thomas Holme was appointed to succeed him. These Commissioners, in conjunction with the Governor, had two chief duties assigned them. The first was to meet and preserve friendly relations with the Indians and acquire lands by actual purchase, and the second was to select the site of a great city and make the necessary surveys. That they might have a

suitable introduction to the natives from him, Penn addressed to them a declaration of his purposes, conceived in a spirit of brotherly love, and expressed in such simple terms that these children of the forest, unschooled in book learning, would have no difficulty in apprehending his meaning. The referring the source of all power to the Creator was fitted to produce a strong impression upon their naturally superstitious habits of thought. "There is a great God and power, that hath made the world, and all things therein, to whom you and I, and all people owe their being, and well being; and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world. This great God hath written His law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love, and help, and do good to one another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world, and the King of the country where I live hath given me a great province therein; but I desire to enjoy it with your love and consent, that we may always live together, as neighbors and friends; else what would the great God do to us, who hath made us, not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly together in the world? Now I would have you well observe that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that have been too much exercised toward you by the people of these parts of the world, who have sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than to be examples of goodness and patience unto you, which I hear hath been a matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudging and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard toward you, and desire to gain your love and friendship by a kind, just and peaceable life, and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if in anything any shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same by an equal number of just men on both sides that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them. I shall shortly come to you myself, at which time we may more largely and freely confer and discourse of these matters. In the meantime, I have sent my Commissioners to treat with you about land, and form a league of peace. Let me desire you to be kind to them and their people, and receive these presents and tokens which I have sent you as a testimony of my good will to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably and friendly with you."

In this plain but sublime statement is embraced the whole theory of William Penn's treatment of the Indians. It was the doctrine which the Savior of mankind came upon earth to promulgate—the estimable worth of every human soul. And when Penn came to propose his laws, one was adopted which forbade private trade with the natives in which they might be overreached; but it was required that the valuable skins and furs they had to sell should be hung up in the market place where all could see them and enter into competition for their purchase. Penn was offered £6,000 for a monopoly of trade. But he well knew the injustice to which this would subject the simple-minded natives, and he refused it saying: "As the Lord gave it me over all and great opposition, I would not abuse His love, nor act unworthy of His providence, and so defile what came to me clean"—a sentiment worthy to be treasured with the best thoughts of the sages of old. And to his Commissioners he gave a letter of instructions, in which he says: "Be impartially just to all; that is both pleasing to the Lord, and wise in itself. Be tender of offending the Indians, and let them know that you come to sit down lovingly among them. Let my letter and conditions be read in their tongue, that they may see

we have their good in our eye. Be grave, they love not to be smiled on." Acting upon these wise and just considerations, the Commissioners had no difficulty in making large purchases of the Indians of lands on the right bank of the Delaware and above the mouth of the Schuylkill.

But they found greater difficulty in settling the place for the new city. Penn had given very minute instructions about this, and it was not easy to find a tract which answered all the conditions. For seven weeks they kept up their search. Penn had written, "be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry and healthy; that is, where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible to load and unload at the bank or key's side without boating and lightening of it. It would do well if the river coming into that creek be navigable, at least for boats up into the country, and that the situation be high, at least dry and sound and not swampy, which is best known by digging up two or three earths and seeing the bottom." By his instructions, the site of the city was to be between two navigable streams, and embrace 10,000 acres in one block. "Be sure to settle the figure of the town so that the streets hereafter may be uniform down to the water from the country bounds. Let every house be placed, if the person pleases, in the middle of its plat, as to the breadth way of it, that so there may be ground on each side for gardens or orchards or fields, that it may be a green country town, which will never be burnt and always wholesome." The soil was examined, the streams were sounded, deep pits were dug that a location might be found which should gratify the desires of Penn. All the eligible sites were inspected from the ocean far up into the country. Penn himself had anticipated that Chester or Upland would be adopted from all that he could learn of it; but this was rejected, as was also the ground upon Poquessing Creek and that at Pennsbury Manor above Bristol which had been carefully considered, and the present site of Philadelphia was finally adopted as coming nearest to the requirements of the proprietor. It had not 10,000 acres in a solid square, but it was between two navigable streams, and the soil was high and dry, being for the most part a vast bed of gravel, excellent for drainage and likely to prove healthful. The streets were laid out regularly and crossed each other at right angles. As the ground was only gently rolling, the grading was easily accomplished. One broad street, Market, extends from river to river through the midst of it, which is crossed at right angles at its middle point by Broad street of equal width. It is 120 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, and only sixty in a direct line, eighty-seven miles from New York, ninety-five from Baltimore, 136 from Washington, 100 from Harrisburg and 300 from Pittsburgh, and lies in north latitude 39° 56′ 54″, and longitude 75° 8′ 45″ west from Greenwich The name Philadelphia (brotherly love), was one that Penn had before selected, as this founding a city was a project which he had long dreamed of and contemplated with never-ceasing interest.

CHAPTER VI.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1681-82—WILLIAM PENN, 1682-84.

HAVING now made necessary preparations and settled his affairs in England, Penn embarked on board the ship Welcome, in August, 1682, in company with about a hundred planters, mostly from his native town of Sussex, and set his prow for the New World. Before leaving the Downs, he addressed a farewell letter to his friends whom he left behind, and another to his wife and children, giving them much excellent advice, and sketching the way of life he wished them to lead. With remarkable care and minuteness, he points out the way in which he would have his children bred, and educated, married, and live. A single passage from this remarkable document will indicate its general tenor. "Be sure to observe," in educating his children, "their genius, and do not cross it as to learning; let them not dwell too long on one thing; but let their change be agreeable, and let all their diversions have some little bodily labor in them. When grown big, have most care for them; for then there are more snares both within and without. When marriageable, see that they have worthy persons in their eye; of good life and good fame for piety and understanding. I need no wealth but sufficiency; and be sure their love be dear, fervent and mutual, that it may be happy for them." And to his children he said, "Betake yourselves to some honest, industrious course of life, and that not of sordid covetousness, but for example and to avoid idleness. * * * * * Love not money nor the world; use them only, and they will serve you; but if you love them you serve them, which will debase your spirits as well as offend the Lord. * * * * * Watch against anger, neither speak nor act in it; for, like drunkenness, it makes a man a beast, and throws people into desperate inconveniences." The entire letters are so full of excellent counsel that they might with great profit be committed to memory, and treasured in the heart.

The voyage of nearly six weeks was prosperous; but they had not been long on the ocean before that loathed disease—the virulent small-pox—broke out, of which thirty died, nearly a third of the whole company. This, added to the usual discomforts and terrors of the ocean, to most of whom this was probably their first experience, made the voyage a dismal one. And here was seen the nobility of Penn. "For his good conversation" says one of them, "was very advantageous to all the company. His singular care was manifested in contributing to the necessities of many who were sick with the small-pox then on board."

His arrival upon the coast and passage up the river was hailed with demonstrations of joy by all classes, English, Dutch, Swedes, and especially by his own devoted followers. He landed at New Castle on the 24th of October, 1682, and on the following day summoned the people to the court house, where possession of the country was formally made over to him, and he renewed the commissions of the magistrates, to whom and to the assembled people he announced the design of his coming, explained the nature and end of truly good government, assuring them that their religious and civil rights should be respected, and recommended them to live in sobriety and peace. He then pro-

ceeded to Upland, hencefoward known as Chester, where, on the 4th of November, he called an assembly of the people, in which an equal number of votes was allowed to the province and the territories. Nicholas Moore, President of the Free Society of Traders, was chosen speaker. As at New Castle, Penn addressed the assembly, giving them assurances of his beneficent intentions, for which they returned their grateful acknowledgments, the Swedes being especially demonstrative, deputing one of their number, Lacy Cock, to say "That they would love, serve and obey him with all they had, and that this was the best day they ever saw." We can well understand with what satisfaction the settlers upon the Delaware hailed the prospect of a stable government established in their own midst, after having been so long at the mercy of the government in New York, with allegience trembling between the courts of Sweden, Holland and Britain.

The proceedings of this first assembly were conducted with great decorum, and after the usages of the English Parliament. On the 7th of December, 1682, the three lower counties, what is now Delaware, which had previously been under the government of the Duke of York, were formerly annexed to the province, and became an integral part of Pennsylvania. The frame of government, which had been drawn with much deliberation, was submitted to the assembly, and, after some alterations and amendments, was adopted, and became the fundamental law of the State. The assembly was in session only three days, but the work they accomplished, how vast and far-reaching in its influence!

The Dutch, Swedes and other foreigners were then naturalized, and the government was launched in fair running order: That some idea may be had of its character, the subjects treated are here given: 1, Liberty of conscience; 2, Qualification of officers; 3, Swearing by God, Christ or Jesus; 4, Swearing by any other thing or name; 5, Profanity; 6, Cursing; 7, Fornication; 8, Incest; 9, Sodomy; 10, Rape; 11, Bigamy; 12, Drunkenness; 13, Suffering drunkenness; 14, Healths drinking; 15, Selling liquor to Indians; 16, Arson; 17, Burglary; 18, Stolen goods; 19, Forcible entry; 20, Riots; 21, Assaulting parents; 22, Assaulting Magistrates; 23, Assaulting masters; 24, Assault and battery; 25, Duels; 26, Riotous sports, as plays; 27, Gambling and lotteries; 28, Sedition; 29, Contempt; 30, Libel; 31, Common scolds; 32, Charities; 33, Prices of beer and ale; 34, Weights and measures; 35, Names of days and months; 36, Perjury; 37, Court proceedings in English; 38, Civil and criminal trials; 39, Fees, salaries, bribery and extortion; 40, Moderation of fines; 41, Suits avoidable; 42, Foreign arrest; 43, Contracts; 44, Charters, gifts, grants, conveyances, bills, bonds and deeds, when recorded; 45, Wills; 46, Wills of *non compos mentis*; 47, Registry of Wills; 48, Registry for servants; 49, Factors; 50, Defacers, corruptors and embezzlers of charters, conveyances and records; 51, Lands and goods to pay debts; 52, Bailable offenses; 53, Jails and jailers; 54, Prisons to be workhouses; 55, False imprisonment; 56, Magistrates may elect between fine or imprisonment; 57, Freemen; 58, Elections; 59, No money levied but in pursuance of law; 60, Laws shall be printed and taught in schools; 61, All other things, not provided for herein, are referred to the Governor and freemen from time to time.

Very soon after his arrival in the colony, after the precept had been issued, but before the convening of the Assembly, Penn, that he might not be wanting in respect to the Duke of York, made a visit to New York, where he was kindly received, and also after the adjournment of the Assembly, journeyed to Maryland, where he was entertained by Lord Baltimore with great ceremony. The settlement of the disputed boundaries was made the subject of formal confer-

ence. But after two days spent in fruitless discussion, the weather becoming severely cold, and thus precluding the possibility of taking observations or making the necessary surveys, it was agreed to adjourn further consideration of the subject until the milder weather of the spring. We may imagine that the two Governors were taking the measure of each other, and of gaining all possible knowledge of each other's claims and rights, preparatory to that struggle for possession of this disputed fortieth degree of latitude, which was destined to come before the home government.

With all his cares in founding a State and providing a government over a new people, Penn did not forget to preach the "blessed Gospel," and wherever he went he was intent upon his "Master's business." On his return from Maryland, Lord Baltimore accompanied him several miles to the house of William Richardson, and thence to Thomas Hooker's, where was a religious meeting, as was also one held at Choptauk. Penn himself says: "I have been also at New York, Long Island, East Jersey and Maryland, in which I have had good and eminent service for the Lord." And again he says: "As to outward things, we are satisfied—the land good, the air clear and sweet, the springs plentiful, and provisions good and easy to come at, an innumerable quantity of wild fowl and fish; in fine, here is what an Abraham, Isaac and Jacob would be well contented with, and service enough for God: for the fields are here white for the harvest. O, how sweet is the quiet of these parts, freed from the anxious and troublesome solicitations, hurries and perplexities of woeful Europe! * * * Blessed be the Lord, that of twenty-three ships, none miscarried; only two or three had the small-pox; else healthy and swift passages, generally such as have not been known; some but twenty-eight days, and few longer than six weeks. Blessed be God for it; my soul fervently breathes that in His heavenly guiding wisdom, we may be kept, that we may serve Him in our day, and lay down our heads in peace." And then, as if reproached for not having mentioned another subject of thankfulness, he adds in a postscript, "Many women, in divers of the ships, brought to bed; they and their children do well."

Penn made it his first care to take formal possession of his province, and adopt a frame of government. When this was done, his chief concern was to look to the establishment of his proposed new city, the site of which had already been determined on by his Commissioners. Accordingly, early in November, at a season when, in this section, the days are golden, Penn embarked in an open barge with a number of his friends, and was wafted leisurely up the Delaware to the present site of the city of Philadelphia, which the natives called Coaquannock. Along the river was a bold shore, fringed with lofty pines, which grew close down to the water's edge, so much so that when the first ship passing up with settlers for West Jersey had brushed against the branches, the passengers remarked that this would be a good place for a city. It was then in a wild state, the deer browsing along the shore and sipping the stream, and the coneys burrowing in the banks. The scattered settlers had gathered in to see and welcome the new Governor, and when he stepped upon the shore, they extended a helping hand in assisting him up the rugged bluff. Three Swedes had already taken up tracts within the limits of the block of land chosen for the city. But they were given lands in exchange, and readily relinquished their claims. The location was pleasing to Penn, and was adopted without further search, though little could be seen of this then forest-encumbered country, where now is the home of countless industries, the busy mart, the river bearing upon its bosom the commerce of many climes, and the abiding place of nearly a million of people. But Penn did not con-

sider that he had as yet any just title to the soil, holding that the Indians were its only rightful possessors, and until it was fairly acquired by purchase from them, his own title was entirely void.

Hence, he sought an early opportunity to meet the chiefs of the tribes and cultivate friendly relations with them. Tradition fixes the first great treaty or conference at about this time, probably in November, and the place under the elm tree, known as the "Treaty Tree," at Kensington. It was at a season when the leaves would still be upon the trees, and the assembly was called beneath the ample shade of the wide-sweeping branches, which was pleasing to the Indians, as it was their custom to hold all their great deliberations and smoke the pipe of peace in the open air. The letter which Penn had sent had prepared the minds of these simple-hearted inhabitants of the forest to regard him with awe and reverence, little less than that inspired by a descended god. His coming had for a long time been awaited, and it is probable that it had been heralded and talked over by the wigwam fire throughout the remotest bounds of the tribes. And when at length the day came, the whole population far around had assembled.

It is known that three tribes at least were represented—the Lenni Lenape, living along the Delaware; the Shawnees, a tribe that had come up from the South, and were seated along the Lower Susquehanna; and the Mingoes, sprung from the Six Nations, and inhabiting along the Conestoga. Penn was probably accompanied by the several officers of his Government and his most trusted friends. There were no implements of warfare, for peace was a cardinal feature of the Quaker creed.

No veritable account of this, the great treaty, is known to have been made; but from the fact that Penn not long after, in an elaborate treatise upon the country, the inhabitants and the natives, has given the account of the manner in which the Indians demean themselves in conference, we may infer that he had this one in mind, and hence we may adopt it as his own description of the scene.

"Their order is thus: The King sits in the middle of a half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me. He stood up, came to me, and, in the name of the King, saluted me; then took me by the hand and told me he was ordered by the King to speak to me; and now it was not he, but the King that spoke, because what he would say was the King's mind. * * * * During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old grave, the young reverant, in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently, and with elegance."

In response to the salutation from the Indians, Penn makes a reply in suitable terms: "The Great Spirit, who made me and you, who rules the heavens and the earth, and who knows the innermost thoughts of men, knows that I and my friends have a hearty desire to live in peace and friendship with you, and to serve you to the uttermost of our power. It is not our custom to use hostile weapons against our fellow-creatures, for which reason we have come unarmed. Our object is not to do injury, and thus provoke the Great Spirit, but to do good. We are met on the broad pathway of good faith and good will, so that no advantage is to be taken on either side; but all to be openness, brotherhood and love." Having unrolled his parchment, he explains to them through an interpreter, article by article, the nature of the business, and laying it upon the ground, observes that the ground shall be for the use of

both people. "I will not do as the Marylanders did, call you children, or brothers only; for parents are apt to whip their children too severely, and brothers sometimes will differ; neither will I compare the friendship between us to a chain, for the rain may rust it, or a tree may fall and break it; but I will consider you as the same flesh and blood with the Christians, and the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts." Having ended his business, the speaker for the King comes forward and makes great promises "of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light." This ended, another Indian makes a speech to his own people, first to explain to them what had been agreed on, and then to exhort them "to love the Christians, and particularly live in peace with me and the people under my government, that many Governors had been in the river, but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before, and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him nor his any wrong." At every sentence they shouted, as much as to say, amen.

The Indians had no system of writing by which they could record their dealings, but their memory of events and agreements was almost miraculous. Heckewelder records that in after years, they were accustomed, by means of strings, or belts of wampum, to preserve the recollection of their pleasant interviews with Penn, after he had departed for England. He says, "They frequently assembled together in the woods, in some shady spot, as nearly as possible similar to those where they used to meet their brother Miquon (Penn), and there lay all his words and speeches, with those of his descendants, on a blanket, or clean piece of bark, and with great satisfaction go successively over the whole. This practice, which I have repeatedly witnessed, continued until the year 1780, when disturbances which took place put an end to it, probably forever."

The memory of this, the "Great Treaty," was long preserved by the natives, and the novel spectacle was reproduced upon canvas by the genius of Benjamin West. In this picture, Penn is represented as a corpulent old man, whereas he was at this time but thirty-eight years of age, and in the very height of manly activity. The Treaty Tree was preserved and guarded from injury with an almost superstitious care. During the Revolution, when Philadelphia was occupied by the British, and their parties were scouring the country for firewood, Gen. Simcoe had a sentinel placed at this tree to protect it from mutilation. It stood until 1810, when it was blown down, and it was ascertained by its annual concentric accretions to be 283 years old, and was, consequently, 155 at the time of making the treaty. The Penn Society erected a substantial monument on the spot where it stood.

Penn drew up his deeds for lands in legal form, and had them duly executed and made of record, that, in the dispute possible to arise in after times, there might be proof definite and positive of the purchase. Of these purchases there are two deeds on record executed in 1683. One is for land near Neshaminy Creek, and thence to Penypack, and the other for lands lying between Schuylkill and Chester Rivers, the first bearing the signature of the great chieftain, Taminend. In one of these purchases it is provided that the tract "shall extend back as far as a man could walk in three days." Tradition runs that Penn himself, with a number of his friends, walked out the half this purchase with the Indians, that no advantage should be taken of them by making a great walk, and to show his consideration for them, and that he was not above the toils and fatigues of such a duty." They began to walk out this land at the mouth of the Neshaminy, and walked up the Delaware; in one day

and a half they got to a spruce tree near the mouth of Baker's Creek, when Penn, concluding that this would include as much land as he would want at present, a line was run and marked from the spruce tree to Neshaminy, and the remainder left to be walked when it should be wanted. They proceeded after the Indian manner, walking leisurely, sitting down sometimes to smoke their pipes, eat biscuit and cheese, and drink a bottle of wine. In the day and a half they walked a little less than thirty miles. The balance of the purchase was not walked until September 20, 1733, when the then Governor of Pennsylvania offered a prize of 500 acres of land and £5 for the man who would walk the farthest. A distance of eighty-six miles was covered, in marked contrast with the kind consideration of Penn.

During the first year, the country upon the Delaware, from the falls of Trenton as far as Chester, a distance of nearly sixty miles, was rapidly taken up and peopled. The large proportion of these were Quakers, and devotedly attached to their religion and its proper observances. They were, hence, morally, of the best classes, and though they were not generally of the aristocracy, yet many of them were in comfortable circumstances, had valuable properties, were of respectable families, educated, and had the resources within themselves to live contented and happy. They were provident, industrious, and had come hither with no fickle purpose. Many brought servants with them, and well supplied wardrobes, and all necessary articles which they wisely judged would be got in a new country with difficulty.

Their religious principles were so peaceful and generous, and the government rested so lightly, that the fame of the colony and the desirableness of settlement therein spread rapidly, and the numbers coming hither were unparalleled in the history of colonization, especially when we consider that a broad ocean was to be crossed and a voyage of several weeks was to be endured. In a brief period, ships with passengers came from London, Bristol, Ireland, Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, Holland, Germany, to the number of about fifty. Among others came a company of German Quakers, from Krisheim, near Worms, in the Palatinate. These people regarded their lot as particularly fortunate, in which they recognized the direct interposition and hand of Providence. For, not long afterward, the Palatinate was laid waste by the French army, and many of their kindred whom they had left behind were despoiled of their possessions and reduced to penury. There came also from Wales a company of the stock of ancient Britons.

So large an influx of population, coming in many cases without due provision for variety of diet, caused a scarcity in many kinds of food, especially of meats. Time was required to bring forward flocks and herds, more than for producing grains. But Providence seemed to have graciously considered their necessities, and have miraculously provided for them, as of old was pro vision made for the chosen people. For it is recorded that the "wild pigeons came in such great numbers that the sky was sometimes darkened by their flight, and, flying low, they were frequently knocked down as they flew, in great quantities, by those who had no other means to take them, whereby they supplied themselves, and, having salted those which they could not immediately use, they preserved them, both for bread and meat." The Indians were kind, and often furnished them with game, for which they would receive no compensation.

Their first care on landing was to bring their household goods to a place of safety, often to the simple protection of a tree. For some, this was their only shelter, lumber being scarce, and in many places impossible to obtain.

Some made for themselves caves in the earth until better habitations could be secured.

John Key, who was said to have been the first child born of English parents in Philadelphia, and that in recognition of which William Penn gave him a lot of ground, died at Kennet, in Chester County, on July 5, 1768, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was born in one of these caves upon the river bank, long afterward known by the name of Penny-pot, near Sassafras street. About six years before his death, he walked from Kennet to the city, about thirty miles, in one day. In the latter part of his life he went under the name of First Born.

The contrasts between the comforts and conveniences of an old settled country and this, where the heavy forests must be cleared away and severe labors must be endured before the sun could be let in sufficiently to produce anything, must have been very marked, and caused repining. But they had generally come with meek and humble hearts, and they willingly endured hardship and privation, and labored on earnestly for the spiritual comfort which they enjoyed. Thomas Makin, in some Latin verses upon the early settlement, says (we quote the metrical translation):

> "Its fame to distant countries far has spread,
> And some for peace, and some for profit led;
> Born in remotest climes, to settle here
> They leave their native soil and all that's dear,
> And still will flock from far, here to be free,
> Such powerful charms has lovely liberty."

But for their many privations and sufferings there were some compensating conditions. The soil was fertile, the air mostly clear and healthy, the streams of water were good and plentiful, wood for fire and building unlimited, and at certain seasons of the year game in the forest was abundant. Richard Townsend, a settler at Germantown, who came over in the ship with Penn, in writing to his friends in England of his first year in America, says: "I, with Joshua Tittery, made a net, and caught great quantities of fish, so that, notwithstanding it was thought near three thousand persons came in the first year, we were so providentially provided for that we could buy a deer for about two shillings, and a large turkey for about one shilling, and Indian corn for about two shillings sixpence a bushel."

In the same letter, the writer mentions that a young deer came out of the forest into the meadow where he was mowing, and looked at him, and when he went toward it would retreat; and, as he resumed his mowing, would come back to gaze upon him, and finally ran forcibly against a tree, which so stunned it that he was able to overmaster it and bear it away to his home, and as this was at a time when he was suffering for the lack of meat, he believed it a direct interposition of Providence.

In the spring of 1683, there was great activity throughout the colony, and especially in the new city, in selecting lands and erecting dwellings, the Surveyor General, Thomas Holme, laying out and marking the streets. In the center of the city was a public square of ten acres, and in each of the four quarters one of eight acres. A large mansion, which had been undertaken before his arrival, was built for Penn, at a point twenty-six miles up the river, called Pennsbury Manor, where he sometimes resided, and where he often met the Indian sachems. At this time, Penn divided the colony into counties, three for the province (Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester) and three for the Territories (New Castle, Kent and Sussex). Having appointed Sheriffs and other proper officers, he issued writs for the election of members of a General

Assembly, three from each county for the Council or Upper House, and nine from each county for the Assembly or Lower House.*

This Assembly convened and organized for business on the 10th of January, 1683, at Philadelphia. One of the first subjects considered was the revising some provisions of the frame of government which was effected, reducing the number of members of both Houses, the Council to 18 the Assembly to 36, and otherwise amending in unimportant particulars. In an assembly thus convened, and where few, if any, had had any experience in serving in a deliberative body, we may reasonably suppose that many crude and impracticable propositions would be presented. As an example of these the following may be cited as specimens: That young men should be obliged to marry at, or before, a certain age; that two sorts of clothes only shall be worn, one for winter and the other for summer. The session lasted twenty two days.

The first grand jury in Pennsylvania was summoned for the 2d of February, 1683, to inquire into the cases of some persons accused of issuing counterfeit money. The Governor and Council sat as a court. One Pickering was convicted, and the sentence was significant of the kind and patriarchal nature of the government, "that he should make full satisfaction, in good and current pay, to every person who should, within the space of one month, bring in any of this false, base and counterfeit coin, and that the money brought in should be melted down before it was returned to him, and that he should pay a fine of forty pounds toward the building a court house, stand committed till the same was paid, and afterward find security for his good behavior."

The Assembly and courts having now adjourned, Penn gave his attention to the grading and improving the streets of the new city, and the managing the affairs of his land office, suddenly grown to great importance. For every section of land taken up in the wilderness, the purchaser was entitled to a certain plot in the new city. The River Delaware at this time was nearly a mile broad opposite the city, and navigable for ships of the largest tonnage. The tide rises about six feet at this point, and flows back to the falls of Trenton, a distance of thirty miles. The tide in the Schuylkill flows only about five miles above its confluence with the Delaware. The river bank along the Delaware was intended by Penn as a common or public resort. But in his time the owners of lots above Front street pressed him to allow them to construct warehouses upon it, opposite their properties, which importunity induced him to make the following declaration concerning it: "The bank is a top common, from end to end; the rest next the water belongs to front-lot men no more than back-lot men. The way bounds them; they may build stairs, and the top of the bank a common exchange, or wall, and against the street, common wharfs may be built freely; but into the water, and the shore is no purchaser's." But in future time, this liberal desire of the founder was disregarded, and the bank has been covered with immense warehouses.

*It may be a matter of curiosity to know the names of the members of this first regularly elected Legislature in Pennsylvania, and they are accordingly appended as given in official records:

Council: William Markham, Christopher Taylor, Thomas Holme, Lacy Cock, William Haige, John Moll, Raiph Withers, John Simcock, Edward Cantwell, William Clayton, William Biles, James Harrison, William Clark, Francis Whitewell, John Richardson, John Hillyard.

Assembly: From Bucks, William Yardly, Samuel Darke, Robert Lucas, Nicholas Walne, John Wood, John Clowes, Thomas Fitzwater, Robert Hall, James Boyden; from Philadelphia, John Longhurst, John Hart, Walter King, Andros Binkson, John Moon, Thomas Wynne (Speaker), Griffith Jones, William Warner, Swan Swanson; from Chester, John Hoskins, Robert Wade, George Wood, John Blunston, Dennis Rochford, Thomas Bracy, John Bezer, John Harding, Joseph Phipps; from New Castle, John Cann, John Darby, Valentine Hollingsworth, Gasparus Herman, John Dchoaef, James Williams, William Guest, Peter Alrich, Henrick Williams; from Kent, John Biggs, Simon Irons, Thomas Hafford John Curtis, Robert Bedwell, William Windsmore, John Brinkloe, Daniel Brown, Benony Bishop; from Sussex, Luke Watson, Alexander Draper, William Futcher, Henry Bowman, Alexander Moleston, John Hill, Robert Bracy, John Kipshaven, Cornelius Verhoof.

Seeing now his plans of government and settlement fairly in operation, as autumn approached, Penn wrote a letter to the Free Society of Traders in London, which had been formed to promote settlement in his colony, in which he touched upon a great variety of topics regarding his enterprise, extending to quite a complete treatise. The great interest attaching to the subjects discussed, and the ability with which it was drawn, makes it desirable to insert the document entire; but its great length makes its use incompatible with the plan of this work. A few extracts and a general plan of the letter is all that can be given. He first notices the injurious reports put in circulation in England during his absence: "Some persons have had so little wit and so much malice as to report my death, and, to mend the matter, dead a Jesuit, too. One might have reasonably hoped that this distance, like death, would have been a protection against spite and envy. * * * However, to the great sorrow and shame of the inventors, I am still alive and no Jesuit, and, I thank God, very well." Of the air and waters he says: "The air is sweet and clear, the heavens serene, like the south parts of France, rarely overcast. The waters are generally good, for the rivers and brooks have mostly gravel and stony bottoms, and in number hardly credible. We also have mineral waters that operate in the same manner with Barnet and North Hall, not two miles from Philadelphia." He then treats at length of the four seasons, of trees, fruits, grapes, peaches, grains, garden produce; of animals, beasts, birds, fish, whale fishery, horses and cattle, medicinal plants, flowers of the woods; of the Indians and their persons. Of their language he says: "It is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the Hebrew, in signification, full, imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, and I must say that I know not a language spoken in Europe that hath words of more sweetness or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs." Of their customs and their children: "The children will go very young, at nine months, commonly; if boys, they go a fishing, till ripe for the woods, which is about fifteen; then they hunt, and, after having given some proofs of their manhood by a good return of skins, they may marry, else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mother and help to hoe the ground, plant corn and carry burdens. When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads as an advertisment; but so, as their faces hardly to be seen, but when they please. The age they marry at, if women, is about thirteen and fourteen; if men, seventeen and eighteen; they are rarely elder." In a romantic vein he speaks of their houses, diet, hospitality, revengefulness and concealment of resentment, great liberality, free manner of life and customs, late love of strong liquor, behavior in sickness and death, their religion, their feastings, their government, their mode of doing business, their manner of administering justice, of agreement for settling difficulties entered into with the pen, their susceptibility to improvement, of the origin of the Indian race their resemblance to the Jews. Of the Dutch and Swedes whom he found settled here when he came, he says: "The Dutch applied themselves to traffick, the Swedes and Finns to husbandry. The Dutch mostly inhabit those parts that lie upon the bay, and the Swedes the freshes of the Delaware. They are a plain, strong, industrious people; yet have made no great progress in culture or propagation of fruit trees. They are a people proper, and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four boys and as many girls—some, six, seven and eight sons, and I must do them that right, I see few young men more sober and laborious." After speaking at length of the organization of the colony and its manner of government, he concludes with his own opinion of the country: "I say little

of the town itself; but this I will say, for the good providence of God, that of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated, so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land and the air, held by the people of these parts to be very good. It is advanced within less than a year to about fourscore houses and cottages, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms. * * * I bless God I am fully satisfied with the country and entertainment I got in it; for I find that particular content, which hath always attended me, where God in His providence hath made it my place and service to reside."

As we have seen, the visit of Penn to Lord Baltimore soon after his arrival in America, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the two provinces, after a two days' conference, proved fruitless, and an adjournment was had for the winter, when the efforts for settlement were to be resumed. Early in the spring, an attempt was made on the part of Penn, but was prevented till May, when a meeting was held at New Castle. Penn proposed to confer by the aid of counselors and in writing. But to this Baltimore objected, and, complaining of the sultryness of the weather, the conference was broken up. In the meantime, it had come to the knowledge of Penn that Lord Baltimore had issued a proclamation offering settlers more land, and at cheaper rates than Penn had done, in portions of the lower counties which Penn had secured from the Duke of York, but which Baltimore now claimed. Besides, it was ascertained that an agent of his had taken an observation, and determined the latitude without the knowledge of Penn, and had secretly made an *ex parte* statement of the case before the Lords of the Committee of Plantations in England, and was pressing for arbitrament. This state of the case created much uneasiness in the mind of Penn, especially as the proclamation of Lord Baltimore was likely to bring the two governments into conflict on territory mutually claimed. But Lord Baltimore was not disposed to be content with diplomacy. He determined to pursue an aggressive policy. He accordingly commissioned his agent, Col. George Talbot, under date of September 17, 1683, to go to Schuylkill, at Delaware, and demand of William Penn "all that part of the land on the west side of the said river that lyeth to the southward of the fortieth degree." This bold demand would have embraced the entire colony, both the lower counties, and the three counties in the province, as the fortieth degree reaches a considerable distance above Philadelphia. Penn was absent at the time in New York, and Talbot made his demand upon Nicholas Moore, the deputy of Penn. Upon his return, the proprietor made a dignified but earnest rejoinder. While he felt that the demand could not be justly sustained, yet the fact that a controversy for the settlement of the boundary was likely to arise, gave him disquietude, and though he was gratified with the success of his plans for acquiring lands of the Indians and establishing friendly relations with them, the laying-out of his new city and settling it, the adoption of a stable government and putting it in successful operation, and, more than all, the drawing thither the large number of settlers, chiefly of his own religious faith, and seeing them contented and happy in the new State, he plainly foresaw that his skill and tact would be taxed to the utmost to defend and hold his claim before the English court. If the demand of Lord Baltimore were to prevail, all that he had done would be lost, as his entire colony would be swallowed up by Maryland.

The anxiety of Penn to hold from the beginning of the 40° of latitude was not to increase thereby his territory by so much, for two degrees which he

securely had, so far as amount of land was concerned, would have entirely satisfied him; but he wanted this degree chiefly that he might have the free navigation of Delaware Bay and River, and thus open communication with the ocean. He desired also to hold the lower counties, which were now well settled, as well as his own counties rapidly being peopled, and his new city of Philadelphia, which he regarded as the apple of his eye. So anxious was he to hold the land on the right bank of the Delaware to the open ocean, that at his second meeting, he asked Lord Baltimore to set a price per square mile on this disputed ground, and though he had purchased it once of the crown and held the King's charter for it, and the Duke of York's deed, yet rather than have any further wrangle over it, he was willing to pay for it again. But this Lord Baltimore refused to do.

Bent upon bringing matters to a crisis, and to force possession of his claim, early in the year 1684 a party from Maryland made forcible entry upon the plantations in the lower counties and drove off the owners. The Governor and Council at Philadelphia sent thither a copy of the answer of Penn to Baltimore's demand for the land south of the Delaware, with orders to William Welch, Sheriff at New Castle, to use his influence to reinstate the lawful owners, and issued a declaration succinctly stating the claim of Penn, for the purpose of preventing such unlawful incursions in future.

The season opened favorably for the continued prosperity of the young colony. Agriculture was being prosecuted as never before. Goodly flocks and herds gladdened the eyes of the settlers. An intelligent, moral and industrious yeomanry was springing into existence. Emigrants were pouring into the Delaware from many lands. The Government was becoming settled in its operations and popular with the people. The proprietor had leisure to attend to the interests of his religious society, not only in his own dominions, but in the Jerseys and in New York.

CHAPTER VII.

THOMAS LLOYD, 1684-86—FIVE COMMISSIONERS, 1686-88—JOHN BLACKWELL, 1688-90—THOMAS LLOYD, 1690-91—WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1691-93—BENJAMIN FLETCHER, 1693-95—WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1693-99.

BUT the indications, constantly thickening, that a struggle was likely soon to be precipitated before the crown for possession of the disputed territory, decided Penn early in the summer to quit the colony and return to England to defend his imperiled interests. There is no doubt that he took this step with unfeigned regret, as he was contented and happy in his new country, and was most usefully employed. There were, however, other inducements which were leading him back to England. The hand of persecution was at this time laid heavily upon the Quakers. Over 1,400 of these pious and inoffensive people were now, and some of them had been for years, languishing in the prisons of England, for no other offense than their manner of worship. By his friendship with James, and his acquaintance with the King, he might do something to soften the lot of these unfortunate victims of bigotry.

He accordingly empowered the Provincial Council, of which Thomas Lloyd was President, to act in his stead, commissioned Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner and John Eckley, Provincial

Judges for two years; appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypole and Robert Turner to sign land patents and warrants, and William Clark as Justice of the Peace for all the counties; and on the 6th of June, 1684, sailed for Europe. His feelings on leaving his colony are exhibited by a farewell address which he issued from on board the vessel to his people, of which the following are brief extracts: "My love and my life is to you, and with you, and no water can quench it, nor distance wear it out, nor bring it to an end. I have been with you, cared over you and served over you with unfeigned love, and you are beloved of me, and near to me, beyond utterance. I bless you in the name and power of the Lord, and may God bless you with His righteousness, peace and plenty all the land over. * * * Oh! now are you come to a quiet land; provoke not the Lord to trouble it. And now liberty and authority are with you, and in your hands. Let the government be upon His shoulders, in all your spirits, that you may rule for Him, under whom the princes of this world will, one day, esteem their honor to govern and serve in their places * * * And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service and what travail has there been, to bring thee forth, and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee! * * * So, dear friends, my love again salutes you all, wishing that grace, mercy and peace, with all temporal blessings, may abound richly among you—so says. so prays, your friend and lover in the truth. WILLIAM PENN."

On the 6th of December of this same year, 1684, Charles II died, and was succeeded by his brother James, Duke of York, under the title of James II. James was a professed Catholic, and the people were greatly excited all over the kingdom lest the reign of Bloody Mary should be repeated, and that the Catholic should become the established religion. He had less ability than his brother, the deceased King, but great discipline and industry. Penn enjoyed the friendship and intimacy of the new King, and he determined to use his advantage for the relief of his suffering countrymen, not only of his sect, the Quakers, but of all, and especially for the furtherance of universal liberty. But there is no doubt that he at this time meditated a speedy return to his province, for he writes: "Keep up the peoples' hearts and loves; I hope to be with them next fall, if the Lord prevent not. I long to be with you. No temptations prevail to fix me here. The Lord send us a good meeting." By authority of Penn, dated 18th of January, 1685, William Markham, Penn's cousin, was commissioned Secretary of the province, and the proprietor's Secretary.

That he might be fixed near to court for the furtherance of his private as well as public business, he secured lodgings for himself and family, in 1685, at Kensington, near London, and cultivated a daily intimacy with the King, who, no doubt, found in the strong native sense of his Quaker friend, a valued adviser upon many questions of difficulty. His first and chief care was the settlement of his disagreement with Lord Baltimore touching the boundaries of their provinces. This was settled in November, 1685, by a compromise, by which the land lying between the Delaware and Chesepeake Bays was divided into two equal parts—that upon the Delaware was adjudged to Penn, and that upon the Chesapeake to Lord Baltimore. This settled the matter in theory; but when the attempt was made to run the lines according to the language of the Royal Act, it was found that the royal secretaries did not understand the geography of the country, and that the line which their language described was an impossible one. Consequently the boundary remained undetermined till 1732. The account of its location will be given in its proper place.

Having secured this important decision to his satisfaction, Penn applied himself with renewed zeal, not only to secure the release of his people, who were languishing in prisons, but to procure for all Englishmen, everywhere, enlarged liberty and freedom of conscience. His relations with the King favored his designs. The King had said to Penn before he ascended the throne that he was opposed to persecution for religion. On the first day of his reign, he made an address, in which he proclaimed himself opposed to all arbitrary principles in government, and promised protection to the Church of England. Early in the year 1686, in consequence of the King's proclamation for a general pardon, over thirteen hundred Quakers were set at liberty, and in April, 1687, the King issued a declaration for entire liberty of conscience, and suspending the penal laws in matters ecclesiastical. This was a great step in advance, and one that must ever throw a luster over the brief reign of this unfortunate monarch. Penn, though holding no official position, doubtless did as much toward securing the issue of this liberal measure as any Englishman.

Upon the issue of these edicts, the Quakers, at their next annual meeting, presented an address of acknowledgment to the King, which opened in these words: "We cannot but bless and praise the name of Almighty God, who hath the hearts of princes in His hands, that He hath inclined the King to hear the cries of his suffering subjects for conscience' sake, and we rejoice that he hath given us so eminent an occasion to present him our thanks." This address was presented by Penn in a few well-chosen words, and the King replied in the following, though brief, yet most expressive, language: "Gentlemen—I thank you heartily for your address. Some of you know (I am sure you do Mr. Penn), that it was always my principle, that conscience ought not to be forced, and that all men ought to have the liberty of their consciences. And what I have promised in my declaration, I will continue to perform so long as I live. And I hope, before I die, to settle it so that after ages shall have no reason to alter it."

It would have been supposed that such noble sentiments as these from a sovereign would have been hailed with delight by the English people. But they were not. The aristocracy of Britain at this time did not want liberty of conscience. They wanted comformity to the established church, and bitter persecution against all others, as in the reign of Charles, which filled the prisons with Quakers. The warm congratulations to James, and fervent prayers for his welfare, were regarded by them with an evil eye. Bitter reproaches were heaped upon Penn, who was looked upon as the power behind the throne that was moving the King to the enforcing of these principles. He was accused of having been educated at St. Omer's, a Catholic college, a place which he never saw in his life, of having taken orders as a priest in the Catholic Church, of having obtained dispensation to marry, and of being not only a Catholic, but a Jesuit in disguise, all of which were pure fabrications. But in the excited state of the public mind they were believed, and caused him to be regarded with bitter hatred. The King, too, fell rapidly into disfavor, and so completely had the minds of his people become alienated from him, that upon the coming of the Prince of Orange and his wife Mary, in 1688, James was obliged to flee to France for safety, and they were received as the rulers of Britain.

But while the interests of the colony were thus prospering at court, they were not so cloudless in the new country. There was needed the strong hand of Penn to check abuses and guide the course of legislation in proper channels. He had labored to place the government entirely in the hands of the people—an idea, in the abstract, most attractive, and one which, were the entire

population wise and just, would result fortunately; yet, in practice, he found to his sorrow the results most vexatious. The proprietor had not long been gone before troubles arose between the two Houses of the Legislature relative to promulgating the laws as not being in accordance with the requirements of the charter. Nicholas Moore, the Chief Justice, was impeached for irregularities in imposing fines and in other ways abusing his high trust. But though formally arraigned and directed to desist from exercising his functions, he successfully resisted the proceedings, and a final judgment was never obtained. Patrick Robinson, Clerk of the court, for refusing to produce the records in the trial of Moore, was voted a public enemy. These troubles in the government were the occasion of much grief to Penn, who wrote, naming a number of the most influential men in the colony, and beseeching them to unite in an endeavor to check further irregularities, declaring that they disgraced the province, "that their conduct had struck back hundreds, and was £10,000 out of his way, and £100,000 out of the country."

In the latter part of the year 1686, seeing that the whole Council was too unwieldy a body to exercise executive power, Penn determined to contract the number, and accordingly appointed Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypole, Robert Turner and John Eckley, any three of whom should constitute a quorum, to be Commissioners of State to act for the proprietor. In place of Moore and Claypole, Arthur Cook and John Simcock were appointed. They were to compel the attendance of the Council; see that the two Houses admit of no parley; to abrogate all laws except the fundamentals; to dismiss the Assembly and call a new one, and finally he solemnly admonishes them, "Be most just, as in the sight of the all-seeing, all-searching God." In a letter to these Commissioners, he says: "Three things occur to me eminently: First, that you be watchful that none abuse the King, etc.; secondly, that you get the custom act revived as being the equalest and least offensive way to support the government; thirdly, that you retrieve the dignity of courts and sessions."

In a letter to James Harrison, his confidential agent at Pennsbury Manor, he unbosoms himself more freely respecting his employment in London than in any of his State papers or more public communications, and from it can be seen how important were his labors with the head of the English nation. "I am engaged in the public business of the nation and Friends, and those in authority would have me see the establishment of the liberty, that I was a small instrument to begin in the land. The Lord has given me great entrance and interest with the King, though not so much as is said; and I confess I should rejoice to see poor old England fixed, the penal laws repealed, that are now suspended, and if it goes well with England, it cannot go ill with Pennsylvania, as unkindly used as I am; and no poor slave in Turkey desires more earnestly, I believe, for deliverance, than I do to be with you." In the summer of 1687, Penn was in company with the King in a progress through the counties of Berkshire, Glocestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and Hampshire, during which he held several religious meetings with his people, in some of which the King appears to have been present, particularly in Chester.

Since the departure of Penn, Thomas Lloyd had acted as President of the Council, and later of the Commissioners of State. He had been in effect Governor, and held responsible for the success of the government, while possessing only one voice in the disposing of affairs. Tiring of this anomalous position, Lloyd applied to be relieved. It was difficult to find a person of sufficient ability to fill the place; but Penn decided to relieve him, though

showing his entire confidence by notifying him that he intended soon to appoint him absolute Governor. In his place, he indicated Samuel Carpenter, or if he was unwilling to serve, then Thomas Ellis, but not to be President, his will being that each should preside a month in turn, or that the oldest member should be chosen.

Penn foresaw that the executive power, to be efficient, must be lodged in the hands of one man of ability, such as to command the respect of his people. Those whom he most trusted in the colony had been so mixed up in the wrangles of the executive and legislative departments of the government that he deemed it advisable to appoint a person who had not before been in the colony and not a Quaker. He accordingly commissioned John Blackwell, July 27, 1688, to be Lieutenant Governor, who was at this time in New England, and who had the esteem and confidence of Penn. With the commission, the proprietor sent full instructions, chiefly by way of caution, the last one being: "Rule the meek meekly; and those that will not be ruled, rule with authority." Though Lloyd had been relieved of power, he still remained in the Council, probably because neither of the persens designated were willing to serve. Having seen the evils of a many-headed executive, he had recommended the appointment of one person to exercise executive authority. It was in conformity with this advice that Blackwell was appointed. He met the Assembly in March, 1689; but either his conceptions of business were arbitrary and imperious, or the Assembly had become accustomed to great latitude and lax discipline; for the business had not proceeded far before the several branches of the government were at variance. Lloyd refused to give up the great seal, alleging that it had been given him for life. The Governor, arbitrarily and without warrant of law, imprisoned officers of high rank, denied the validity of all laws passed by the Assembly previous to his administration, and set on foot a project for organizing and equipping the militia, under the plea of threatened hostility of France. The Assembly attempted to arrest his proceedings, but he shrewdly evaded their intents by organizing a party among the members, who persistently absented themselves. His reign was short, for in January, 1690, he left the colony and sailed away for England, whereupon the government again devolved upon the Council, Thomas Lloyd, President. Penn had a high estimation of the talents and integrity of Blackwell, and adds, "He is in England and Ireland of great repute for ability, integrity and virtue."

Three forms of administering the executive department of the government had now been tried, by a Council consisting of eighteen members, a commission of five members, and a Lieutenant Governor. Desirous of leaving the government as far as possible in the hands of the people who were the sources of all power, Penn left it to the Council to decide which form should be adopted. The majority decided for a Deputy Governor. This was opposed by the members from the provinces, who preferred a Council, and who, finding themselves outvoted, decided to withdraw, and determined for themselves to govern the lower counties until Penn should come. This obstinacy and falling out between the councilors from the lower counties and those from the province was the beginning of a controversy which eventuated in a separation, and finally in the formation of Delaware as a separate commonwealth. A deputation from the Council was sent to New Castle to induce the seceding members to return, but without success. They had never regarded with favor the removal of the sittings of the Council from New Castle, the first seat of government, to Philadelphia, and they were now determined to set up a government for themselves.

In 1689, the Friends Public School in Philadelphia was first incorporated, confirmed by a patent from Penn in 1701, and another in 1708, and finally, with greatly enlarged powers, from Penn personally, November 29, 1711. The preamble to the charter recites that as "the prosperity and welfare of any people depend, in great measure, upon the good education of youth, and their early introduction in the principles of true religion and virtue, and qualifying them to serve their country and themselves, by breeding them in reading, writing, and learning of languages and useful arts and sciences suitable to their sex, age and degree, which cannot be effected in any manner so well as by erecting public schools," etc. George Keith was employed as the first master of this school. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a man of learning, and had emigrated to East Jersey some years previous, where he was Surveyor General, and had surveyed and marked the line between East and West New Jersey. He only remained at the head of the school one year, when he was succeeded by his usher, Thomas Makin. This was a school of considerable merit and pretension, where the higher mathematics and the ancient languages were taught, and was the first of this high grade. A school of a primary grade had been established as early as 1683, in Philadelphia, when Enoch Flower taught on the following terms: "To learn to read English, four shillings by the quarter; to write, six shillings by ditto; to read, write and cast accounts, eight shillings by the quarter; boarding a scholar, that is to say, diet, lodging, washing and schooling, £10 for one whole year," from which it will be seen that although learning might be highly prized, its cost in hard cash was not exorbitant.

Penn's favor at court during the reign of James II caused him to be suspected of disloyalty to the government when William and Mary had come to the throne. Accordingly on the 10th of December, 1688, while walking in White Hall, he was summoned before the Lords of the Council, and though nothing was found against him, was compelled to give security for his appearance at the next term, to answer any charge that might be made. At the second sitting of the Council nothing having been found against him, he was cleared in open court. In 1690, he was again brought before the Lords on the charge of having been in correspondence with the late King. He appealed to King William, who, after a hearing of two hours, was disposed to release him, but the Lords decided to hold him until the Trinity term, when he was again discharged. A third time he was arraigned, and this time with eighteen others, charged with adhering to the kingdom's enemies, but was cleared by order of the King's Bench. Being now at liberty, and these vexatious suits apparently at an end, he set about leading a large party of settlers to his cherished Pennsylvania. Proposals were published, and the Government, regarding the enterprise of so much importance, had ordered an armed convoy, when he was again met by another accusation, and now, backed by the false oath of one William Fuller, whom the Parliament subsequently declared a "cheat and an imposter." Seeing that he must prepare again for his defense, he abandoned his voyage to America, after having made expensive preparations, and convinced that his enemies were determined to prevent his attention to public or private affairs, whether in England or America, he withdrew himself during the ensuing two or three years from the public eye.

But though not participating in business, which was calling loudly for his attention, his mind was busy, and several important treatises upon religious and civil matters were produced that had great influence upon the turn of public affairs, which would never have been written but for this forced retirement. In his address to the yearly meeting of Friends in London, he says:

"My enemies are yours. My privacy is not because men have sworn truly, but falsely against me."

His personal grievances in England were the least which he suffered. For lack of guiding influence, bitter dissensions had sprung up in his colony, which threatened the loss of all. Desiring to secure peace, he had commissioned Thomas Lloyd Deputy Governor of the province, and William Markham Deputy Governor of the lower counties. Penn's grief on account of this division is disclosed in a letter to a friend in the province: "I left it to them, to choose either the government of the Council, five Commissioners or a deputy. What could be tenderer? Now I perceive Thomas Lloyd is chosen by the three upper, but not the three lower counties, and sits down with this broken choice. This has grieved and wounded me and mine, I fear to the hazard of all! * * * for else the Governor of New York is like to have all, if he has it not already."

But the troubles of Penn in America were not confined to civil affairs. His religious society was torn with dissension. George Keith, a man of considerable power in argumentation, but of overweaning self-conceit, attacked the Friends for the laxity of their discipline, and drew off some followers. So venomous did he become that on the 20th of April, 1692, a testimony of denial was drawn up against him at a meeting of ministers, wherein he and his conduct were publicly disowned. This was confirmed at the next yearly meeting. He drew off large numbers and set up an independent society, who termed themselves Christian Quakers. Keith appealed from this action of the American Church to the yearly meeting in London, but was so intemperate in speech that the action of the American Church was confirmed. Whereupon he became the bitter enemy of the Quakers, and, uniting with the Church of England, was ordained a Vicar by the Bishop of London. He afterward returned to America where he wrote against his former associates, but was finally fixed in a benefice in Sussex, England. On his death bed, he said, "I wish I had died when I was a Quaker, for then I am sure it would have been well with my soul."

But Keith had not been satisfied with attacking the principles and practices of his church. He mercilessly lampooned the Lieutenant Governor, saying that "He was not fit to be a Governor, and his name would stink," and of the Council, that "He hoped to God he should shortly see their power taken from them." On another occasion, he said of Thomas Lloyd, who was reputed a mild-tempered man, and had befriended Keith, that he was "an impudent man and a pitiful Governor," and asked him "why he did not send him to jail," saying that "his back (Keith's) had long itched for a whipping, and that he would print and expose them all over America, if not over Europe." So abusive had he finally become that the Council was obliged to take notice of his conduct and to warn him to desist.

Penn, as has been shown, was silenced and thrown into retirement in England. It can be readily seen what an excellent opportunity these troubles in America, the separation in the government, and the schism in the church, gave his enemies to attack him. They represented that he had neglected his colony by remaining in England and meddling with matters in which he had no business; that the colony in consequence had fallen into great disorder, and that he should be deprived of his proprietary rights. These complaints had so much weight with William and Mary, that, on the 21st of October, 1692, they commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, to take the province and territories under his government. There was another motive operating at this time, more potent than those mentioned above, to induce the

King and Queen to put the government of Pennsylvania under the Governor of New York. The French and Indians from the north were threatening the English. Already the expense for defense had become burdensome to New York. It was believed that to ask aid for the common defense from Penn, with his peace principles, would be fruitless, but that through the influence of Gov. Fletcher, as executive, an appropriation might be secured.

Upon receiving his commission, Gov. Fletcher sent a note, dated April 19, 1693, to Deputy Gov. Lloyd, informing him of the grant of the royal commission and of his intention to visit the colony and assume authority on the 29th inst. He accordingly came with great pomp and splendor, attended by a numerous retinue, and soon after his arrival, submission to him having been accorded without question, summoned the Assembly. Some differences having arisen between the Governor and the Assembly about the manner of calling and electing the Representatives, certain members united in an address to the Governor, claiming that the constitution and laws were still in full force and must be administered until altered or repealed; that Pennsylvania had just as good a right to be governed according to the usages of Pennsylvania as New York had to be governed according to the usages of that province. The Legislature being finally organized, Gov. Fletcher presented a letter from the Queen, setting forth that the expense for the preservation and defense of Albany against the French was intolerable to the inhabitants there, and that as this was a frontier to other colonies, it was thought but just that they should help bear the burden. The Legislature, in firm but respectful terms, maintained that the constitution and laws enacted under them were in full force, and when he, having flatly denied this, attempted to intimidate them by the threat of annexing Pennsylvania to New York, they mildly but firmly requested that if the Governor had objections to the bill which they had passed and would communicate them, they would try to remove them. The business was now amicably adjusted, and he in compliance with their wish dissolved the Assembly, and after appointing William Markham Lieutenant Governor, departed to his government in New York, doubtless well satisfied that a Quaker, though usually mild mannered, is not easily frightened or coerced.

Gov. Fletcher met the Assembly again in March, 1694, and during this session, having apparently failed in his previous endeavors to induce the Assembly to vote money for the common defense, sent a communication setting forth the dangers to be apprehended from the French and Indians, and concluding in these words: "That he considered their principles; that they could not carry arms nor levy money to make war, though for their own defense, yet he hoped that they would not refuse to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; that was to supply the Indian nations with such necessaries as may influence their continued friendship to their provinces." But notwithstanding the adroit sugar-coating of the pill, it was not acceptable and no money was voted. This and a brief session in September closed the Governorship of Pennsylvania by Fletcher. It would appear from a letter written by Penn, after hearing of the neglect of the Legislature to vote money for the purpose indicated, that he took an entirely different view of the subject from that which was anticipated; for he blamed the colony for refusing to send money to New York for what he calls the common defense.

Through the kind offices of Lords Rochester, Ranelagh, Sidney and Somers, the Duke of Buckingham and Sir John Trenchard, the king was asked to hear the case of William Penn, against whom no charge was proven, and who would two years before have gone to his colony had he not supposed that he would have been thought to go in defiance of the government. King William

answered that William Penn was his old acquaintance as well as theirs, that he might follow his business as freely as ever, and that he had nothing to say to him. Penn was accordingly reinstated in his government by letters patent dated on the 20th of August, 1694, whereupon he commissioned William Markham Lieutenant Governor.

When Markham called the Assembly, he disregarded the provisions of the charter, assuming that the removal of Penn had annulled the grant. The Assembly made no objection to this action, as there were provisions in the old charter that they desired to have changed. Accordingly, when the appropriation bill was considered, a new constitution was attached to it and passed. This was approved by Markham and became the organic law, the third constitution adopted under the charter of King Charles. By the provisions of this instrument, the Council was composed of twelve members, and the Assembly of twenty-four. During the war between France and England, the ocean swarmed with the privateers of the former. When peace was declared, many of these crafts, which had richly profited by privateering, were disposed to continue their irregular practices, which was now piracy. Judging that the peace principles of the Quakers would shield them from forcible seizure, they were accustomed to run into the Delaware for safe harbor. Complaints coming of the depredations of these parties, a proclamation was issued calling on magistrates and citizens to unite in breaking up practices so damaging to the good name of the colony. It was charged in England that evil-disposed persons in the province were privy to these practices, if not parties to it, and that the failure of the Government to break it up was a proof of its inefficiency, and of a radical defect of the principles on which it was based. Penn was much exercised by these charges, and in his letters to the Lieutenant Governor and to his friends in the Assembly, urged ceaseless vigilance to effect reform.

CHAPTER VIII.

WILLIAM PENN, 1699-1701—ANDREW HAMILTON, 1701-3—EDWARD SHIPPEN 1703-4—JOHN EVANS, 1704-9—CHARLES GOOKIN, 1709-17.

BEING free from harassing persecutions, and in favor at court, Penn determined to remove with his family to Pennsylvania, and now with the expectation of living and dying here. Accordingly, in July, 1699, he set sail, and, on account of adverse winds, was three months tossed about upon the ocean. Just before his arrival in his colony, the yellow fever raged there with great virulence, having been brought thither from the West Indies, but had been checked by the biting frosts of autumn, and had now disappeared. An observant traveler, who witnessed the effects of this scourge, writes thus of it in his journal: "Great was the majesty and hand of the Lord. Great was the fear that fell upon all flesh. I saw no lofty nor airy countenance, nor heard any vain jesting to move men to laughter, nor witty repartee to raise mirth, nor extravagant feasting to excite the lusts and desires of the flesh above measure; but every face gathered paleness, and many hearts were humbled, and countenances fallen and sunk, as such that waited every moment to be summoned to the bar and numbered to the grave."

Great joy was everywhere manifested throughout the province at the arriv-

al of the proprietor and his family, fondly believing that he had now come to stay. He met the Assembly soon after landing, but, it being an inclement season, he only detained them long enough to pass two measures aimed against piracy and illicit trade, exaggerated reports of which, having been spread broadcast through the kingdom, had caused him great uneasiness and vexation. At the first monthly meeting of Friends in 1700, he laid before them his concern, which was for the welfare of Indians and Negroes, and steps were taken to instruct them and provide stated meetings for them where they could hear the Word. It is more than probable that he had fears from the first that his enemies in England would interfere in his affairs to such a degree as to require his early return, though he had declared to his friends there that he never expected to meet them again. His greatest solicitude, consequently, was to give a charter to his colony, and also one to his city, the very best that human ingenuity could devise. An experience of now nearly twenty years would be likely to develop the weaknesses and impracticable provisions of the first constitutions, so that a frame now drawn with all the light of the past, and by the aid and suggestion of the men who had been employed in administering it, would be likely to be enduring, and though he might be called hence, or be removed by death, their work would live on from generation to generation and age to age, and exert a benign and preserving influence while the State should exist.

In February, 1701, Penn met the most renowned and powerful of the Indian chieftains, reaching out to the Potomac, the Susquehanna and to the Onondagoes of the Five Nations, some forty in number, at Philadelphia, where he renewed with them pledges of peace and entered into a formal treaty of active friendship, binding them to disclose any hostile intent, confirm sale of lands, be governed by colonial law, all of which was confirmed on the part of the Indians "by five parcels of skins;" and on the part of Penn by "several English goods and merchandises."

Several sessions of the Legislature were held in which great harmony prevailed, and much attention was giving to revising and recomposing the constitution. But in the midst of their labors for the improvement of the organic law, intelligence was brought to Penn that a bill had been introduced in the House of Lords for reducing all the proprietary governments in America to regal ones, under pretence of advancing the prerogative of the crown, and the national advantage. Such of the owners of land in Pennsylvania as happened to be in England, remonstrated against action upon the bill until Penn could return and be heard, and wrote to him urging his immediate coming hither. Though much to his disappointment and sorrow, he determined to go immediately thither. He promptly called a session of the Assembly, and in his message to the two Houses said, "I cannot think of such a voyage without great reluctancy of mind, having promised myself the quietness of a wilderness. For my heart is among you, and no disappointment shall ever be able to alter my love to the country, and resolution to return, and settle my family and posterity in it. * * Think therefore (since all men are mortal), of some suitable expedient and provision for your safety as well in your privileges as property. Review again your laws, propose new ones, and you will find me ready to comply with whatsoever may render us happy, by a nearer union of our interests." The Assembly returned a suitable response, and then proceeded to draw up twenty-one articles. The first related to the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor. Penn proposed that the Assembly should choose one. But this they declined, preferring that he should appoint one. Little trouble was experienced in settling everything broached, except the

union of the province and lower counties. Penn used his best endeavors to reconcile them to the union, but without avail. The new constitution was adopted on the 28th of October, 1701. The instrument provided for the union, but in a supplementary article, evidently granted with great reluctance, it was provided that the province and the territories might be separated at any time within three years. As his last act before leaving, he presented the city of Philadelphia, now grown to be a considerable place, and always an object of his affectionate regard, with a charter of privileges. As his Deputy, he appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East New Jersey, and sometime Governor of both East and West Jersey, and for Secretary of the province and Clerk of the Council, he selected James Logan, a man of singular urbanity and strength of mind, and withal a scholar.

Penn set sail for Europe on the 1st of November, 1701. Soon after his arrival, on the 18th of January, 1702, King William died, and Anne of Denmark succeeded him. He now found himself in favor at court, and that he might be convenient to the royal residence, he again took lodgings at Kensington. The bill which had been pending before Parliament, that had given him so much uneasiness, was at the succeeding session dropped entirely, and was never again called up. During his leisure hours, he now busied himself in writing "several useful and excellent treatises on divers subjects."

Gov. Hamilton's administration continued only till December, 1702, when he died. He was earnest in his endeavors to induce the territories to unite with the province, they having as yet not accepted the new charter, alleging that they had three years in which to make their decision, but without success. He also organized a military force, of which George Lowther was commander, for the safety of the colony.

The executive authority now devolved upon the Council, of which Edward Shippen was President. Conflict of authority, and contention over the due interpretation of some provisions of the new charter, prevented the accomplishment of much, by way of legislation, in the Assembly which convened in 1703: though in this body it was finally determined that the lower counties should thereafter act separately in a legislative capacity. This separation proved final, the two bodies never again meeting in common.

Though the bill to govern the American Colonies by regal authority failed, yet the clamor of those opposed to the proprietary Governors was so strong that an act was finally passed requiring the selection of deputies to have the royal assent. Hence, in choosing a successor to Hamilton, he was obliged to consider the Queen's wishes. John Evans, a man of parts, of Welsh extraction, only twenty-six years old, a member of the Queen's household, and not a Quaker, nor even of exemplary morals, was appointed, who arrived in the colony in December, 1703. He was accompanied by William Penn, Jr., who was elected a member of the Council, the number having been increased by authority of the Governor, probably with a view to his election.

The first care of Evans was to unite the province and lower counties, though the final separation had been agreed to. He presented the matter so well that the lower counties, from which the difficulty had always come, were willing to return to a firm union. But now the provincial Assembly, having become impatient of the obstacles thrown in the way of legislation by the delegates from these counties, was unwilling to receive them. They henceforward remained separate in a legislative capacity, though still a part of Pennsylvania, under the claim of Penn, and ruled by the same Governor, and thus they continued until the 20th of September, 1776, when a constitution was adopted, and they were proclaimed a separate State under the name of Delaware.

During two years of the government of Evans, there was ceaseless discord between the Council, headed by the Governor and Secretary Logan on the one side, and the Assembly led by David Lloyd, its Speaker, on the other, and little legislation was effected.

Realizing the defenseless condition of the colony, Evans determined to organize the militia, and accordingly issued his proclamation. "In obedience to her Majesty's royal command, and to the end that the inhabitants of this government may be in a posture of defense and readiness to withstand and repel all acts of hostility, I do hereby strictly command and require all persons residing in this government, whose persuasions will, on any account, permit them to take up arms in their own defense, that forthwith they do provide themselves with a good firelock and ammunition, in order to enlist themselves in the militia, which I am now settling in this government." The Governor evidently issued this proclamation in good faith, and with a pure purpose. The French and Indians had assumed a threatening aspect upon the north, and while the other colonies had assisted New York liberally, Pennsylvania had done little or nothing for the common defense. But his call fell stillborn. The "fire-locks" were not brought out, and none enlisted.

Disappointed at this lack of spirit, and embittered by the factious temper of the Assembly, Evans, who seems not to have had faith in the religious principles of the Quakers, and to have entirely mistook the nature of their Christian zeal, formed a wild scheme to test their steadfastness under the pressure of threatened danger. In conjunction with his gay associates in revel, he agreed to have a false alarm spread of the approach of a hostile force in the river, whereupon he was to raise the alarm in the city. Accordingly, on the day of the fair in Philadelphia, 16th of March, 1706, a messenger came, post haste from New Castle, bringing the startling intelligence that an armed fleet of the enemy was already in the river, and making their way rapidly toward the city. Whereupon Evans acted his part to a nicety. He sent emissaries through the town proclaiming the dread tale, while he mounted his horse, and in an excited manner, and with a drawn sword, rode through the streets, calling upon all good men and true to rush to arms for the defense of their homes, their wives and children, and all they held dear. The ruse was so well played that it had an immense effect. "The suddenness of the surprise," says Proud, "with the noise of precipitation consequent thereon, threw many of the people into very great fright and consternation, insomuch that it is said some threw their plate and most valuable effects down their wells and little houses; that others hid themselves, in the best manner they could, while many retired further up the river, with what they could most readily carry off; so that some of the creeks seemed full of boats and small craft; those of a larger size running as far as Burlington, and some higher up the river; several women are said to have miscarried by the fright and terror into which they were thrown, and much mischief ensued."

The more thoughtful of the people are said to have understood the deceit from the first, and labored to allay the excitement; but the seeming earnestness of the Governor and the zeal of his emissaries so worked upon the more inconsiderate of the population that the consternation and commotion was almost past belief. In an almanac published at Philadelphia for the next year opposite this date was this distich:

"Wise men wonder, good men grieve,
Knaves invent and fools believe."

Though this ruse was played upon all classes alike, yet it was generally believed to have been aimed chiefly at the Quakers, to try the force of their

principles, and see if they would not rush to arms when danger should really appear. But in this the Governor was disappointed. For it is said that only four out of the entire population of this religious creed showed any disposition to falsify their faith. It was the day of their weekly meeting, and regardless of the dismay and consternation which were everywhere manifest about them, they assembled in their accustomed places of worship, and engaged in their devotions as though nothing unusual was transpiring without, manifesting such unshaken faith, as Whittier has exemplified in verse by his Abraham Davenport, on the occasion of the Dark Day:

', Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as ghosts,
Sat the law-givers of Connecticut,
Trembling beneath their legislative robes.
'It is the Lord's great day! Let us adjourn,'
Some said; and then, as with one accord,
All eyes were turned on Abraham Davenport.
He rose, slow, cleaving with his steady voice
The intolerable hush. 'This well may be
The Day of Judgment which the world awaits;
But be it so or not, I only know
My present duty, and my Lord's command
To occupy till He come. So at the post
Where He hath set me in His Providence,
I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face,
No faithless servant frightened from my task,
But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls;
And therefore, with all reverence, I would say,
Let God do His work, we will see to ours.
Bring in the candles.' And they brought them in."

In conjunction with the Legislature of the lower counties, Evans was instrumental in having a law passed for the imposition of a tax on the tonnage of the river, and the erection of a fort near the town of New Castle for compelling obedience. This was in direct violation of the fundamental compact, and vexatious to commerce. It was at length forcibly resisted, and its imposition abandoned. His administration was anything but efficient or peaceful, a series of contentions, of charges and counter-charges having been kept up between the leaders of the two factions, Lloyd and Logan, which he was powerless to properly direct or control. " He was relieved in 1709. Possessed of a good degree of learning and refinement, and accustomed to the gay society of the British metropolis, he found in the grave and serious habits of the Friends a type of life and character which he failed to comprehend, and with which he could, consequently, have little sympathy. How widely he mistook the Quaker character is seen in the result of his wild and hair-brained experiment to test their faith. His general tenor of life seems to have been of a piece with this. Watson says: 'The Indians of Connestoga complained of him when there as misbehaving to their women, and that, in 1709, Solomon Cresson, going his rounds at night, entered a tavern to suppress a riotous assembly, and found there John Evans, Esq., the Governor, who fell to beating Cresson.'"

The youth and levity of Gov. Evans induced the proprietor to seek for a successor of a more sober and sedate character. He had thought of proposing his son, but finally settled upon Col. Charles Gookin, who was reputed to be a man of wisdom and prudence, though as was afterward learned, to the sorrow of the colony, he was subject to fits of derangement, which toward the close of his term were exhibited in the most extravagant acts. He had scarcely arrived in the colony before charges were preferred against the late Governor, and he was asked to institute criminal proceedings, which he declined. This

was the occasion of a renewal of contentions between the Governor and his Council and the Assembly, which continued during the greater part of his administration. In the midst of them, Logan, who was at the head of the Council, having demanded a trial of the charges against him, and failed to secure one, sailed for Europe, where he presented the difficulties experienced in administering the government so strongly, that Penn was seriously inclined to sell his interest in the colony. He had already greatly crippled his estate by expenses he had incurred in making costly presents to the natives, and in settling his colony, for which he had received small return. In the year 1707, he had become involved in a suit in chancery with the executors of his former steward, in the course of which he was confined in the Old Baily during this and a part of the following year, when he was obliged to mortgage his colony in the sum of £6,600 to relieve himself. Foreseeing the great consequence it would be to the crown to buy the rights of the proprietors of the several English colonies in America before they would grow too powerful, negotiations had been entered into early in the reign of William and Mary for their purchase, especially the "fine province of Mr. Penn." Borne down by these troubles, and by debts and litigations at home, Penn seriously entertained the proposition to sell in 1712, and offered it for £20,000. The sum of £12,000 was offered on the part of the crown, which was agreed upon, but before the necessary papers were executed, he was stricken down with apoplexy, by which he was incapacitated for transacting any business, and a stay was put to further proceedings until the Queen should order an act of Parliament for consummating the purchase.

It is a mournful spectacle to behold the great mind and the great heart of Penn reduced now in his declining years, by the troubles of government and by debts incurred in the bettering of his colony, to this enfeebled condition. He was at the moment writing to Logan on public affairs, when his hand was suddenly seized by lethargy in the beginning of a sentence, which he never finished. His mind was touched by the disease, which he never recovered, and after lingering for six years, he died on the 30th of May, 1718, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. With great power of intellect, and a religious devotion scarcely matched in all Christendom, he gave himself to the welfare of mankind, by securing civil and religious liberty through the operations of organic law. Though not a lawyer by profession, he drew frames of government and bodies of laws which have been the admiration of succeeding generations, and are destined to exert a benign influence in all future time, and by his discussions with Lord Baltimore and before the Lords in Council, he showed himself familiar with the abstruse principles of law. Though but a private person and of a despised sect, he was received as the friend and confidential advisee of the ruling sovereigns of England, and some of the principles which give luster to British law were engrafted there through the influence of the powerful intellect and benignant heart of Penn. He sought to know no philosophy but that promulgated by Christ and His disciples, and this he had sounded to its depths, and in it were anchored his ideas of public law and private and social living. The untamed savage of the forest bowed in meek and loving simplicity to his mild and resistless sway, and the members of the Society of Friends all over Europe flocked to his City of Brotherly Love. His prayers for the welfare of his people are the beginning and ending of all his public and private correspondence, and who will say that they have not been answered in the blessings which have attended the commonwealth of his founding? And will not the day of its greatness be when the inhabitants, throughout all its borders shall return to the peaceful and loving spirit of

Penn? In the midst of a licentious court, and with every prospect of advancement in its sunshine and favor, inheriting a great name and an independent patrimony, he turned aside from this brilliant track to make common lot with a poor sect under the ban of Government; endured stripes and imprisonment and loss of property; banished himself to the wilds of the American continent that he might secure to his people those devotions which seemed to them required by their Maker, and has won for himself a name by the simple deeds of love and humble obedience to Christian mandates which shall never perish. Many have won renown by deeds of blood, but fadeless glory has come to William Penn by charity.

CHAPTER IX.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH, 1717-26—PATRICK GORDON, 1726-36—JAMES LOGAN, 1736-38—GEORGE THOMAS, 1738-47—ANTHONY PALMER, 1747-48—JAMES HAMILTON, 1748-54.

IN 1712, Penn had made a will, by which he devised to his only surviving son, William, by his first marriage, all his estates in England, amounting to some twenty thousand pounds. By his first wife, Gulielma Maria Springett, he had issue of three sons—William, Springett and William, and four daughters—Gulielma, Margaret, Gulielma and Letitia; and by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, of four sons—John, Thomas, Richard and Dennis. To his wife Hannah, who survived him, and whom he made the sole executrix of his will, he gave, for the equal benefit of herself and her children, all his personal estate in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, after paying all debts, and alloting ten thousand acres of land in the Province to his daughter Letitia, by his first marriage, and each of the three children of his son William.

Doubts having arisen as to the force of the provisions of this will, it was finally determined to institute a suit in chancery for its determination. Before a decision was reached, in March, 1720, William Penn, Jr., died, and while still pending, his son Springett died also. During the long pendency of this litigation for nine years, Hannah Penn, as executrix of the will, assumed the proprietary powers, issued instructions to her Lieutenant Governors, heard complaints and settled difficulties with the skill and the assurance of a veteran diplomatist. In 1727, a decision was reached that, upon the death of William Penn, Jr., and his son Springett, the proprietary rights in Pennsylvania descended to the three surviving sons—John, Thomas and Richard—issue by the second marriage; and that the proprietors bargain to sell his province to the crown for twelve thousand pounds, made in 1712, and on which one thousand pounds had been paid at the confirmation of the sale, was void. Whereupon the three sons became the joint proprietors.

A year before the death of Penn, the lunacy of Gov. Gookin having become troublesome, he was succeeded in the Government by Sir William Keith, a Scotchman who had served as Surveyor of Customs to the English Government, in which capacity he had visited Pennsylvania previously, and knew something of its condition. He was a man of dignified and commanding bearing, endowed with cunning, of an accommdating policy, full of faithful promises, and usually found upon the stronger side. Hence, upon his arrival in the colony, he did not summon the Assembly immediately,

assigning as a reason in his first message that he did not wish to inconvenience the country members by calling them in harvest time. The disposition thus manifested to favor the people, and his advocacy of popular rights on several occasions in opposition to the claims of the proprietor, gave great satisfaction to the popular branch of the Legislature which manifested its appreciation of his conduct by voting him liberal salaries, which had often been withheld from his less accommodating predecessors. By his artful and insinuating policy, he induced the Assembly to pass two acts which had previously met with uncompromising opposition—one to establish a Court of Equity, with himself as Chancellor, the want of which had been seriously felt; and another, for organizing the militia. Though the soil was fruitful and produce was plentiful, yet, for lack of good markets, and on account of the meagerness of the circulating medium, prices were very low, the toil and sweat of the husbandman being little rewarded, and the taxes and payments on land were met with great difficulty. Accordingly, arrangements were made for the appointment of inspectors of provisions, who, from a conscientious discharge of duty, soon caused the Pennsylvania brands of best products to be much sought for, and to command ready sale at highest prices in the West Indies, whither most of the surplus produce was exported. A provision was also made for the issue of a limited amount of paper money, on the establishment of ample securities, which tended to raise the value of the products of the soil and of manufactures, and encourage industry.

By the repeated notices of the Governors in their messages to the Legislature previous to this time, it is evident that Indian hostilities had for sometime been threatened. The Potomac was the dividing line between the Northern and Southern Indians. But the young men on either side, when out in pursuit of game, often crossed the line of the river into the territory of the other, when fierce altercations ensued. This trouble had become so violent in 1719 as to threaten a great Indian war, in which the powerful confederation, known as the Five Nations, would take a hand. To avert this danger, which it was foreseen would inevitably involve the defenseless familes upon the frontier, and perhaps the entire colony, Gov. Keith determined to use his best exertions. He accordingly made a toilsome journey in the spring of 1721 to confer with the Governor of Virginia and endeavor to employ by concert of action such means as would allay further cause of contention. His policy was well devised, and enlisted the favor of the Governor. Soon after his return, he summoned a council of Indian Chieftains to meet him at Conestoga, a point about seventy miles west of Philadelphia. He went in considerable pomp, attended by some seventy or eighty horsemen, gaily caparisoned, and many of them armed, arriving about noon, on the 4th of July, not then a day of more note than other days. He went immediately to Capt. Civility's cabin, where were assembled four deputies of the Five Nations and representatives of other tribes. The Governor said that he had come a long distance from home to see and speak to representatives of the Five Nations, who had never met the Governor of Pennsylvania. They said in reply that they had heard much of the Governor, and would have come sooner to pay him their respects, but that the wild conduct of some of their young men had made them ashamed to show their faces. In the formal meeting in the morning, Ghesaont, chief of the Senecas, spoke for all the Five Nations. He said that they now felt that they were speaking to the same effect that they would were William Penn before them, that they had not forgotten Penn, nor the treaties made with him, and the good advice he gave them; that though they could not write as do the English, yet they could keep

all these transactions fresh in their memories. After laying down a belt of wampum upon the table as if by way of emphasis, he began again, declaring that "all their disorders arose from the use of rum and strong spirits, which took away their sense and memory, that they had no such liquors," and desired that no more be sent among them. Here he produced a bundle of dressed skins, by which he would say, "you see how much in earnest we are upon this matter of furnishing fiery liquors to us." Then he proceeds, declaring that the Five Nations remember all their ancient treaties, and they now desire that the chain of friendship may be made so strong that none of the links may ever be broken. This may have been a hint that they wanted high-piled and valuable presents; for the Quakers had made a reputation of brightening and strengthening the chain of friendship by valuable presents which had reached so far away as the Five Nations. He then produces a bundle of raw skins, and observes "that a chain may contract rust with laying and become weaker; wherefore, he desires it may now be so well cleaned as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before." Here he presents another parcel of skins, and continues, "that as in the firmament, all clouds and darkness are removed from the face of the sun, so they desire that all misunderstandings may be fully done away, so that when they, who are now here, shall be dead and gone, their whole people, with their children and posterity, may enjoy the clear sunshine with us forever." Presenting another bundle of skins, he says, "that, looking upon the Governor as if William Penn were present, they desire, that, in case any disorders should hereafter happen between their young people and ours, we would not be too hasty in resenting any such accident, until their Council and ours can have some opportunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters, as that the friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved." Here he produces a small parcel of dressed skins, and concludes by saying "that we may now be together as one people, treating one another's children kindly and affectionately, that they are fully empowered to speak for the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the representative of the Great King of England, and therefore they expect that everything now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides." And now he presents a different style of present and pulls out a bundle of bear skins, and proceeds to put in an item of complaint, that "they get too little for their skins and furs, so that they cannot live by hunting; they desire us, therefore, to take compassion on them, and contrive some way to help them in that particular. Then producing a few furs, he speaks only for himself, "to acquaint the Governor, that the Five Nations having heard that the Governor of Virginia wanted to speak with them, he himself, with some of his company intended to proceed to Virginia, but do not know the way how to get safe thither."

To this formal and adroitly conceived speech of the Seneca chief, Gov. Keith, after having brought in the present of stroud match coats, gunpowder, lead, biscuit, pipes and tobacco, adjourned the council till the following day, when, being assembled at Conestoga, he answered at length the items of the chieftain's speech. His most earnest appeal, however, was made in favor of peace. "I have persuaded all my [Indian] brethren, in these parts, to consider what is for their good, and not to go out any more to war; but your young men [Five Nations] as they come this way, endeavor to force them; and, because they incline to the counsels of peace, and the good advice of their true friends, your people use them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own destruction. Thus it was that their town of Conestoga lost their good king not long ago. Their young children are left without parents;

their wives without husbands ; the old men, contrary to the course of nature, mourn the death of their young ; the people decay and grow weak ; we lose our dear friends and are afflicted. Surely you cannot propose to get either riches, or possessions, by going thus out to war ; for when you kill a deer, you have the flesh to eat, and the skin to sell ; but when you return from war, you bring nothing home, but the scalp of a dead man, who perhaps was husband to a kind wife, and father to tender children, who never wronged you, though, by losing him, you have robbed them of their help and protection, and at the same time got nothing by it. If I were not your friend, I would not take the trouble to say all these things to you." When the Governor had concluded his address, he called the Senaca chieftain (Ghesaont) to him, and presented a gold coronation medal of King George I, which he requested should be taken to the monarch of the Five Nations, " Kannygooah," to be laid up and kept as a token to our children's children, that an entire and lasting friendship is now established forever between the English in this country and the great Five Nations." Upon the return of the Governor, he was met at the upper ferry of the Schuylkill, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, with about two hundred horse, and conducted through the streets after the manner of a conqueror of old returning from the scenes of his triumphs.

Gov. Keith gave diligent study to the subject of finance, regulating the currency in such a way that the planter should have it in his power to discharge promptly his indebtedness to the merchant, that their mutual interests might thus be subserved. He even proposed to establish a considerable settlement on his own account in the colony, in order to carry on manufactures, and thus consume the grain, of which there was at this time abundance, and no profitable market abroad.

In the spring of 1722, an Indian was barbarously murdered within the limits of the colony, which gave the Governor great concern. After having cautioned red men so strongly about keeping the peace, he felt that the honor of himself and all his people was compromised by this vile act. He immediately commissioned James Logan and John French to go to the scene of the murder above Conestoga, and inquire into the facts of the case, quickly apprehended the supposed murderers, sent a fast Indian runner (Satcheecho), to acquaint the Five Nations with his sorrow for the act, and of his determination to bring the guilty parties to justice, and himself set out with three of his Council (Hill, Norris and Hamilton), for Albany, where he had been invited by the Indians for a conference with the Governors of all the colonies, and where he met the chiefs of the Five Nations, and treated with them upon the subject of the murder, besides making presents to the Indians. It was on this occasion that the grand sachem of this great confederacy made that noble, and generous, and touching response, so different from the spirit of revenge generally attributed to the Indian character. It is a notable example of love that begets love, and of the mild answer that turneth away wrath. He said : " The great king of the Five Nations is sorry for the death of the Indian that was killed, for he was of his own flesh and blood. He believes that the Governor is also sorry ; but, now that it is done, there is no help for it, and he desires that Cartlidge [the murderer] may not be put to death, nor that he should be spared for a time, and afterward executed ; one life is enough to be lost ; there should not two die. The King's heart is good to the Governor and all the English."

Though Gov. Keith, during the early part of his term, pursued a pacific policy, yet the interminable quarrels which had been kept up between the Assembly and Council during previous administrations, at length broke out with



Daniel Dobbins

more virulence than ever, and he who in the first flush of power had declared "That he should pass no laws, nor transact anything of moment relating to the public affairs without the advice and approbation of the Council," took it upon himself finally to act independently of the Council, and even went so far as to dismiss the able and trusted representative of the proprietary interests, James Logan, President of the Council and Secretary of the Province, from the duties of his high office, and even refused the request of Hannah Penn, the real Governor of the province, to re-instate him. This unwarrantable conduct cost him his dismissal from office in July, 1726. Why he should have assumed so headstrong and unwarrantable a course, who had promised at the first so mild and considerate a policy, it is difficult to understand, unless it be the fact that he found that the Council was blocking, by its obstinacy, wholesome legislation, which he considered of vital importance to the prosperity of the colony, and if, as he alleges, he found that the new constitution only gave the Council advisory and not a voice in executive power.

The administration of Gov. Keith was eminently successful, as he did not hesitate to grapple with important questions of judicature, finance, trade, commerce, and the many vexing relations with the native tribes, and right manfully, and judiciously did he effect their solution. It was at a time when the colony was filling up rapidly, and the laws and regulations which had been found ample for the management of a few hundred families struggling for a foothold in the forest, and when the only traffic was a few skins, were entirely inadequate for securing protection and prosperity to a seething and jostling population intent on trade and commerce, and the conflicting interests which required wise legislation and prudent management. No colony on the American coast made such progress in numbers and improvement as did Pennsylvania during the nine years in which William Keith exercised the Gubernatorial office. Though not himself a Quaker, he had secured the passage of an act of Assembly, and its royal affirmation for allowing the members of the Quaker sect to wear their hats in court, and give testimony under affirmation instead of oath, which in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne had been withheld from them. After the expiration of his term of office, he was immediately elected a member of the Assembly, and was intent on being elected Speaker, "and had his support out-doors in a cavalcade of eighty mounted horsemen and the resounding of many guns fired;" yet David Lloyd was elected with only three dissenting voices. the out-door business having perhaps been overdone.

Upon the recommendation of Springett Penn, who was now the prospective heir to Pennsylvania, Patrick Gordon was appointed and confirmed Lieutenant Governor in place of Keith, and arrived in the colony and assumed authority in July, 1726. He had served in the army, and in his first address to the Assembly, which he met in August, he said that as he had been a soldier, he knew nothing of the crooked ways of professed politicians, and must rely on a straightforward manner of transacting the duties devolving upon him. George I died in June, 1727, and the Assembly at its meeting in October prepared and forwarded a congratulatory address to his successor, George II. By the decision of the Court of Chancery in 1727, Hannah Penn's authority over the colony was at an end, the proprietary interests having descended to John, Richard and Thomas Penn, the only surviving sons of William Penn, Sr. This period, from the death of Penn in 1718 to 1727, one of the most prosperous in the history of the colony, was familiarly known as the "Reign of Hannah and the Boys."

Gov. Gordon found the Indian troubles claiming a considerable part of his

attention. In 1728, worthless bands, who had strayed away from their proper tribes, incited by strong drink, had become implicated in disgraceful broils, in which several were killed and wounded. The guilty parties were apprehended, but it was found difficult to punish Indian offenders without incurring the wrath of their relatives. Treaties were frequently renewed, on which occasions the chiefs expected that the chain of friendship would be polished "with English blankets, broadcloths and metals." The Indians found that this "brightening the chain" was a profitable business, which some have been uncharitable enough to believe was the moving cause of many of the Indian difficulties.

As early as 1732, the French, who were claiming all the territory drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, on the ground of priority of discovery of its mouth and exploration of its channel, commenced erecting trading posts in Pennsylvania, along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and invited the Indians living on these streams to a council for concluding treaties with them at Montreal, Canada. To neutralize the influence of the French, these Indians were summoned to meet in council at Philadelphia, to renew treaties of friendship, and they were invited to remove farther east. But this they were unwilling to do. A treaty was also concluded with the Six Nations, in which they pledged lasting friendship for the English.

Hannah Penn died in 1733, when the Assembly, supposing that the proprietary power was still in her hands, refused to recognize the power of Gov. Gordon. But the three sons, to whom the proprietary possessions had descended, in 1727, upon the decision of the Chancery case, joined in issuing a new commission to Gordon. In approving this commission the King directed a clause to be inserted, expressly reserving to himself the government of the lower counties. This act of the King was the beginning of those series of encroachments which finally culminated in the independence of the States of America. The Judiciary act of 1727 was annulled, and this was followed by an attempt to pass an act requiring the laws of all the colonies to be submitted to the Crown for approval before they should become valid, and that a copy of all laws previously enacted should be submitted for approval or veto. The agent of the Assembly, Mr. Paris, with the agents of other colonies, made so vigorous a defense, that action was for the time stayed.

In 1732, Thomas Penn, the youngest son, and two years later, John Penn, the eldest, and the only American born, arrived in the Province, and were received with every mark of respect and satisfaction. Soon after the arrival of the latter, news was brought that Lord Baltimore had made application to have the Provinces transferred to his colony. A vigorous protest was made against this by Quakers in England, headed by Richard Penn; but lest this protest might prove ineffectual, John Penn very soon went to England to defend the proprietary rights at court, and never again returned, he having died a bachelor in 1746. In August, 1736, Gov. Gordon died, deeply lamented, as an honest, upright and straightforward executive, a character which he expressed the hope he would be able to maintain when he assumed authority. His term had been one of prosperity, and the colony had grown rapidly in numbers, trade, commerce and manufactures, ship-building especially having assumed extensive proportions.

James Logan was President of the Council and in effect Governor, during the two years which elapsed between the death of Gordon and the arrival of his successor. The Legislature met regularly, but no laws were passed for lack of an executive. It was during this period that serious trouble broke out near the Maryland border, west of the Susquehanna, then Lancaster, now

York County. A number of settlers, in order to evade the payment of taxes, had secured titles to their lands from Maryland, and afterward sought to be reinstated in their rights under Pennsylvania authority, and plead protection from the latter. The Sheriff of the adjoining Maryland County, with 300 followers, advanced to drive these settlers from their homes. On hearing of this movement, Samuel Smith, Sheriff of Lancaster County, with a hastily summoned posse, advanced to protect the citizens in their rights. Without a conflict, an agreement was entered into by both parties to retire. Soon afterward, however, a band of fifty Marylanders again entered the State with the design of driving out the settlers and each securing for himself 200 acres of land. They were led by one Cressap. The settlers made resistance, and in an encounter, one of them by the name of Knowles was killed. The Sheriff of Lancaster again advanced with a posse, and in a skirmish which ensued one of the invaders was killed, and the leader Cressap was wounded and taken prisoner. The Governor of Maryland sent a commission to Philadelphia to demand the release of the prisoner. Not succeeding in this, he seized four of the settlers and incarcerated them in the jail at Baltimore. Still determined to effect their purpose, a party of Marylanders, under the leadership of one Higginbotham, advanced into Pennsylvania and began a warfare upon the settlers. Again the Sheriff of Lancaster appeared upon the scene, and drove out the invaders. So stubbornly were these invasions pushed and resented that the season passed without planting or securing the usual crops. Finally a party of sixteen Marylanders, led by Richard Lowden, broke into the Lancaster jail and liberated the Maryland prisoners. Learning of these disturbances, the King in Council issued an order restraining both parties from further acts of violence, and afterward adopted a plan of settlement of the vexed boundary question.

Though not legally Governor, Logan managed the affairs of the colony with great prudence and judgment, as he had done and continued to do for a period of nearly a half century. He was a scholar well versed in the ancient languages and the sciences, and published several learned works in the Latin tongue. His *Experimenta Meletemata de plantarum generatione*, written in Latin, was published at Leyden in 1739, and afterward, in 1747, republished in London, with an English version on the opposite page by Dr. J. Fothergill. Another work of his in Latin was also published at Leyden, entitled, *Canonum pro inveniendis refractionum, tum simplicium tum in lentibus duplicum focis, demonstrationis geometricae.* After retiring from public business, he lived at his country-seat at Stenton, near Germantown, where he spent his time among his books and in correspondence with the literati of Europe. In his old age he made an English translation of Cicero's *De Senectute*, which was printed at Philadelphia in 1744 with a preface by Benjamin Franklin, then rising into notice. Logan was a Quaker, of Scotch descent, though born in Ireland, and came to America in the ship with William Penn, in his second visit in 1699, when about twenty-five years old, and died at seventy-seven. He had held the offices of Chief Commissioner of property, Agent for the purchase and sale of lands, Receiver General, Member of Council, President of Council and Chief Justice. He was the Confidential Agent of Penn, having charge of all his vast estates, making sales of lands, executing conveyances, and making collections. Amidst all the great cares of business so pressing as to make him exclaim, "I know not what any of the comforts of life are," he found time to devote to the delights of learning, and collected a large library of standard works, which he bequeathed, at his death, to the people of Pennsylvania, and is known as the Loganian Library.

George Thomas, a planter from the West Indies, was appointed Governor in 1737, but did not arrive in the colony till the following year. His first care was to settle the disorders in the Cumberland Valley, and it was finally agreed that settlers from either colony should owe allegiance to the Governor of that colony wherever settled, until the division line which had been provided for was surveyed and marked. War was declared on the 23d of October, 1739, between Great Britain and Spain. Seeing that his colony was liable to be encroached upon by the enemies of his government, he endeavored to organize the militia, but the majority of the Assembly was of the peace element, and it could not be induced to vote money. Finally he was ordered by the home government to call for volunteers, and eight companies were quickly formed, and sent down for the coast defense. Many of these proved to be servants for whom pay was demanded and finally obtained. In 1740, the great evangelist, Whitefield, visited the colony, and created a deep religious interest among all denominations. In his first intercourse with the Assembly, Gov. Thomas endeavored to coerce it to his views. But a more stubborn set of men never met in a deliberative body than were gathered in this Assembly at this time. Finding that he could not compel action to his mind, he yielded and consulted their views and decisions. The Assembly, not to be outdone in magnanimity, voted him £1,500 arrearages of salary, which had been withheld because he would not approve their legislation, asserting that public acts should take precedence of appropriations for their own pay. In March, 1744, war was declared between Great Britain and France. Volunteers were called for, and 10,000 men were rapidly enlisted and armed at their own expense. Franklin, recognizing the defenseless condition of the colony, issued a pamphlet entitled *Plain Truth*, in which he cogently urged the necessity of organized preparation for defense. Franklin was elected Colonel of one of the regiments, but resigned in favor of Alderman Lawrence. On the 5th of May, 1747, the Governor communicated intelligence of the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors, to the Assembly, and his own intention to retire from the duties of his office on account of declining health.

Anthony Palmer was President of the Council at the time of the withdrawal of Gordon, and became the Acting Governor. The peace party in the Assembly held that it was the duty of the crown of England to protect the colony, and that for the colony to call out volunteers and become responsible for their payment was burdening the people with an expense which did not belong to them, and which the crown was willing to assume. The French were now deeply intent on securing firm possession of the Mississippi Valley and the entire basin, even to the summits of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, and were busy establishing trading posts along the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. They employed the most artful means to win the simple natives to their interests, giving showy presents and laboring to convince them of their great value. Pennsylvania had won a reputation among the Indians of making presents of substantial worth. Not knowing the difference between steel and iron, the French distributed immense numbers of worthless iron hatchets, which the natives supposed were the equal of the best English steel axes. The Indians, however, soon came to distinguish between the good and the valueless. Understanding the Pennsylvania methods of securing peace and friendship, the the natives became very artful in drawing out "well piled up" presents. The government at this time was alive to the dangers which threatened from the insinuating methods of the French. A trusty messenger, Conrad Weiser, was sent among the Indians in the western part of the province to observe the plans of the French, ascertain the temper of the natives, and especially to

magnify the power of the English, and the disposition of Pennsylvania to give great presents. This latter policy had the desired effect, and worthless and wandering bands, which had no right to speak for the tribe, came teeming in, desirous of scouring the chain of friendship, intimating that the French were making great offers, in order to induce the government to large liberality, until this "brightening the chain," became an intolerable nuisance. At a single council held at Albany, in 1747, Pennsylvania distributed goods to the value of £1,000, and of such a character as should be most serviceable to the recipients, not worthless gew-gaws, but such as would contribute to their lasting comfort and well being, a protection to the person against the bitter frosts of winter, and sustenance that should minister to the steady wants of the body and alleviation of pain in time of sickness. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was concluded on the 1st of October, 1748, secured peace between Great Britain and France, and should have put an end to all hostile encounters between their representatives on the American continent. Palmer remained at the head of the government for a little more than two years. He was a retired merchant from the West Indies, a man of wealth, and had come into the colony in 1708. He lived in a style suited to a gentleman, kept a coach and a pleasure barge.

On the 23d of November, 1748, James Hamilton arrived in the colony from England, bearing the commission of Lieutenant Governor. He was born in America, son of Andrew Hamilton, who had for many years been Speaker of the Assembly. The Indians west of the Susquehanna had complained that settlers had come upon their best lands, and were acquiring titles to them, whereas the proprietors had never purchased these lands of them, and had no claim to them. The first care of Hamilton was to settle these disputes, and allay the rising excitement of the natives. Richard Peters, Secretary of the colony, a man of great prudence and ability, was sent in company with the Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, to remove the intruders. It was firmly and fearlessly done, the settlers giving up their tracts and the cabins which they had built, and accepting lands on the east side of the river. The hardship was in many cases great, but when they were in actual need, the Secretary gave money and placed them upon lands of his own, having secured a tract of 2,000,000 of acres.

But these troubles were of small consequence compared with those that were threatening from the West. Though the treaty of Aix was supposed to have settled all difficulties between the two courts, the French were determined to occupy the whole territory drained by the Mississippi, which they claimed by priority of discovery by La Salle. The British Ambassador at Paris entered complaints before the French Court that encroachments were being made by the French upon English soil in America, which were politely heard, and promises made of restraining the French in Canada from encroaching upon English territory. Formal orders were sent out from the home government to this effect; but at the same time secret intimations were conveyed to them that their conduct in endeavoring to secure and hold the territory in dispute was not displeasing to the government, and that disobedience of these orders would not incur its displeasure. The French deemed it necessary, in order to establish a legal claim to the country, to take formal possession of it. Accordingly, the Marquis de la Galissoniere, who was at this time Governor General of Canada, dispatched Capt. Bienville de Céleron with a party of 215 French and fifty-five Indians, to publicly proclaim possession, and bury at prominent points plates of lead bearing inscriptions declaring occupation in the name of the French King. Céleron started on the 15th of June, 1749, from La Chine,

following the southern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, until he reached a point opposite Lake Chautauqua, where the boats were drawn up and were taken bodily over the dividing ridge, a distance of ten miles, with all the *impedimenta* of the expedition, the pioneers having first opened a road. Following on down the lake and the Conewango Creek, they arrived at Warren near the confluence of the creek with the Allegheny River. Here the first plate was buried. These plates were eleven inches long, seven and a half wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. The inscription was in French, and in the following terms, as fairly translated into English: "In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis XIV, King of France, We Céleron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissonière, Governor General of New France, to re-establish tranquillity in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio with the Chautauqua, this 29th day of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Belle Rivière, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said River Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said river, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the King of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle." The burying of this plate was attended with much form and ceremony. All the men and officers of the expedition were drawn up in battle array, when the Commander, Céleron, proclaimed in a loud voice, "Vive le Roi," and declared that possession of the country was now taken in the name of the King. A plate on which was inscribed the arms of France was affixed to the nearest tree.

The same formality was observed in planting each of the other plates, the second at the rock known as the "Indian God," on which are ancient and unknown inscriptions, a few miles below Franklin, a third at the mouth of Wheeling Creek; a fourth at the mouth of the Muskingum; a fifth at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and the sixth and last at the mouth of the Great Miami. Toilsomely ascending the Miami to its head-waters, the party burned their canoes, and obtained ponies for the march across the portage to the head-waters of the Maumee, down which and by Lakes Erie and Ontario they returned to Fort Frontenac, arriving on the 6th of November. It appears that the Indians through whose territory they passed viewed this planting of plates with great suspicion. By some means they got possession of one of them, generally supposed to have been stolen from the party at the very commencement of their journey from the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek.

Mr. O. H. Marshall, in an excellent monograph upon this expedition, made up from the original manuscript journal of Céleron and the diary of Father Bonnecamps, found in the Department de la Marine, in Paris, gives the following account of this stolen plate:

"The first of the leaden plates was brought to the attention of the public by Gov. George Clinton to the Lords of Trade in London, dated New York, December 19, 1750, in which he states that he would send to their Lordships in two or three weeks a plate of lead full of writing, which some of the upper nations of Indians stole from Jean Coeur, the French interpreter at Niagara, on his way to the River Ohio, which river, and all the lands thereabouts, the French claim, as will appear by said writing. He further states 'that the lead plate gave the Indians so much uneasiness that they immediately dispatched some of the Cayuga chiefs to him with it, saying that their only reliance was on him, and earnestly begged he would communicate the contents to them, which he had done, much to their satisfaction and the interests of the English.'

The Governor concludes by saying that 'the contents of the plate may be of great importance in clearing up the encroachments which the French have made on the British Empire in America.' The plate was delivered to Colonel, afterward Sir William Johnson, on the 4th of December, 1750, at his residence on the Mohawk, by a Cayuga sachem, who accompanied it by the following speech:

"'Brother Corlear and War-ragh-i-ya-ghey! I am sent here by the Five Nations with a piece of writing which the Senecas, our brethren, got by some artifice from Jean Coeur, earnestly beseeching you will let us know what it means, and as we put all our confidence in you, we hope you will explain it ingeniously to us.'

"Col. Johnson replied to the sachem, and through him to the Five Nations, returning a belt of wampum, and explaining the inscription on the plate. He told them that 'it was a matter of the greatest consequence, involving the possession of their lands and hunting grounds, and that Jean Coeur and the French ought immediately to be expelled from the Ohio and Niagara.' In reply, the sachem said that 'he had heard with great attention and surprise the substance of the "devilish writing" he had brought, and that Col. Johnson's remarks were fully approved.' He promised that belts from each of the Five Nations should be sent from the Seneca's castle to the Indians at the Ohio, to warn and strengthen them against the French encroachments in that direction." On the 29th of January, 1751, Clinton sent a copy of this inscription to Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania.

The French followed up this formal act of possession by laying out a line of military posts, on substantially the same line as that pursued by the Céleron expedition; but instead of crossing over to Lake Chautauqua, they kept on down to Presque Isle (now Erie), where was a good harbor, where a fort was established, and thence up to Le Boeuf (now Waterford), where another post was placed; thence down the Venango River (French Creek) to its mouth at Franklin, establishing Fort Venango there; thence by the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, where Fort Du Quesne was seated, and so on down the Ohio.

To counteract this activity of the French, the Ohio Company was chartered, and a half million of acres was granted by the crown, to be selected mainly on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongalia and Kanawha Rivers, and the condition made that settlements (100 families within seven years), protected by a fort, should be made. The company consisted of a number of Virginia and Maryland gentlemen, of whom Lawrence Washington was one, and Thomas Hanbury, of London.

In 1752, a treaty was entered into with the Indians, securing the right of occupancy, and twelve families, headed by Capt. Gist, established themselves upon the Monongalia, and subsequently commenced the erection of a fort, where the city of Pittsburgh now is. Apprised of this intrusion into the very heart of the territory which they were claiming, the French built a fort at Le Boeuf, and strengthened the post at Franklin.

These proceedings having been promptly reported to Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, where the greater number of the stockholders of the Ohio Company resided, he determined to send an official communication—protesting against the forcible interference with their chartered rights, granted by the crown of Britain, and pointing to the late treaties of peace entered into between the English and French, whereby it was agreed that each should respect the colonial possessions of the other—to the Commandant of the French, who had his headquarters at Fort Le Boeuf, fifteen miles inland from the present site of the city of Erie.

But who should be the messenger to execute this delicate and responsible duty? It was winter, and the distance to be traversed was some 500 miles, through an unbroken wilderness, cut by rugged mountain chains and deep and rapid streams. It was proposed to several, who declined, and was finally accepted by George Washington, a youth barely twenty-one years old. On the last day of November, 1753, he bade adieu to civilization, and pushing on through the forest to the settlements on the Monongalia, where he was joined by Capt. Gist, followed up the Allegheny to Fort Venango (now Franklin); thence up the Venango to its head-waters at Fort Le Boeuf, where he held formal conference with the French Commandant, St. Pierre. The French officer had been ordered to hold this territory on the score of the discovery of the Mississippi by La Salle, and he had no discretion but to execute his orders, and referred Washington to his superior, the Governor General of Canada. Making careful notes of the location and strength of the post and those encountered on the way, the young embassador returned, being twice fired at on his journey by hostile Indians, and near losing his life by being thrown into the freezing waters of the Allegheny. Upon his arrival, he made a full report of the embassage, which was widely published in this country and in England, and was doubtless the basis upon which action was predicted that eventuated in a long and sanguinary war, which finally resulted in the expulsion of the power of France from this continent.

Satisfied that the French were determined to hold the territory upon the Ohio by force of arms, a body of 150 men, of which Washington was second in command, was sent to the support of the settlers. But the French, having the Allegheny River at flood-tide on which to move, and Washington, without means of transportation, having a rugged and mountainous country to overcome, the former first reached the point of destination. Contracoeur, the French commander, with 1,000 men and field pieces on a fleet of sixty boats and 300 canoes, dropped down the Allegheny and easily seized the fort then being constructed by the Ohio Company at its mouth, and proceeded to erect there an elaborate work which he called Fort Du Quesne, after the Governor General. Informed of this proceeding, Washington pushed forward, and finding that a detachment of the French was in his immediate neighborhood, he made a forced march by night, and coming upon them unawares killed and captured the entire party save one. Ten of the French, including their commander, Jumonville, were killed, and twenty-one made prisoners. Col. Fry, the commander of the Americans, died at Will's Creek, where the command devolved on Washington. Though re-enforcements had been dispatched from the several colonies in response to the urgent appeals of Washington, none reached him but one company of 100 men under Capt. Mackay from South Carolina. Knowing that he was confronting a vastly superior force of the French, well supplied with artillery, he threw up works at a point called the Great Meadows, which he characterizes as a "charming field for an encounter," naming his hastily built fortification Fort Necessity. Stung by the loss of their leader, the French came out in strong force and soon invested the place. Unfortunately one part of Washington's position was easily commanded by the artillery of the French, which they were not slow in taking advantage of. The action opened on the 3d of July, and was continued till late at night. A capitulation was proposed by the French commander, which Washington reluctantly accepted, seeing all hope of re-enforcements reaching him, cut off, and on the 4th of July marched out with honors of war and fell back to Fort Cumberland.

Gov. Hamilton had strongly recommended, before hostilities opened, that the Assembly should provide for defense and establish a line of block-houses along

the frontier. But the Assembly, while willing to vote money for buying peace from the Indians, and contributions to the British crown, from which protection was claimed, was unwilling to contribute directly for even defensive warfare. In a single year, £8,000 were voted for Indian gratuities. The proprietors were appealed to to aid in bearing this burden. But while they were willing to contribute liberally for defense, they would give nothing for Indian gratuities. They sent to the colony cannon to the value of £400.

In February, 1753, John Penn, grandson of the founder, son of Richard, arrived in the colony, and as a mark of respect was immediately chosen a member of the Council and made its President. In consequence of the defeat of Washington at Fort Necessity, Gov. Hamilton convened the Assembly in extra session on the 6th of August, at which money was freely voted; but owing to the instructions given by the proprietors to their Deputy Governor not to sign any money bill that did not place the whole of the interest at their disposal, this action of the Assembly was abortive.

The English and French nations made strenuous exertions to strengthen their forces in America for the campaigns sure to be undertaken in 1754. The French, by being under the supreme authority of one governing power, the Governor General of Canada, were able to concentrate and bring all their power of men and resources to bear at the threatened point with more celerity and certainty than the English, who were dependent upon colonies scattered along all the sea board, and upon Legislatures penny-wise in voting money. To remedy these inconveniences, the English Government recommended a congress of all the colonies, together with the Six Nations, for the purpose of concerting plans for efficient defense. This Congress met on the 19th of June, 1754, the first ever convened in America. The Representatives from Pennsylvania were John Penn and Richard Peters for the Council, and Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin for the Assembly. The influence of the powerful mind of Franklin was already beginning to be felt, he having been Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly since 1736, and since 1750 had been a member. Heartily sympathizing with the movers in the purposes of this Congress, he came to Albany with a scheme of union prepared, which, having been presented and debated, was, on the 10th of July, adopted substantially as it came from his hands. It provided for the appointment of a President General by the Crown, and an Assembly of forty-eight members to be chosen by the several Colonial Assemblies. The plan was rejected by both parties in interest, the King considering the power vested in the representatives of the people too great, and every colony rejecting it because the President General was given "an influence greater than appeared to them proper in a plan of government intended for freemen."

CHAPTER X.

ROBERT H. MORRIS, 1754-56—WILLIAM DENNY, 1756-59—JAMES HAMILTON, 1759-63.

FINDING himself in a false position by the repugnant instructions of the proprietors, Gov. Hamilton had given notice in 1753, that, at the end of twelve months from its reception, he would resign. Accordingly in October, 1754, he was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, son of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey, and Governor of New Jersey. The son

was bred a lawyer, and was for twenty-six years Councilor, and twenty Chief Justice of New Jersey. The Assembly, at its first session, voted a money bill, for £40,000, but not having the proviso required by the proprietors, it was vetoed. Determined to push military operations, the British Government had called early in the year for 3,000 volunteers from Pennsylvania, with subsistance, camp equipage and transportation, and had sent two regiments of the line, under Gen. Braddock, from Cork, Ireland. Landing at Alexandria, Va., he marched to Frederick, Md., where, finding no supplies of transportation, he halted. The Assembly of Pennsylvania had voted to borrow £5,000, on its own account, for the use of the crown in prosecuting the campaign, and had sent Franklin, who was then Postmaster General for the colonies, to Braddock to aid in prosecuting the expedition. Finding that the army was stopped for lack of transportation, Franklin returned into Pennsylvania, and by his commanding influence soon secured the necessary wagons and beasts of burden.

Braddock had formed extravagant plans for his campaign. He would march forward and reduce Fort Du Quesne, thence proceed against Fort Niagara, which having conquered he would close a season of triumphs by the capture of Fort Frontignace. But this is not the first time in warfare that the result of a campaign has failed to realize the promises of the manifesto. The orders brought by Braddock giving precedence of officers of the line over provincials gave offense, and Washington among others threw up his commission; but enamored of the profession of arms, he accepted a position offered him by Braddock as Aide-de-camp. Accustomed to the discipline of military establishments in old, long-settled countries, Braddock had little conception of making war in a wilderness with only Indian trails to move upon, and against wily savages. Washington had advised to push forward with pack horses, and, by rapidity of movement, forestall ample preparation. But Braddock had but one way of soldiering, and where roads did not exist for wagons he stopped to fell the forest and construct bridges over streams. The French, who were kept advised of every movement, made ample preparations to receive him. In the meantime, Washington fell sick; but intent on being up for the battle, he hastened forward as soon as sufficiently recovered, and only joined the army on the day before the fatal engagement. He had never seen much of the pride and circumstance of war, and when, on the morning of the 9th of July, the army of Braddock marched on across the Monongahela, with gay colors flying and martial music awakening the echoes of the forest, he was accustomed in after years to speak of it as the "most magnificent spectacle" that he had ever beheld. But the gay pageant was destined to be of short duration; for the army had only marched a little distance before it fell into an ambuscade skillfully laid by the French and Indians, and the forest resounded with the unearthly whoop of the Indians, and the continuous roar of musketry. The advance was checked and thrown into confusion by the French from their well-chosen position, and every tree upon the flanks of the long drawn out line concealed a murderous foe, who with unerring aim picked off the officers. A resolute defense was made, and the battle raged with great fury for three hours; but the fire of the English was ineffectual because directed against an invisible foe. Finally, the mounted officers having all fallen, killed or wounded, except Washington, being left without leaders, panic seized the survivors and "they ran," says Washington, "before the French and English like sheep before dogs." Of 1,460, in Braddock's army, 456 were killed, and 421 wounded, a greater mortality, in proportion to the number engaged, than has ever occurred in the annals of modern warfare. Sir Peter Halkett was killed, and

Braddock mortally wounded and brought off the field only with the greatest difficulty. When Orme and Morris, the other aids, fell, Washington acted alone with the greatest gallantry. In writing to his brother, he said: "I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me; yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." In after years, when Washington visited the Great Kanawha country, he was approached by an Indian chieftain who said that in this battle he had fired his rifle many times at Washington and had told his young men to do the same; but when he saw that his bullets had no apparent effect, he had bidden them to desist, believing that the Great Spirit was protecting him.

The panic among the survivors of the English carried them back upon the reserve, commanded by Gen. Dunbar, who seems himself to have been seized with it, and without attempting to renew the campaign and return to the encounter, he joined in the flight which was not stayed until Fort Cumberland was reached. The French were anticipating a renewal of the struggle; but when they found that the English had fled leaving the frontier all unprotected, they left no stone unturned in whetting the minds of the savages for the work of plunder and blood, and in organizing relentless bands to range at will along all the wide frontier. The Indians could not be induced to pursue the retreating English, but fell to plundering the field. Nearly everything was lost, even to the camp chest of Braddock. The wounded General was taken back to the summit of Laurel Hill, where, four days after, he breathed his last. He was buried in the middle of the road, and the army marched over his grave that it might not be discovered or molested by the natives. The easy victory, won chiefly by the savages, served to encourage them in their fell work, in which, when their passions were aroused, no known people on earth were less touched by pity. The unprotected settler in his wilderness home was the easy prey of the torch and the scalping knife, and the burning cabin lit up the somber forests by their continuous blaze, and the shrieks of women and children resounded from the Hudson to the far Potomac Before the defeat of Braddock, there were 3,000 men capable of bearing arms west of the Susquehanna. In six months after, there were scarcely 100.

Gov. Morris made an earnest appeal to the Assembly for money to ward off the impending enemy and protect the settlers, in response to which the Assembly voted £50,000; but having no exemption of the proprietor's estates, it was rejected by the Governor, in accordance with his original instructions. Expeditions undertaken against Nova Scotia and at Crown Point were more fortunate than that before Du Quesne, and the Assembly voted £15,000 in bills of credit to aid in defraying the expense. The proprietors sent £5,000 as a gratuity, not as any part of expense that could of right be claimed of them.

In this hour of extremity, the Indians for the most part showed themselves a treacherous race, ever ready to take up on the stronger side. Even the Shawanese and Delawares, who had been loudest in their protestations of friendship for the English and readiness to fight for them, no sooner saw the French victorious than they gave ready ear to their advice to strike for the recovery of the lands which they had sold to the English.

In this pressing emergency, while the Governor and Assembly were waging a fruitless war of words over money bills, the pen of Franklin was busy in infusing a wholesome sentiment in the minds of the people. In a pamphlet that he issued, which he put in the familiar form of a dialogue, he answered the objections which had been urged to a legalized militia, and willing to show his devotion by deeds as well as words, he accepted the command upon the

frontier. By his exertions, a respectable force was raised, and though in the dead of winter, he commenced the erection of a line of forts and block-houses along the whole range of the Kittatinny Hills, from the Delaware to the Potomac, and had them completed and garrisoned with a body sufficient to withstand any force not provided with artillery. In the spring, he turned over the command to Col. Clapham, and returning to Philadelphia took his seat in the Assembly. The Governor now declared war against the Indians, who had established their headquarters thirty miles above Harris' Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and were busy in their work of robbery and devastation, having secured the greater portion of the crops of the previous season of the settlers whom they had killed or driven out. The peace party strongly objected to the course of the Governor, and voluntarily going among the Indians induced them to bury the hatchet. The Assembly which met in May, 1756, prepared a bill with the old clause for taxing the proprietors, as any other citizens, which the Governor was forbidden to approve by his instructions, "and the two parties were sharpening their wits for another wrangle over it," when Gov. Morris was superseded by William Denny, who arrived in the colony and assumed authority on the 20th of August, 1756. He was joyfully and cordially received, escorted through the streets by the regiments of Franklin and Duché, and royally feasted at the State House.

But the promise of efficient legislation was broken by an exhibition of the new Governor's instructions, which provided that every bill for the emission of money must place the proceeds at the joint disposal of the Governor and Assembly; paper currency could not be issued in excess of £40,000, nor could existing issues be confirmed unless proprietary rents were paid in sterling money; proprietary lands were permitted to be taxed which had been actually leased, provided that the taxes were paid out of the rents, but the tax could not become a lien upon the land. In the first Assembly, the contention became as acrimonious as ever.

Previous to the departure of Gov. Morris, as a retaliatory act he had issued a proclamation against the hostile Indians, providing for the payment of bounties: For every male Indian enemy above twelve years old, who shall be taken prisoner and delivered at any forts, garrisoned by troops in pay of this province, or to any of the county towns to the keepers of the common jails there, the sum of one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or pieces of eight; for the scalp of every male Indian above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian under the age of twelve years, taken and brought in, one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of fifty pieces of eight." Liberal bounties were also offered for the delivering up of settlers who had been carried away captive.

But the operation which had the most wholesome and pacifying effect upon the savages, and caused them to stop in their mad career and consider the chances of war and the punishment they were calling down upon their own heads, though executed under the rule of Gov. Denny, was planned and provided for, and was really a part of the aggressive and vigorous policy of Gov. Morris. In response to the act of Assembly, providing for the calling out and organizing the militia, twenty-five companies were recruited, and had been stationed along the line of posts that had been established for the defense of the frontiers. At Kittanning, on the Allegheny River, the Indians had one of the largest of their towns in the State, and was a recruiting station and

rallying point for sending out their murderous bands. The plan proposed and adopted by Gov. Morris, and approved and accepted by Gov. Denny, was to send out a strong detachment from the militia for the reduction of this stronghold. Accordingly, in August, 1756, Col. Armstrong, with a force of three hundred men, made a forced march, and, arriving unperceived in the neighborhood of the town, sent the main body by a wide detour from above, to come in upon the river a few hundred yards below. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of September, the troops had gained their position undiscovered, and at dawn the attack was made. Shielded from view by the tall corn which covered all the flats, the troops were able to reach in close proximity to the cabins unobserved. Jacobs, the chief, sounded the war-whoop, and made a stout resistance, keeping up a rapid fire from the loop holes in his cabin. Not desiring to push his advantage to the issue of no quarter, Armstrong called on the savages to surrender; but this they refused to do, declaring that they were men and would never be prisoners. Finding that they would not yield, and that they were determined to sell their lives at the dearest rate, he gave orders to fire the huts, and the whole town was soon wrapt in flames. As the heat began to reach the warriors, some sung, while wrung with the death agonies; others broke for the river and were shot down as they fled. Jacobs, in attempting to climb through a window, was killed. All calls for surrender were received with derision, one declaring that he did not care for death, and that he could kill four or five before he died. Gunpowder, small arms and valuable goods which had been distributed to them only the day before by the French, fell into the hands of the victors. The triumph was complete, few if any escaping to tell the sad tale. Col. Armstrong's celerity of movement and well conceived and executed plan of action were publicly acknowledged, and he was voted a medal and plate by the city of Philadelphia.

The finances of the colony, on account of the repeated failures of the money bills, were in a deplorable condition. Military operations could not be carried on and vigorous campaigns prosecuted without ready money. Accordingly, in the first meeting of the Assembly after the arrival of the new Governor, a bill was passed levying £100,000 on all property alike, real and personal, private and proprietary. This Gov. Denny vetoed. Seeing that money must be had, the Assembly finally passed a bill exempting the proprietary estates, but determined to lay their grievances before the Crown. To this end, two Commissioners were appointed, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, to proceed to England and beg the interference of the royal Government in their behalf. Failing health and business engagements of Norris prevented his acceptance, and Franklin proceeded alone. He had so often defended the Assembly in public and in drawing remonstrances that the whole subject was at his fingers' ends.

Military operations throughout the colonies, during the year 1757, conducted under the command of the Earl of Loudoun were sluggish, and resulted only in disaster and disgrace. The Indians were active in Pennsylvania, and kept the settlers throughout nearly all the colonies in a continual ferment, hostile bands stealing in upon the defenseless inhabitants as they went to their plantings and sowings, and greatly interfering with or preventing altogether the raising of the ordinary crops. In 1758, Loudoun was recalled, and Gen. Abercrombie was given chief command, with Wolfe, Amherst and Forbes as his subordinates. It was determined to direct operations simultaneously upon three points—Fort Du Quesne, Louisburg and the forts upon the great lakes. Gen. Forbes commanded the forces sent against Fort Du Quesne. With a detachment of royal troops, and militia from Pennsylvania

and Virginia, under command of Cols. Bouquet and Washington, his column moved in July, 1758. The French were well ordered for receiving the attack, and the battle in front of the fort raged with great fury; but they were finally driven, and the fort, with its munitions, fell into the hands of the victors, and was garrisoned by 400 Pennsylvanians. Returning, Forbes placed his remaining forces in barracks at Lancaster.

Franklin, upon his arrival in England, presented the grievances before the proprietors, and, that he might get his case before the royal advisers and the British public, wrote frequent articles for the press, and issued a pamphlet entitled "Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania." The dispute was adroitly managed by Franklin before the Privy Council, and was finally decided substantially in the interest of the Assembly. It was provided that the proprietors' estates should be taxed, but that their located uncultivated lands should be assessed as low as the lowest uncultivated lands of the settlers, that bills issued by the Assembly should be receivable in payment of quit rents, and that the Deputy Governor should have a voice in disposing of the revenues. Thus was a vexed question of long standing finally put to rest. So successfully had Franklin managed this controversy that the colonies of Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia appointed him their agent in England.

In October, 1759, James Hamilton was again appointed Governor, in place of Gov. Denny, who had by stress of circumstances transcended his instructions. The British Government, considering that the colonies had borne more than their proportionate expense in carrying on the war against the French and Indians, voted £200,000 for five years, to be divided among the colonies, the share falling to Pennsylvania being £26,000. On the 25th of October, 1760, George II died, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. Early in 1762, war was declared between Great Britain and Spain, but was of short continuance, peace having been declared in November following, by which Spain and France relinquished to the English substantially the territory east of the Mississippi. The wise men of the various Indian nations inhabiting this wide territory viewed with concern this sudden expansion of English power, fearing that they would eventually be pushed from their hunting grounds and pleasant haunts by the rapidly multiplying pale faces. The Indians have ever been noted for proceeding against an enemy secretly and treacherously. Believing that by concerted action the English might be cut off and utterly exterminated, a secret league was entered into by the Shawanese and the tribes dwelling along the Ohio River, under the leadership of a powerful chieftain, Pontiac, by which swift destruction was everywhere to be meted out to the white man upon an hour of an appointed day. The plan was thoroughly understood by the red men, and heartily entered into. The day dawned and the blow fell in May, 1763. The forts at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Venango, La Ray, St. Joseph's, Miamis, Onaethtanon, Sandusky and Michilimackinack, all fell before the unanticipated attacks of the savages who were making protestations of friendship, and the garrisons were put to the slaughter. Fort Pitt (Du Quesne), Niagara and Detroit alone, of all this line of forts, held out. Pontiac in person conducted the siege of Detroit, which he vigorously pushed from May until October, paying his warriors with promises written on bits of birch bark, which he subsequently religiously redeemed. It is an evidence of his great power that he could unite his people in so general and secretly kept a compact, and that in this siege of Detroit he was able to hold his warriors up to the work so long and so vigorously even after all hope of success must have reasonably been abandoned. The attack fell with great

severity upon the Pennsylvania settlers, and they continued to be driven in until Shippensbung, in Cumberland County, became the extreme outpost of civilization. The savages stole unawares upon the laborers in the fields, or came stealthily in at the midnight hour and spared neither trembling age nor helpless infancy, firing houses, barns, crops and everything combustible. The suffering of the frontiersmen in this fatal year can scarcely be conceived.

Col. Armstrong with a hastily collected force advanced upon their towns and forts at Muncy and Great Island, which he destroyed; but the Indians escaped and withdrew before him. He sent a detachment under Col. Bouquet to the relief of Fort Pitt, which still held out, though closely invested by the dusky warriors. At Fort Ligonier, Bouquet halted and sent forward thirty men, who stealthily pushed past the Indians under cover of night, and reached the fort, carrying intelligence that succor was at hand. Discovering that a force was advancing upon them, the Indians turned upon the troops of Bouquet, and before he was aware that an enemy was near, he found himself surrounded and all means of escape apparently cut off. By a skillfully laid ambuscade, Bouquet, sending a small detachment to steal away as if in retreat, induced the Indians to follow, and when stretched out in pursuit, the main body in concealment fell upon the unsuspecting savages, and routed them with immense slaughter, when he advanced to the relief of the fort unchecked.

As we have already seen, the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania had long been in dispute, and had occasioned serious disturbances among the settlers in the lifetime of Penn, and repeatedly since. It was not definitely settled till 1760, when a beginning was made of a final adjustment, though so intricate were the conditions that the work was prosecuted for seven years by a large force of surveyors, axmen and pioneers. The charter of Lord Baltimore made the northern boundary of Maryland the 40th degree of latitude; but whether the beginning or end of the 40th was not specified. The charter of Penn, which was subsequent, made his southern boundary the *beginning* of the 40th parallel. If, as Lord Baltimore claimed, his northern boundary was the end of the 40th, then the city of Philadelphia and all the settled parts of Pennsylvania would have been included in Maryland. If, as Penn claimed by express terms of his charter, his southern line was the beginning of the 40th, then the city of Baltimore, and even a part of the District of Columbia, including nearly the whole of Maryland would have been swallowed up by Pennsylvania. It was evident to the royal Council that neither claim could be rightfully allowed, and nence resort was had to compromise. Penn insisted upon retaining free communication with the open ocean by the Delaware Bay. Accordingly, it was decided that beginning at Cape Henlopen, which by mistake in marking the maps was fifteen miles below the present location, opposite Cape May, a line should be run due west to a point half way between this cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay; from this point "a line was to be run northerly in such direction that it should be tangent on the west side to a circle with a radius of twelve miles, whose center was the center of the court house at New Castle. From the exact tangent point, a line was to be run due north until it should reach a point fifteen miles south on the parallel of latitude of the most southern point in the boundary of the city of Philadelphia, and this point when accurately found by horizontal measurement, was to be the corner bound between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and subsequently, when Delaware was set off from Pennsylvania, was the boundary of the three States. From this bound a line was to be run due west five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, which was to be the western limit of Pennsylvania, and the line thus ascertained was to mark the division between Maryland and

Pennsylvania, and forever settle the vexed question. If the due north line should cut any part of the circle about New Castle, the slice so cut should belong to New Castle. Such a segment was cut. This plan of settlement was entered into on the 10th of May, 1732, between Thomas and Richard, sons of William Penn, on the one part, and Charles, Lord Baltimore, great grandson of the patentee. But the actual marking of the boundaries was still deferred, and as the settlers were taking out patents for their lands, it was necessary that it should be definitely known in which State the lands lay. Accordingly, in 1739, in obedience to a decree in Council, a temporary line was run upon a new basis, which now often appears in litigations to plague the brain of the attorney.

Commissioners were again appointed in 1751, who made a few of the measurements, but owing to objections raised on the part of Maryland, the work was abandoned. Finally, the proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Frederic, Lord Baltimore, entered into an agreement for the executing of the survey, and John Lukens and Archibald McLean on the part of the Penns, and Thomas Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore, were appointed with a suitable corps of assistants to lay off the lines. After these surveyors had been three years at work, the proprietors in England, thinking that there was not enough energy and practical and scientific knowledge manifested by these surveyors, appointed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to proceed to America and take charge of the work. They brought with them the most perfect and best constructed instruments known to science, arriving in Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1763, and, assisted by some of the old surveyors, entered upon their work. By the 4th of June, 1766, they had reached the summit of the Little Allegheny, when the Indians began to be troublesome. They looked with an evil eye on the mathematical and astronomical instruments, and felt a secret dread and fear of the consequences of the frequent and long continued peering into the heavens. The Six Nations were understood to be inimical to the further progress of the survey. But through the influence of Sir William Johnson a treaty was concluded, providing for the prosecution of the work unmolested, and a number of chieftains were sent to accompany the surveying party. Mason and Dixon now had with them thirty surveyors, fifteen axmen, and fifteen Indians of consequence. Again the attitude of the Indians gave cause of fear, and on the 29th of September, twenty-six of the surveyors abandoned the expedition and returned to Philadelphia. Having reached a point 244 miles from the Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the western limit of the State, in the bottom of a deep, dark valley, they came upon a well-worn Indian path, and here the Indians gave notice that it was the will of the Six Nations that this survey proceed no further. There was no questioning this authority, and no means at command for resisting, and accordingly the party broke up and returned to Philadelphia. And this was the end of the labors of Mason and Dixon upon this boundary. From the fact that this was subsequently the mark of division between the Free and Slave States, Mason and Dixon's line became familiar in American politics. The line was marked by stones which were quarried and engraved in England, on one side having the arms of Penn, and on the opposite those of Lord Baltimore. These stones were firmly set every five miles. At the end of each intermediate mile a smaller stone was placed, having on one side engraved the letter P., and on the opposite side the letter M. The remainder of the line was finished and marked in 1782–84 by other surveyors. A vista was cut through the forest eight yards in width the whole distance, which seemed in looking back through it to come to a

point at the distance of two miles. In 1849, the stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been removed, a resurvey of the line was ordered, and surveyors were appointed by the three States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, who called to their aid Col. James D. Graham. Some few errors were discovered in the old survey, but in the main it was found to be accurate.

John Penn, grandson of the founder, and son of Richard, had come to the colony in 1753, and, having acted as President of the Council, was, in 1763, commissioned Governor in place of Hamilton. The conspiracy of Pontiac, though abortive in the results contemplated, left the minds of the Indians in a most dangerous state. The more resolute, who had entered heartily into the views of their leader, still felt that his purposes were patriotic, and hence sought, by every means possible, to ravage and destroy the English settlements. The Moravian Indians at Nain and Wichetunk, though regarded as friendly, were suspected of indirectly aiding in the savage warfare by trading firearms and ammunition. They were accordingly removed to Philadelphia that they might be out of the way of temptation. At the old Indian town of Conestoga there lived some score of natives. Many heartless murders had been committed along the frontier, and the perpetrators had been traced to this Conestoga town; and while the Conestoga band were not known to be implicated in these outrages, their town was regarded as the lurking place of roving savages who were. For protection, the settlers in the neighboring districts of Paxton and Donegal, had organized a band known as the Paxton boys. Earnest requests were made by Rev. John Elder and John Harris to the Government to remove this band at Conestoga; but as nothing was done, and fearful depredations and slaughter continued, a party of these Paxton rangers attacked the town and put the savages to the sword. Some few escaped, among them a known bloodthirsty savage, who were taken into the jail at Lancaster for protection; but the rangers, following them, overpowered the jailer, and breaking into the jail murdered the fugitives. Intense excitement was occasioned by this outbreak, and Gov. Penn issued his proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of the perpetrators. Some few were taken; but so excellent was their character and standing, and such were the provocations, that no convictions followed. Apprehensions for the safety of the Moravian Indians induced the Government to remove them to Province Island, and, feeling insecure there, they asked to be sent to England. For safety, they were sent to New York, but the Governor of that province refused them permission to land, as did also the Governor of New Jersey, and they were brought back to Philadelphia and put in barracks under strong guard. The Paxton boys, in a considerable body, were at that time at Germantown interceding for their brethren, who were then in durance and threatened with trial. Franklin was sent out to confer with them on the part of the Government. In defending their course, they said: "Whilst more than a thousand families, reduced to extreme distress, during the last and present war, by the attacks of skulking parties of Indians upon the frontier, were destitute, and were suffered by the public to depend on private charity, a hundred and twenty of the perpetrators of the most horrid barbarities were supported by the province, and protected from the fury of the brave relatives of the murdered." Influenced by the persuasions of Franklin, they consented to return to their homes, leaving only Matthew Smith and James Gibson to represent them before the courts.

CHAPTER XI.

JOHN PENN, 1763-71—JAMES HAMILTON, 1771—RICHARD PENN, 1771-73—JOHN PENN, 1773-76.

A DIFFERENCE having arisen between the Governor and Assembly on the vexed question of levying money, the Assembly passed a series of resolutions advocating that the "powers of government ought to be separated from the power attending the immense proprietary property, and lodged in the hands of the King." After an interval of fifty days—that time for reflection and discussion might be given—the Assembly again convened, and adopted a petition praying the King to assume the direct government of the province, though this policy was strongly opposed by some of the ablest members, as Isaac Norris and John Dickinson. The Quaker element was generally in favor of the change.

Indian barbarities still continuing along the frontier, Gov. Penn declared war against the Shawanese and Delawares in July, 1765, and sent Col. Bouquet with a body of Pennsylvania troops against them. By the 3d of October, he had come up to the Muskingum, in the heart of the most thickly peopled Indian territory. So rapid had been the movement of Bouquet that the savages had no intelligence of his advance until he was upon them with no preparations for defense. They sued for peace, and a treaty was entered into by which the savages agreed to abstain from further hostilities until a general treaty could be concluded with Sir William Johnson, the general agent for Indian affairs for all the colonies, and to deliver up all English captives who had been carried away during the years of trouble. Two hundred and eight were quickly gathered up and brought in, and many others were to follow, who were now widely scattered. The relatives of many of these captives had proceeded with the train of Bouquet, intent on reclaiming those who had been dear to them. Some were joyfully received, while others who had been borne off in youth had become attached to their captors, and force was necessary to bring them away. "On the return of the army, some of the Indians obtained leave to accompany their former captives to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting and carrying provisions for them on the road."

The great struggle for the independence of the colonies of the British crown was now close at hand, and the first sounds of the controversy were beginning to be heard. Sir William Keith, that enterprising Governor whose head seemed to have been full of new projects, as early as 1739 had proposed to lay a uniform tax on stamped paper in all the colonies, to realize funds for the common defense. Acting upon this hint, Grenville, the British Minister, notified the colonists in 1763 of his purpose to impose such a tax. Against this they remonstrated. Instead of this, a tax on imports, to be paid in coin, was adopted. This was even more distasteful. The Assembly of Rhode Island, in October, 1765, submitted a paper to all the colonial assemblies, with a view to uniting in a common petition to the King against parliamentary taxation. This was favorably acted on by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and Franklin was appointed agent to represent their cause before the British Parliament. The Stamp Act had been passed on the 22d of March, 1765. Its passage excited bitter opposition, and a resolution, asserting that the Colonial

Assemblies had the exclusive right to levy taxes, was passed by the Virginia Assembly, and concurred in by all the others. The Massachusetts Assembly proposed a meeting of delegates in New York on the second Tuesday of October, 1765, to confer upon the subject. The Pennsylvania Assembly adopted the suggestion, and appointed Messrs. Fox, Morton, Bryan and Dickenson as delegates. This Congress met according to the call and adopted a respectful petition to the King, and a memorial to Parliament, which were signed by all the members and forwarded for presentation by the Colonial Agents in England. The Stamp Act was to go into effect on the 1st of November. On the last day of October, the newspapers were dressed in mourning, and suspended publication. The publishers agreed not to use the stamped paper. The people, as with one mind, determined to dress in homespun, resolved not to use imported goods, and, to stimulate the production of wool the colonists covenanted not to eat lamb for the space of one year. The result of this policy was soon felt by British manufacturers who became clamorous for repeal of the obnoxious measures, and it was accordingly repealed on the 18th of March, 1766.

Determined in some form to draw a revenue from the colonies, an act was passed in 1767, to lay a duty on tea, paper, printers' colors, and glass. The Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution on the 20th of February, 1768, instructing its agent in London to urge its repeal, and at the session in May received and entered upon its minutes a circular letter from the Massachusetts Assembly, setting forth the grounds on which objection to the act should be urged. This circular occasioned hostile feeling among the ministry, and the Secretary for foreign affairs wrote to Gov. Penn to urge the Assembly to take no notice of it; but if they approved its sentiments, to prorogue their sittings. This letter was transmitted to the Assembly, and soon after one from the Virginia Assembly was presented, urging union of all the colonies in opposing the several schemes of taxation. This recommendation was adopted, and committees appointed to draw a petition to the King and to each of the Houses of Parliament. To lead public sentiment, and have it well grounded in the arguments used against taxation, John Dickinson, one of the ablest of the Pennsylvania legislators at this time, published a number of articles purporting to come from a plain farmer, under the title of the *Farmer's Letters*, which became popular, the idea that they were the work of one in humble life, helping to swell the tide of popularity. They were republished in all the colonies, and exerted a commanding influence. Alarmed at the unanimity of feeling against the proposed schemes, and supposing that it was the amount of the tax that gave offense, Parliament reduced the rate in 1769 to one sixth of the original sum, and in 1770 abolished it altogether, except three pence a pound on tea But it was the principle, and not the amount that was objected to, and at the next session of the Assembly in Pennsylvania, their agent in London was directed to urge its repeal altogether.

It would seem incredible that the colony of Connecticut should lay claim to any part of the territory of Pennsylvania, but so it was. The New England charters gave limitless extent westward even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and south to the northern limits of the tract ceded to Lord Baltimore—the territory between the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and from ocean to ocean. To encroach upon New York with its teaming population was not calculated to tempt the enterprise of the settler; but the rich virgin soil, and agreeable climate of the wide Wyoming Valley, as yet unappropriated, was likely to attract the eye of the explorer. Accordingly, at the general conference with the Indians held at Albany

in 1754, the Connecticut delegates made a purchase of a large tract in this valley; a company, known as the Susquehanna Company, was formed in Connecticut to promote the settlement of these lands, and a considerable immigration commenced. The proprietors of Pennsylvania had also made purchase of the Indians of these identical lands, and the royal charters of Charles and James covered this ground. But the Plymouth Charter antedated Penn's. Remonstrances were made to the Governor of Connecticut against encroachments upon the territory of Pennsylvania. The answer returned was understood to disclaim any control over the company by the Connecticut authorities; but it subsequently appeared that the Government was determined to defend the settlers in the possession of their lands. In 1768, the proprietors of Pennsylvania entered into treaty stipulations with the Indians for all this tract covered by the claim of the Susquehanna Company. Pennsylvania settlers, attracted by the beauty of the place, gradually acquired lands under Pennsylvania patents, and the two parties began to infringe on each other's claims. Forts and block-houses were erected for the protection of either party, and a petty warfare was kept up, which resulted in some loss of life. Butler, the leader of the Connecticut party, proposed to settle their differences by personal combat of thirty picked men on each side. In order to assert more direct legal control over the settlers, a new county was formed which was called Northumberland, that embraced all the disputed lands. But the Sheriff, even with the aid of the militia, which he called to his assistance, was unable to execute his processes, and exercise legal control, the New Englanders, proving a resolute set, determined to hold the splendid farms which they had marked out for themselves, and were bringing rapidly under cultivation. To the remonstrances of Gov. Penn, Gov. Trumbull responded that the Susquehanna Company was proceeding in good faith under provisions secured by the charter of the Plymouth Colony, and proposed that the question be submitted to a competent tribunal for arbitrament. An *ex parte* statement was submitted to Council in London by the Connecticut party, and an opinion was rendered favorable to its claims. In September, 1775, the matter was submitted to the Continental Congress, and a committee of that body, to whom it was referred, reported in favor of the Connecticut claim, apportioning a tract out of the very bowels of Pennsylvania nearly as large as the whole State of Connecticut. This action was promptly rejected by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and a final decision was not reached until 1802, when Congress decided in favor of the integrity of the chartered rights of Penn.

Richard Penn, son of the founder, died in 1771, whereupon Gov. John Penn returned to England, leaving the President of the Council, James Hamilton, at the head of the Government. John Penn, eldest son of Richard, succeeded to the proprietary interests of his father, which he held in conjunction with his uncle, Thomas, and in October of the same year, Richard, the second son, was commissioned Governor. He held the office but about two years, and in that time won the confidence and esteem of the people, and so much attached was he to the popular cause, that upon his return to England, in 1775, he was intrusted by Congress with the last petition of the colonies ever presented to the King. In August, 1773, John Penn returned with the commission of Governor, superseding his brother Richard. Soon after his arrival, the Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, issued his proclamation, laying claim to a vast territory in the Monongalia Valley, including the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, and upon the withdrawal of the British garrison, one Connolly had taken possession of it in the name of Virginia. Gov. Penn issued a counter-proclamation, calling on all good citizens within the borders of Penn-

sylvania, to preserve their allegiance to his Government, seized and imprisoned Connolly, and sent Commissioners to Virginia to effect an amicable settlement. These, Dunmore refused to hear, and was preparing to assert his authority by force; but his Council refused to vote him money for this purpose.

To encourage the sale of tea in the colonies, and establish the principle of taxation, the export duty was removed. The colonies took the alarm. At a public meeting called in Philadelphia to consider the subject, on the 18th of October, 1773, resolutions were adopted in which it was declared: "That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America, is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure." The East India Company now made preparations for sending large importations of tea into the colonies. The ships destined for Philadelphia and New York, on approaching port, and being advised of the exasperated state of public feeling, returned to England with their cargoes. Those sent to Boston came into the harbor; but at night a party disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the vessels, and breaking open the packages, emptied 300 chests into the sea. The ministry, on being apprised of this act, closed the port of Boston, and subverted the colonial charter. Early in the year, committees of correspondence had been established in all the colonies, by means of which the temper and feeling in each was well understood by the others, and concert of action was secured. The hard conditions imposed on the town of Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay, aroused the sympathy of all; for, they argued, we know not how soon the heavy hand of oppression may be felt by any of us. Philadelphia declared at a public meeting that the people of Pennsylvania would continue firmly to adhere to the cause of American liberty, and urged the calling of a Congress of delegates to consider the general interests.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1774, at which nearly 8,000 people were convened, it was decided that a Continental Congress ought to be held, and appointed a committee of correspondence to communicate with similar committees in the several counties of Pennsylvania and in the several colonies. On the 15th of July, 1774, delegates from all the counties, summoned by this committee, assembled in Philadelphia, and declared that there existed an absolute necessity for a Colonial Congress. They accordingly recommended that the Assembly appoint delegates to such a Congress to represent Pennsylvania, and Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, George Ross, Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Charles Humphries and Thomas Mifflin were appointed.

On the 4th of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was called to preside, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary. It was resolved that no more goods be imported from England, and that unless a pacification was effected previously, no more Colonial produce of the soil be exported thither after September 10, 1775. A declaration of rights was adopted, and addresses to the King, the people of Great Britain, and of British America were agreed to, after which the Congress adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May, 1775.

In January, 1775, another meeting of the county delegates was held in Philadelphia, at which the action of the Colonial Congress was approved, and while a restoration of harmony with the mother country was desired, yet if the arbitiary acts of Parliament were persisted in, they would at every hazard defend the "rights and liberties of America." The delegates appointed to

represent the colony in the Second Congress were Mifflin, Humphries, Biddle, Dickinson, Morton, Franklin, Wilson and Willing.

The government of Great Britain had determined with a strong hand to compel obedience to its behests. On the 19th of April, 1775, was fought the battle of Lexington, and the crimson fountain was opened. That blow was felt alike through all the colonies. The cause of one was the cause of all. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to organize military companies in all the counties. The Assembly heartily seconded these views, and engaged to provide for the pay of the militia while in service. The Second Congress, which met in May, provided for organizing a continental army, fixing the quota for Pennsylvania at 4,300 men. The Assembly adopted the recommendation of Congress, provided for arming, disciplining and paying the militia, recommended the organizing minutemen for service in an emergency, made appropriations for the defense of the city, and offered a premium on the production of salt peter. Complications hourly thickened. Ticonderoga was captured on the 10th of May, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of June. On the 15th of June, George Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, supported by four Major Generals and eight Brigadiers.

The royal Governors were now an incumbrance greatly in the way of the popular movement, as were also the Assemblies where they refused to represent the popular will. Accordingly, Congress recommended that the several colonies should adopt such government as should "best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." This meant that each colony should set up a government for itself independent of the Crown. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved that the present Assembly is "not competent to the present exigencies of affairs," and that a new form of government ought to be adopted as recommended by Congress. The city committee of correspondence called on the county committees to secure the election of delegates to a colonial meeting for the purpose of considering this subject. On the 18th of June, the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and was organized by electing Thomas McKean President. It resolved to call a convention to frame a new constitution, provided the legal forms to be observed, and issued an address to the people.

Having thus by frequent argumentation grown familiar with the declaration of the inherent rights of every citizen, and with flatly declaring to the government of Great Britain that it had no right to pursue this policy or that, and the several States having been recommended to absolve themselves from allegience to the royal governments, and set up independent colonial governments of their own, it was a natural inference, and but a step further, to declare the colonies entirely independent of the British Government, and to organize for themselves a general continental government to hold the place of King and Parliament. The idea of independence had been seriously proposed, and several Colonial Assemblies had passed resolutions strongly recommending it. And yet there were those of age and experience who had supported independent principles in the stages of argumentation, before action was demanded, when they approached the brink of the fatal chasm, and had to decide whether to take the leap, hesitated. There were those in the Assembly of Pennsylvania who were reluctant to advise independence; but the majority voted to recommend its delegates to unite with the other colonies for the common good. The convention which had provided for holding a meeting of delegates to frame a new constitution, voted in favor of independence, and authorized the raising of 6,000 militia.

On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, introduced in Congress the proposition that, "the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." It was impossible to mistake or misinterpret the meaning of this language. The issue was fairly made up. It was warmly discussed. John Dickinson, one of the Pennsylvania delegates, and one who had been foremost in speaking and writing on the popular side, was not ready to cut off all hope of reconciliation, and depicted the disorganized condition in which the colonies would be left if the power and protection of Britain were thus suddenly removed. The vote upon the resolution was taken on the 2d of July, and resulted in the affirmative vote of all the States except Pennsylvania and Delaware, the delegates from these States being divided. A committee consisting of Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Livingston and Sherman had been, some time previous, appointed to draw a formal statement of the Declaration, and the reasons "out of a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," which led to so important an act. The work was intrusted to a sub-committee consisting of Adams and Jefferson, and its composition was the work of Mr. Jefferson, though many of the ideas, and even the forms of expression, had been used again and again in the previous resolutions and pronunciamentoes of the Colonial Assemblies and public meetings. It had been reported on the 28th of June, and was sharply considered in all its parts, many verbal alterations having been made in the committee of five; but after the passage of the preliminary resolution, the result was a foregone conclusion, and on the 4th of July it was finally adopted and proclaimed to the world. Of the Pennsylvania delegation, Franklin, Wilson and Morton voted for it, and Willing and Humphrey against, Dickinson being absent. The colonial convention of Pennsylvania, being in session at the time, on receiving intelligence that a majority of its delegates in Congress had voted against the preliminary resolution, named a new delegation, omitting the names of Dickinson, Willing and Humphrey, and adding others which made it thus constituted—Franklin, Wilson, Morton, Morris, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross. An engrossed copy of the Declaration was made, which was signed by all the members on the 2d of August following, on which are found the names from Pennsylvania above recited.

The convention for framing a new constitution for the colony met on the 15th of July, and was organized by electing Franklin President, and on the 28th of September completed its labors, having framed a new organic law and made all necessary provisions for putting it into operation. In the meantime the old proprietary Assembly adjourned on the 14th of June to the 26th of August. But a quorum failed to appear, and an adjournment was had to the 23d of September, when some routine business was attended to, chiefly providing for the payment of salaries and necessary bills, and on the 28th of September, after a stormy existence of nearly a century, this Assembly, the creature of Penn, adjourned never to meet again. With the ending of the Assembly ended the power of Gov. Penn. It is a singular circumstance, much noted by the believers in signs, that on the day of his arrival in America, which was Sunday, the earth in that locality was rocked by an earthquake, which was interpreted as an evil omen to his administration. He married the daughter of William Allen, Chief Justice of the colony, and, though at times falling under suspicion of favoring the royal cause, yet, as was believed, not with reason, he remained a quiet spectator of the great struggle, living at his country seat in Bucks County, where he died in February, 1795.

The titles of the proprietors to landed estates were suspended by the action

of the convention, and on the 27th of November, 1779, the Legislature passed an act vesting these estates in the commonwealth, but paying the proprietors a gratuity of £130,000, "in remembrance of the enterprising spirit of the Founder." This act did not touch the private estates of the proprietors, nor the tenths of manors. The British Government, in 1790, in consideration of the fact that it had been unable to vindicate its authority over the colony, and afford protection to the proprietors in the enjoyment of their chartered rights, voted an annuity of £4,000 to the heirs and descendants of Penn. This annuity has been regularly paid to the present time, 1884.

CHAPTER XII.

THOMAS WHARTON, JR., 1777-78—GEORGE BRYAN, 1778—JOSEPH REED, 1778-81—WILLIAM MOORE, 1781-82—JOHN DICKINSON, 1782-85—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1785-88.

THE convention which framed the constitution appointed a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five members, to whom was intrusted the government of the colony until the proposed constitution should be framed and put in operation. Thomas Rittenhouse was chosen President of this body, who was consequently in effect Governor. The new constitution, which was unanimously adopted on the 28th of September, was to take effect from its passage. It provided for an Assembly to be elected annually; a Supreme Executive Council of twelve members to be elected for a term of three years; Assemblymen to be eligible but four years out of seven, and Councilmen but one term in seven years. Members of Congress were chosen by the Assembly. The constitution could not be changed for seven years. It provided for the election of censors every seven years, who were to decide whether there was a demand for its revision. If so, they were to call a convention for the purpose. On the 6th of August, 1776, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was chosen President of the Council of Safety.

The struggle with the parent country was now fully inaugurated. The British Parliament had declared the colonists rebels, had voted a force of 55,000 men, and in addition had hired 17,000 Hessian soldiers, to subdue them. The Congress on its part had declared the objects for which arms had been taken up, and had issued bills of credit to the amount of $6,000,000. Parliament had resolved upon a vigorous campaign, to strike heavy and rapid blows, and quickly end the war. The first campaign had been conducted in Massachusetts, and by the efficient conduct of Washington, Gen. Howe, the leader of the British, was compelled to capitulate and withdraw to Halifax in March, 1776. On the 28th of June, Sir Henry Clinton, with a strong detachment, in conjunction with Sir Peter Parker of the navy, made a combined land and naval attack upon the defenses of Charleston Harbor, where he was met by Gen. William Moultrie, with the Carolina Militia, and after a severe battle, in which the British fleet was roughly handled, Clinton withdrew and returned to New York, whither the main body of the British Army, under Gen. Howe, had come, and where Admiral Lord Howe, with a large fleet directly from England, joined them. To this formidable power led by the best talent in the British Army, Washington could muster no adequate force to oppose, and he was obliged to withdraw from Long Island, from New York, from

Harlem, from White Plains, to cross into New Jersey, and abandon position after position, until he had reached the right bank of the Delaware on Pennsylvania soil. A heavy detachment under Cornwallis followed, and would have crossed the Delaware in pursuit, but advised to a cautious policy by Howe, he waited for ice to form on the waters of the Delaware before passing over. The fall of Philadelphia now seemed imminent. Washington had not sufficient force to face the whole power of the British Army. On the 2d of December, the Supreme Council ordered all places of business in the city to be closed, the schools to be dismissed, and advised preparation for removing the women and children and valuables. On the 12th, the Congress which was in session here adjourned to meet in Baltimore, taking with them all papers and public records, and leaving a committee, of which Robert Morris was Chairman, to act in conjunction with Washington for the safety of the place. Gen. Putnam was dispatched on the same day with a detachment of soldiers to take command in the city.

In this emergency the Council issued a stirring address: "If you wish to live in freedom, and are determined to maintain that best boon of heaven, you have no time to deliberate. A manly resistance will secure every blessing, inactivity and sloth will bring horror and destruction. * * * May heaven, which has bestowed the blessings of liberty upon you, awaken you to a proper sense of your danger and arouse that manly spirit of virtuous resolution which has ever bidden defiance to the efforts of tyranny. May you ever have the glorious prize of liberty in view, and bear with a becoming fortitude the fatigues and severities of a winter campaign. That, and that only, will entitle you to the superlative distinction of being deemed, under God, the deliverers of your country." Such were the arguments which our fathers made use of in conducting the struggle against the British Empire.

Washington, who had, from the opening of the campaign before New York, been obliged for the most part to act upon the defensive, formed the plan to suddenly turn upon his pursuers and offer battle. Accordingly, on the night of the 25th of December, taking a picked body of men, he moved up several miles to Taylorsville, where he crossed the river, though at flood tide and filled with floating ice, and moving down to Trenton, where a detachment of the British Army was posted, made a bold and vigorous attack. Taken by surprise, though now after sunrise, the battle was soon decided in favor of the Americans. Some fifty of the enemy were slain and over a thousand taken prisoners, with quantities of arms, ammunition and stores captured. A triumphal entry was made at Philadelphia, when the prisoners and the spoils of war moved through the streets under guard of the victorious troops, and were marched away to the prison camp at Lancaster. Washington, who was smarting under a forced inactivity, by reason of paucity of numbers and lack of arms and material, and who had been forced constantly to retire before a defiant foe, now took courage. His name was upon every tongue, and foreign Governments were disposed to give the States a fair chance in their struggle for nationality. The lukewarm were encouraged to enlist under the banner of freedom. It had great strategic value. The British had intended to push forward and occupy Philadelphia at once, which, being now virtually the capital of the new nation, had it been captured at this juncture, would have given them the occasion for claiming a triumphal ending of the war. But this advantage, though gained by a detachment small in numbers yet great in courage, caused the commander of a powerful and well appointed army to give up all intention of attempting to capture the Pennsylvania metropolis in this campaign, and retiring into winter cantonments upon the Raritan to await

the settled weather of the spring for an entirely new cast of operations. Washington, emboldened by his success, led all his forces into New Jersey, and pushing past Trenton, where Cornwallis, the royal leader, had brought his main body by a forced march, under cover of darkness, attacked the British reserves at Princeton. But now the enemy had become wary and vigilant, and, summoned by the booming of cannon, Cornwallis hastened back to the relief of his hard pressed columns. Washington, finding that the enemy's whole army was within easy call and knowing that he had no hope of success with his weak army, withdrew. Washington now went into winter quarters at Morristown, and by constant vigilance was able to gather marauding parties of the British who ventured far away from their works.

Putnam commenced fortifications at a point below Philadelphia upon the Delaware, and at commanding positions upon the outskirts, and on being summoned to the army was succeeded by Gen. Irvine, and he by Gen. Gates. On the 4th of March, 1777, the two Houses of the Legislature, elected under the new constitution, assembled, and in joint convention chose Thomas Wharton, Jr., President, and George Bryan Vice President. Penn had expressed the idea that power was preserved the better by due formality and ceremony, and, accordingly, this event was celebrated with much pomp, the result being declared in a loud voice from the court house, amid the shouts of the gathered throngs and the booming of the captured cannon brought from the field of Trenton. The title bestowed upon the new chief officer of the State was fitted by its length and high-sounding epithets to inspire the multitude with awe and reverence: "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Captain General, and Commander-in-chief in and over the same."

While the enemy was disposed to be cautious after the New Jersey campaign so humiliating to the native pride of the Britain, yet he was determined to bring all available forces into the field for the campaign of 1777, and to strike a decisive blow. Early in April, great activity was observed among the shipping in New York Harbor, and Washington communicated to Congress his opinion that Philadelphia was the object against which the blow would be aimed. This announcement of probable peril induced the Council to issue a proclamation urging enlistments, and Congress ordered the opening of a camp for drilling recruits in Pennsylvania, and Benedict Arnold, who was at this time a trusted General, was ordered to the command of it. So many new vessels and transports of all classes had been discovered to have come into New York Harbor, probably forwarded from England, that Washington sent Gen. Mifflin, on the 10th of June, to Congress, bearing a letter in which he expressed the settled conviction that the enemy meditated an immediate descent upon some part of Pennsylvania. Gen. Mifflin proceeded to examine the defensive works of the city which had been begun on the previous advance of the British, and recommended such changes and new works as seemed best adapted for its protection. The preparations for defense were vigorously prosecuted. The militia were called out and placed in two camps, one at Chester and the other at Downington. Fire ships were held in readiness to be used against vessels attempting the ascent of the river.

Lord Howe, being determined not to move until ample preparations were completed, allowed the greater part of the summer to wear away before he advanced. Finally, having embarked a force of 19,500 men on a fleet of 300 transports, he sailed southward. Washington promptly made a corresponding march overland, passing through Philadelphia on the 24th of August. Howe, suspecting that preparations would be made for impeding the passage of the

Delaware, sailed past its mouth, and moving up the Chesapeake instead, debarked fifty-four miles from Philadelphia and commenced the march northward. Great activity was now manifested in the city. The water-spouts were melted to furnish bullets, fair hands were busied in rolling cartidges, powerful chevaux-de-frise were planted to impede the navigation of the river, and the last division of the militia of the city, which had been divided into three classes, was called out. Washington, who had crossed the Brandywine, soon confronted the advance of Howe, and brisk skirmishing at once opened. Seeing that he was likely to have the right of his position at Red Clay Creek, where he had intended to give battle, turned by the largely superior force of the enemy, under cover of darkness on the night of the 8th of September, he withdrew across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford, and posting Armstrong with the militia upon the left, at Pyle's Ford, where the banks were rugged and precipitous, and Sullivan, who was second in command, upon the right at Brinton's Ford under cover of forest, he himself took post with three divisions, Sterling's, Stephens', and his own, in front of the main avenue of approach at Chad's. Howe, discovering that Washington was well posted, determined to flank him. Accordingly, on the 11th, sending Knyphausen with a division of Hessians to make vigorous demonstrations upon Washington's front at Chad's, he, with the corps of Cornwallis, in light marching order, moved up the Brandywine, far past the right flank of Washington, crossed the Brandywine at the fords of Trumbull and Jeffrey unopposed, and, moving down came upon Washington's right, held by Sullivan, all unsuspecting and unprepared to receive him. Though Howe was favored by a dense fog which on that morning hung on all the valley, yet it had hardly been commenced before Washington discovered the move and divined its purpose. His resolution was instantly taken. He ordered Sullivan to cross the stream at Brinton's, and resolutely turn the left flank of Knyphausen, when he himself with the main body would move over and crush the British Army in detail. Is was a brilliant conception, was feasible, and promised the most complete success. But what chagrin and mortification, to receive, at the moment when he expected to hear the music of Sullivan's guns doubling up the left of the enemy, and giving notice to him to commence the passage, a message from that officer advising him that he had disobeyed his orders to cross, having received intelligence that the enemy were not moving northward, and that he was still in position at the ford. Thus balked, Washington had no alternative but to remain in position, and it was not long before the guns of Howe were heard moving in upon his all unguarded right flank. The best dispositions were made which time would permit. His main body with the force of Sullivan took position along the brow of the hill on which stands the Birmingham meeting house, and the battle opened and was pushed with vigor the whole day. Overborne by numbers, and weakened by losses, Washington was obliged to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field. The young French nobleman, Lafayette, was wounded while gallantly serving in this fight. The wounded were carried into the Birmingham meeting house, where the blood stains are visible to this day, enterprising relic hunters for many generations having been busy in loosening small slivers with the points of their knives.

The British now moved cautiously toward Philadelphia. On the 16th of September, at a point some twenty miles west of Philadelphia, Washington again made a stand, and a battle opened with brisk skirmishing, but a heavy rain storm coming on the powder of the patriot soldiers was completely ruined on account of their defective cartridge boxes. On the night of the 20th, Gen. Anthony Wayne, who had been hanging on the rear of the enemy with his

detachment, was surprised by Gen. Gray with a heavy column, who fell suddenly upon the Americans in bivouac and put them to the sword, giving no quarter. This disgraceful slaughter which brought a stigma and an indelible stain upon the British arms is known as the Paoli Massacre. Fifty-three of the victims of the black flag were buried in one grave. A neat monument of white marble was erected forty years afterward over their moldering remains by the Republican Artillerists of Chester County, which vandal hands have not spared in their mania for relics.

Congress remained in Philadelphia while these military operations were going on at its very doors; but on the 18th of September adjourned to meet at Lancaster, though subsequently, on the 30th, removed across the Susquehanna to York, where it remained in session till after the evacuation in the following summer. The Council remained until two days before the fall of the city, when having dispatched the records of the loan office and the more valuable papers to Easton, it adjourned to Lancaster. On the 26th, the British Army entered the city. Deborah Logan in her memoir says: "The army marched in and took possession in the city in the morning. We were up-stairs and saw them pass the State House. They looked well, clean and well clad, and the contrast between them and our own poor, bare-footed, ragged troops was very great and caused a feeling of despair. * * * * Early in the afternoon, Lord Cornwallis' suite arrived and took possession of my mother's house." But though now holding undisputed possession of the American capital, Howe found his position an uncomfortable one, for his fleet was in the Chesapeake, and the Delaware and all its defenses were in possession of the Americans, and Washington had manned the forts with some of his most resolute troops. Varnum's brigade, led by Cols. Angell and Greene, Rhode Island troops, were at Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, and this the enemy determined to attack. On the 21st of October, with a force of 2,500 men, led by Count Donop, the attack was made. In two colums they moved as to an easy victory. But the steady fire of the defenders when come in easy range, swept them down with deadly effect, and, retiring with a loss of over 400 and their leader mortally wounded, they did not renew the fight. Its reduction was of prime importance, and powerful works were built and equipped to bear upon the devoted fort on all sides, and the heavy guns of the fleet were brought up to aid in overpowering it. For six long days the greatest weight of metal was poured upon it from the land and the naval force, but without effect, the sides of the fort successfully withstanding the plunging of their powerful missiles. As a last resort, the great vessels were run suddenly in close under the walls, and manning the yard-arms with sharp-shooters, so effectually silenced and drove away the gunners that the fort fell easily into the British hands and the river was opened to navigation. The army of Washington, after being recruited and put in light marching order, was led to Germantown where, on the morning of the 3d of October the enemy was met. A heavy fog that morning had obscured friend and foe alike, occasioning confusion in the ranks, and though the opening promised well, and some progress was made, yet the enemy was too strong to be moved, and the American leader was forced to retire to his camp at White Marsh. Though the river had now been opened and the city was thoroughly fortified for resisting attack, yet Howe felt not quite easy in having the American Army quartered in so close striking distance, and accordingly, on the 4th of December, with nearly his entire army, moved out, intending to take Washington at White Marsh, sixteen miles away, by surprise, and by rapidity of action gain an easy victory. But by the heroism and fidelity of Lydia Darrah, who, as she had often done before

passed the guards to go to the mill for flour, the news of the coming of Howe was communicated to Washington, who was prepared to receive him. Finding that he could effect nothing, Howe returned to the city, having had the wearisome march at this wintry season without effect.

Washington now crossed the Schuylkill and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The cold of that winter was intense; the troops, half clad and indifferently fed, suffered severely, the prints of their naked feet in frost and snow being often tinted with patriot blood. Grown impatient of the small results from the immensely expensive campaigns carried on across the ocean, the Ministry relieved Lord Howe, and appointed Sir Henry Clinton to the chief command.

The Commissioners whom Congress had sent to France early in the fall of 1776—Franklin, Dean and Lee had been busy in making interest for the united colonies at the French Court, and so successful were they, that arms and ammunition and loans of money were procured from time to time. Indeed, so persuasive had they become that it was a saying current at court that, "It was fortunate for the King that Franklin did not take it into his head to ask to have the palace at Versailles stripped of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, for his majesty would have been unable to deny him." Finally, a convention was concluded, by which France agreed to use the royal army and navy as faithful allies of the Americans against the English. Accordingly, a fleet of four powerful frigates, and twelve ships were dispatched under command of the Count D'Estaing to shut up the British fleet in the Delaware. The plan was ingenious, particularly worthy of the long head of Franklin. But by some means, intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet reached the English cabinet, who immediately ordered the evacuation of the Delaware, whereupon the Admiral weighed anchor and sailed away with his entire fleet to New York, and D'Estaing, upon his arrival at the mouth of the Delaware, found that the bird had flown.

Clinton evacuated Philadelphia and moved across New Jersey in the direction of New York. Washington closely followed and came up with the enemy on the plains of Monmouth, on the 28th of June, 1778, where a sanguinary battle was fought which lasted the whole day, resulting in the triumph of the American arms, and Pennsylvania was rid of British troops.

The enemy was no sooner well away from the city than Congress returned from York and resumed its sittings in its former quarters, June 24, 1778, and on the following day, the Colonial Legislature returned from Lancaster. Gen Arnold, who was disabled by a wound received at Saratoga, from field duty, was given command in the city and marched in with a regiment on the day following the evacuation. On the 23d of May, 1778, President Wharton died suddenly of quinsy, while in attendance upon the Council at Lancaster, when George Bryan, the Vice President, became the Acting President. Bryan was a philanthropist in deed as well as word. Up to this time, African slavery had been tolerated in the colony. In his message of the 9th of November, he said: "This or some better scheme, would tend to abrogate slavery—the approbrium of America—from among us. * * * In divesting the State of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for His great deliverance of us and our posterity from thraldom; you will also set your character for justice and benevolence in the true point of view to Europe, who are astonished to see a people eager for liberty holding negroes in bondage." He perfected a bill for the extinguishment of claims to slaves which was passed by the Assembly, March 1, 1780, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen, providing that no child

of slave parents born after that date should be a slave, but a servant till the age of twenty-eight years, when all claim for service should end. Thus by a simple enactment resolutely pressed by Bryan, was slavery forever rooted out of Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1778, a force of savages and sour-faced tories to the number of some 1,200, under the leadership of one Col. John Butler, a cruel and inhuman wretch, descending from the north, broke into the Wyoming Valley on the 2d of July. The strong men were in the army of Washington, and the only defenders were old men, beardless boys and resolute women. These, to the number of about 400, under Zebulon Butler, a brave soldier who had won distinction in the old French war, and who happened to be present, moved resolutely out to meet the invaders. Overborne by numbers, the inhabitants were beaten and put to the sword, the few who escaped retreating to Forty Fort, whither the helpless, up and down the valley, had sought safety. Here humane terms of surrender were agreed to, and the families returned to their homes, supposing all danger to be past. But the savages had tasted blood, and perhaps confiscated liquor, and were little mindful of capitulations. The night of the 5th was given to indiscriminate massacre. The cries of the helpless rang out upon the night air, and the heavens along all the valley were lighted up with the flames of burning cottages; "and when the moon arose, the terrified inhabitants were fleeing to the Wilkesbarre Mountains, and the dark morasses of the Pocono Mountain beyond." Most of these were emigrants from Connecticut, and they made their way homeward as fast as their feet would carry them, many of them crossing the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, where they told their tales of woe.

In February, 1778, Parliament, grown tired of this long and wasting war, abolished taxes of which the Americans had complained, and a committee, composed of Earl Carlisle, George Johnstone and William Eden, were sent empowered to forgive past offenses, and to conclude peace with the colonies, upon submission to the British crown. Congress would not listen to their proposals, maintaining that the people of America had done nothing that needed forgiveness, and that no conference could be accorded so long as the English Armies remained on American soil. Finding that negotiations could not be entered upon with the government, they sought to worm their way by base bribes. Johnstone proposed to Gen. Reed that if he would lend his aid to bring about terms of pacification, 10,000 guineas and the best office in the country should be his. The answer of the stern General was a type of the feeling which swayed every patriot: "My influence is but small, but were it as great as Gov. Johntone would insinuate, the King of Great Britain has nothing in his gift that would tempt me."

At the election held for President, the choice fell upon Joseph Reed, with George Bryan Vice President, subsequently Matthew Smith, and finally William Moore. Reed was an erudite lawyer, and had held the positions of Private Secretary to Washington, and subsequently Adjutant General of the army. He was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1778. Upon the return of the patriots to Philadelphia, after the departure of the British, a bitter feeling existed between them and the tories who had remained at their homes, and had largely profited by the British occupancy. The soldiers became demonstrative, especially against those lawyers who had defended the tories in court. Some of those most obnoxious took refuge in the house of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration. Private soldiers, in passing, fired upon it, and shots were returned whereby one was killed and several wounded. The President on being informed of these proceedings, rode at the head of the

city troop, and dispersed the assailants, capturing the leaders. The Academy and College of Philadelphia required by its charter an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain. An act was passed November 27, 1779, abrogating the former charter, and vesting its property in a new board. An endowment from confiscated estates was settled upon it of £15,000 annually. The name of the institution was changed to the "University of the State of Pennsylvania."

France was now aiding the American cause with money and large land and naval forces. While some of the patriots remained steadfast and were disposed to sacrifice and endure all for the success of the struggle, many, who should have been in the ranks rallying around Washington, had grown lukewarm. The General was mortified that the French should come across the ocean and make great sacrifices to help us, and should find so much indifference prevailing among the citizens of many of the States, and so few coming forward to fill up the decimated ranks. At the request of Washington, President Reed was invested with extraordinary powers, in 1780, which were used prudently but effectively. During the winter of this year, some of the veteran soldiers of the Pennsylvania line mutinied and commenced the march on Philadelphia with arms in their hands. Some of them had just cause. They had enlisted for "three years or the war," meaning for three years unless the war closed sooner. But the authorities had interpreted it to mean, three years, or as much longer as the war should last. President Reed immediately rode out to meet the mutineers, heard their cause, and pledged if all would return to camp, to have those who had honorably served out the full term of three years discharged, which was agreed to. Before the arrival of the President, two emissaries from the enemy who had heard of the disaffection, came into camp, offering strong inducements for them to continue the revolt. But the mutineers spurned the offer, and delivered them over to the officers, by whom they were tried and executed as spies. The soldiers who had so patriotically arrested and handed over these messengers were offered a reward of fifty guineas; but they refused it on the plea that they were acting under authority of the Board of Sergeants, under whose order the mutiny was being conducted. Accordingly, a hundred guineas were offered to this board for their fidelity. Their answer showed how conscientious even mutineers can be: "It was not for the sake, or through any expectation of reward; but for the love of our country, that we sent the spies immediately to Gen. Wayne; we therefore do not consider ourselves entitled to any other reward but the love of our country, and do jointly agree to accept of no other."

William Moore was elected President to succeed Joseph Reed, from November 14, 1781, but held the office less than one year, the term of three years for which he had been a Councilman having expired, which was the limit of service. James Potter was chosen Vice President. On account of the hostile attitude of the Ohio Indians, it was decided to call out a body of volunteers, numbering some 400 from the counties of Washington and Westmoreland, where the outrages upon the settlers had been most sorely felt, who chose for their commander Col. William Crawford, of Westmoreland. The expedition met a most unfortunate fate. It was defeated and cut to pieces, and the leader taken captive and burned at the stake. Crawford County, which was settled very soon afterward, was named in honor of this unfortunate soldier. In the month of November, intelligence was communicated to the Legislature that Pennsylvania soldiers, confined as prisoners of war on board of the Jersey, an old hulk lying in the New York Harbor, were in a starving condition, receiving at the hands of the enemy the most barbarous and inhuman treat-

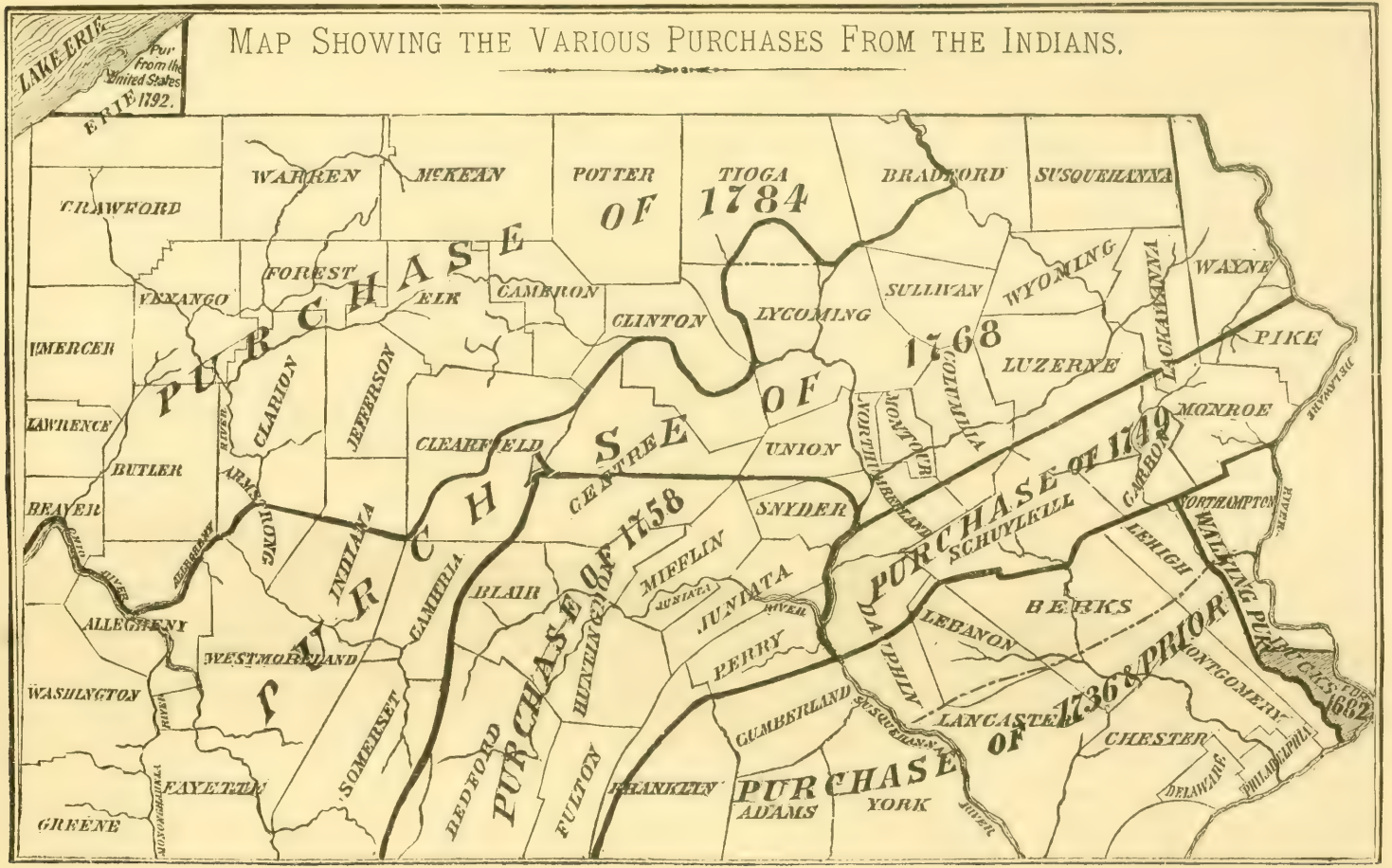
ment. Fifty barrels of flour and 300 bushels of potatoes were immediately sent to them.

In the State election of 1782, contested with great violence, John Dickinson was chosen President, and James Ewing Vice President. On the 12th of March, 1783, intelligence was first received of the signing of the preliminary treaty in which independence was acknowledged, and on the 11th of April Congress sent forth the joyful proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities. The soldiers of Burgoyne, who had been confined in the prison camp at Lancaster, were put upon the march for New York, passing through Philadelphia on the way. Everywhere was joy unspeakable. The obstructions were removed from the Delaware, and the white wings of commerce again came fluttering on every breeze. In June, Pennsylvania soldiers, exasperated by delay in receiving their pay and their discharge, and impatient to return to their homes, to a considerable number marched from their camp at Lancaster, and arriving at Philadelphia sent a committee with arms in their hands to the State House door with a remonstrance asking permission to elect officers to command them for the redress of their grievances, their own having left them, and employing threats in case of refusal. These demands the Council rejected. The President of Congress, hearing of these proceedings, called a special session, which resolved to demand that the militia of the State should be called out to quell the insurgents. The Council refused to resort to this extreme measure, when Congress, watchful of its dignity and of its supposed supreme authority, left Philadelphia and established itself in Princeton, N. J., and though invited to return at its next session, it refused, and met at Annapolis.

In October, 1784, the last treaty was concluded with the Indians at Fort Stanwix. The Commissioners at this conference purchased from the natives all the land to the north of the Ohio River, and the line of Pine Creek, which completed the entire limits of the State with the exception of the triangle at Erie, which was acquired from the United States in 1792. This purchase was confirmed by the Wyandots and Delawares at Fort McIntosh January 21, 1785, and the grant was made secure.

In September, 1785, after a long absence in the service of his country abroad, perfecting treaties, and otherwise establishing just relations with other nations, the venerable Benjamin Franklin, then nearly eighty years old, feeling the infirmities of age coming upon him, asked to be relieved of the duties of Minister at the Court of France, and returned to Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival, he was elected President of the Council. Charles Biddle was elected Vice President. It was at this period that a citizen of Pennsylvania, John Fitch, secured a patent on his invention for propelling boats by steam. In May, 1787, the convention to frame a constitution for the United States met in Philadelphia. The delegation from Pennsylvania was Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris. Upon the completion of their work, the instrument was submitted to the several States for adoption. A convention was called in Pennsylvania, which met on the 21st of November, and though encountering resolute opposition, it was finally adopted on the 12th of December. On the following day, the convention, the Supreme Council and officers of the State and city government, moved in procession to the old court house, where the adoption of the constitution was formally proclaimed amidst the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

On the 5th of November, 1788, Thomas Mifflin was elected President, and George Ross Vice President. The constitution of the State, framed in and adapted to the exigencies of an emergency, was ill suited to the needs of State


MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS PURCHASES FROM THE INDIANS.
LAKE ERIE
Pur. From the United States
ERIE 1792.
CRAWFORD
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
OF
1784
PURCHASE
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
WAYNE
MERCER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
1768
LUZERNE
PIKE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
SNYDER
NORTHUMBERLAND
MONTOUR
COLUMBIA
MONROE
PURCHASE OF 1749
BEAVER
ARMSTRONG
INDIANA
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
PERRY
SCHUYLKILL
GARBON
NORTHUMPTON
LEHIGH
WALKING PURCHASE 1737
ALLEGHENY
WESTMORELAND
BERKS
LEBANON
DAUPHIN
MONTGOMERY
WASHINGTON
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
HUNTINGDON
PURCHASE OF 1758
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
1736 & PRIOR
PURCHASE OF 1682
CHESTER
GREENE
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
PURCHASE
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA

in its relations to the new nation. Accordingly, a convention assembled for the purpose of preparing a new constitution in November, 1789, which was finally adopted on September 2, 1790. By the provisions of this instrument, the Executive Council was abolished, and the executive duties were vested in the hands of a Governor. Legislation was intrusted to an Assembly and a Senate. The judicial system was continued, the terms of the Judges extending through good behavior.

CHAPTER XIII.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, 1788-99—THOMAS MCKEAN, 1799-1808—SIMON SNYDER, 1808-17—WILLIAM FINDLAY, 1817-20—JOSEPH HEISTER, 1820-23—JOHN A. SHULZE, 1823-29—GEORGE WOLFE, 1829-35—JOSEPH RITNER, 1835-39.

THE first election under the new Constitution resulted in the choice of Thomas Mifflin, who was re-elected for three successive terms, giving him the distinction of having been longer in the executive chair than any other person, a period of eleven years. A system of internal improvements was now commenced, by which vast water communications were undertaken, and a mountain of debt was accumulated, a portion of which hangs over the State to this day. In 1793, the Bank of Pennsylvania was chartered, one-third of the capital stock of which was subscribed for by the State. Branches were established at Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading, Easton and Pittsburgh. The branches were discontinued in 1810; in 1843, the stock held by the State was sold, and in 1857, it ceased to exist. In 1793, the yellow fever visited Philadelphia. It was deadly in its effects and produced a panic unparalleled. Gov. Mifflin, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the United States Treasury, were attacked. "Men of affluent fortunes, who gave daily employment and subsistence to hundreds, were abandoned to the care of a negro after their wives, children, friends, clerks and servants had fled away and left them to their fate. In some cases, at the commencement of the disorder, no money could procure proper attendance. Many of the poor perished without a human being to hand them a drink of water, to administer medicines, or to perform any charitable office for them. Nearly 5,000 perished by this wasting pestilence."

The whisky insurrection in some of the western counties of the State, which occurred in 1794, excited, by its lawlessness and wide extent, general interest. An act of Congress, of March 3, 1791, laid a tax on distilled spirits of four pence per gallon. The then counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, comprising the southwestern quarter of the State, were almost exclusively engaged in the production of grain. Being far removed from any market, the product of their farms brought them scarcely any returns. The consequence was that a large proportion of the surplus grain was turned into distilled spirits, and nearly every other farmer was a distiller. This tax was seen to bear heavily upon them, from which a non-producer of spirits was relieved. A rash determination was formed to resist its collection, and a belief entertained, if all were united in resisting, it would be taken off. Frequent altercations occurred between the persons appointed United States Collectors and these resisting citizens. As an example, on the 5th of Septem-

ber, 1791, a party in disguise set upon Robert Johnson, a Collector for Allegheny and Washington, tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, took away his horse, and left him in this plight to proceed. Writs for the arrest of the perpetrators were issued, but none dared to venture into the territory to serve them. On May 8, 1792, the law was modified, and the tax reduced. In September, 1792, President Washington issued his proclamation commanding all persons to submit to the law, and to forbear from further opposition. But these measures had no effect, and the insurgents began to organize for forcible resistance. One Maj. Macfarlane, who in command of a party of insurrectionists, was killed in an encounter with United States soldiers at the house of Gen. Neville. The feeling now ran very high, and it was hardly safe for any person to breathe a whisper against the insurgents throughout all this district. "A breath," says Brackenridge, "in favor of the law, was sufficient to ruin any man. A clergyman was not thought orthodox in the pulpit unless against the law. A physician was not capable of administering medicine, unless his principles were right in this respect. A lawyer could get no practice, nor a merchant at a country store get custom if for the law. On the contrary, to talk against the law was the way to office and emolument. To go to the Legislature or to Congress you must make a noise against it. It was the Shibboleth of safety and the ladder of ambition" One Bradford had, of his own notion, issued a circular letter to the Colonels of regiments to assemble with their commands at Braddock's field on the 1st of August, where they appointed officers and moved on to Pittsburgh. After having burned a barn, and made some noisy demonstrations, they were induced by some cool heads to return. These turbulent proceedings coming to the ears of the State and National authorities at Philadelphia, measures were concerted to promptly and effectually check them. Gov. Mifflin appointed Chief Justice McKean, and Gen. William Irvine to proceed to the disaffected district, ascertain the facts, and try to bring the leaders to justice. President Washington issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms to disperse to their homes on or before the 1st of September, *proximo*, and called out the militia of four States —Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia—to the number of 13,000 men, to enforce his commands. The quota of Pennsylvania was 4,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, 200 artillery, and Gov. Mifflin took command in person. Gov. Richard Howell, of New Jersey, Gov. Thomas S. Lee, of Maryland, and Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, commanded the forces from their States, and Gov. Henry Lee, of Virginia, was placed in chief command. President Washington, accompanied by Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, set out on the 1st of October, for the seat of the disturbance. On Friday, the President reached Harrisburg, and on Saturday Carlisle, whither the army had preceded him. In the meantime a committee, consisting of James Ross, Jasper Yeates and William Bradford, was appointed by President Washington to proceed to the disaffected district, and endeavor to persuade misguided citizens to return to their allegiance.

A meeting of 260 delegates from the four counties was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August, at which the state of their cause was considered, resolutions adopted, and a committee of sixty, one from each county, was appointed, and a sub-committee of twelve was named to confer with the United States Commissioners, McKean and Irvine. These conferences with the State and National Committees were successful in arranging preliminary conditions of settlement. On the 2d of October, the Committee of Safety of the insurgents met at Parkinson's Ferry, and having now learned that a well-organized

army, with Washington at its head, was marching westward for enforcing obedience to the laws, appointed a committee of two, William Findley and David Reddick, to meet the President, and assure him that the disaffected were disposed to return to their duty. They met Washington at Carlisle, and several conferences were held, and assurances given of implicit obedience; but the President said that as the troops had been called out, the orders for the march would not be countermanded. The President proceeded forward on the 11th of October to Chambersburg, reached Williamsport on the 13th and Fort Cumberland on the 14th, where he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, and arrived at Bedford on the 19th. Remaining a few days, and being satisfied that the sentiment of the people had changed, he returned to Philadelphia, arriving on the 28th, leaving Gen. Lee to meet the Commissioners and make such conditions of pacification as should seem just. Another meeting of the Committee of Safety was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 24th, at which assurances of abandonment of opposition to the laws were received, and the same committee, with the addition of Thomas Morton and Ephriam Douglass, was directed to return to headquarters and give assurance of this disposition. They did not reach Bedford until after the departure of Washington. But at Uniontown they met Gen. Lee, with whom it was agreed that the citizens of these four counties should subscribe to an oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws. Justices of the Peace issued notices that books were opened for subscribing to the oath, and Gen. Lee issued a judicious address urging ready obedience. Seeing that all requirments were being faithfully carried out, an order was issued on the 17th of November for the return of the army and its disbandment. A number of arrests were made and trials and convictions were had, but all were ultimately pardoned.

With the exception of a slight ebulition at the prospect of a war with France in 1797, and a resistance to the operation of the "Homestead Tax" in Lehigh, Berks and Northampton Counties, when the militia was called out, the remainder of the term of Gov. Mifflin passed in comparative quiet. By an act of the Legislature of the 3d of April, 1799, the capital of the State was removed to Lancaster, and soon after the capital of the United States to Washington, the house on Ninth street, which had been built for the residence of the President of the United States, passing to the use of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the administrations of Thomas McKean, who was elected Governor in 1799, and Simon Snyder in 1808, little beyond heated political contests marked the even tenor of the government, until the breaking-out of the troubles which eventuated in the war of 1812. The blockade of the coast of France in 1806, and the retaliatory measures of Napoleon in his Berlin decree, swept American commerce, which had hitherto preserved a neutral attitude and profited by European wars, from the seas. The haughty conduct of Great Britain in boarding American vessels for suspected deserters from the British Navy, under cover of which the grossest outrages were committed, American seaman being dragged from the decks of their vessels and impressed into the English service, induced President Jefferson, in July, 1807, to issue his proclamation ordering all British armed vessels to leave the waters of the United States, and forbidding any to enter, until satisfaction for the past and security for the future should be provided for. Upon the meeting of Congress in December, an embargo was laid, detaining all vessels, American and foreign, then in American waters, and ordering home all vessels abroad. Negotiations were conducted between the two countries, but no definite results were reached, and in the meantime causes of irritation multiplied until 1812, when President

Madison declared war against Great Britain, known as the war of 1812. Pennsylvania promptly seconded the National Government, the message of Gov. Snyder on the occasion ringing like a silver clarion. The national call for 100,000 men required 14,000 from this State, but so great was the enthusiasm, that several times this number tendered their services. The State force was organized in two divisions, to the command of the first of which Maj Gen. Isaac Morrell was appointed, and to the second Maj. Gen. Adamson Tannehill. Gunboats and privateers were built in the harbor of Erie and on the Delaware, and the defenses upon the latter were put in order and suitable armaments provided. At Tippecanoe, at Detroit, at Queenstown Heights, at the River Raisin, at Fort Stephenson, and at the River Thames, the war was waged with varying success. Upon the water, Commodores Decatur, Hull, Jones, Perry, Lawrence, Porter and McDonough made a bright chapter in American history, as was to be wished, inasmuch as the war had been undertaken to vindicate the honor and integrity of that branch of the service. Napoleon, having met with disaster, and his power having been broken, 14,000 of Wellington's veterans were sent to Canada, and the campaign of the next year was opened with vigor. But at the battles of Oswego, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie and Plattsburg, the tide was turned against the enemy, and the country saved from invasion. The act which created most alarm to Pennsylvania was one of vandalism scarcely matched in the annals of warfare. In August, 1814, Gen. Ross, with 6,000 men in a flotilla of sixty sails, moved up Chesapeake Bay, fired the capitol, President's house and the various offices of cabinet ministers, and these costly and substantial buildings, the national library and all the records of the Government from its foundation were utterly destroyed. Shortly afterward, Ross appeared before Baltimore with the design of multiplying his barbarisms, but he was met by a force hastily collected under Gen. Samuel Smith, a Pennsylvania veteran of the Revolution, and in the brief engagement which ensued Ross was killed. In the severe battle with the corps of Gen Stricker, the British lost some 300 men. The fleet in the meantime opened a fierce bombardment of Fort McHenry, and during the day and ensuing night 1,500 bombshells were thrown, but all to no purpose, the gallant defense of Maj. Armistead proving successful. It was during this awful night that Maj. Key, who was a prisoner on board the fleet, wrote the song of the Star Spangled Banner, which became the national lyric. It was in the administration of Gov. Snyder in February, 1810, that an act was passed making Harrisburg the seat of government, and a commission raised for erecting public buildings, the sessions of the Legislature being held in the court house at Harrisburg from 1812 to 1821.

The administrations of William Findley, elected in 1817, Joseph Heister, in 1820, and John Andrew Schulz in 1823, followed without marked events. Parties became very warm in their discussions and in their management of political campaigns. The charters for the forty banks which had been passed in a fit of frenzy over the veto of Gov. Snyder set a flood of paper money afloat. The public improvements, principally in opening lines of canal, were prosecuted, and vast debts incurred. These lines of conveyances were vitally needful to move the immense products and vast resources of the State

Previous to the year 1820, little use was made of stone coal. Judge Obediah Gore, a blacksmith, used it upon his forge as early as 1769, and found the heat stronger and more enduring than that produced by charcoal. In 1791, Phillip Ginter, of Carbon County, a hunter by profession, having on one occasion been out all day without discovering any game, was returning at night discouraged and worn out, across the Mauch Chunk Mountain, when, in

DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTIONATE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1820.

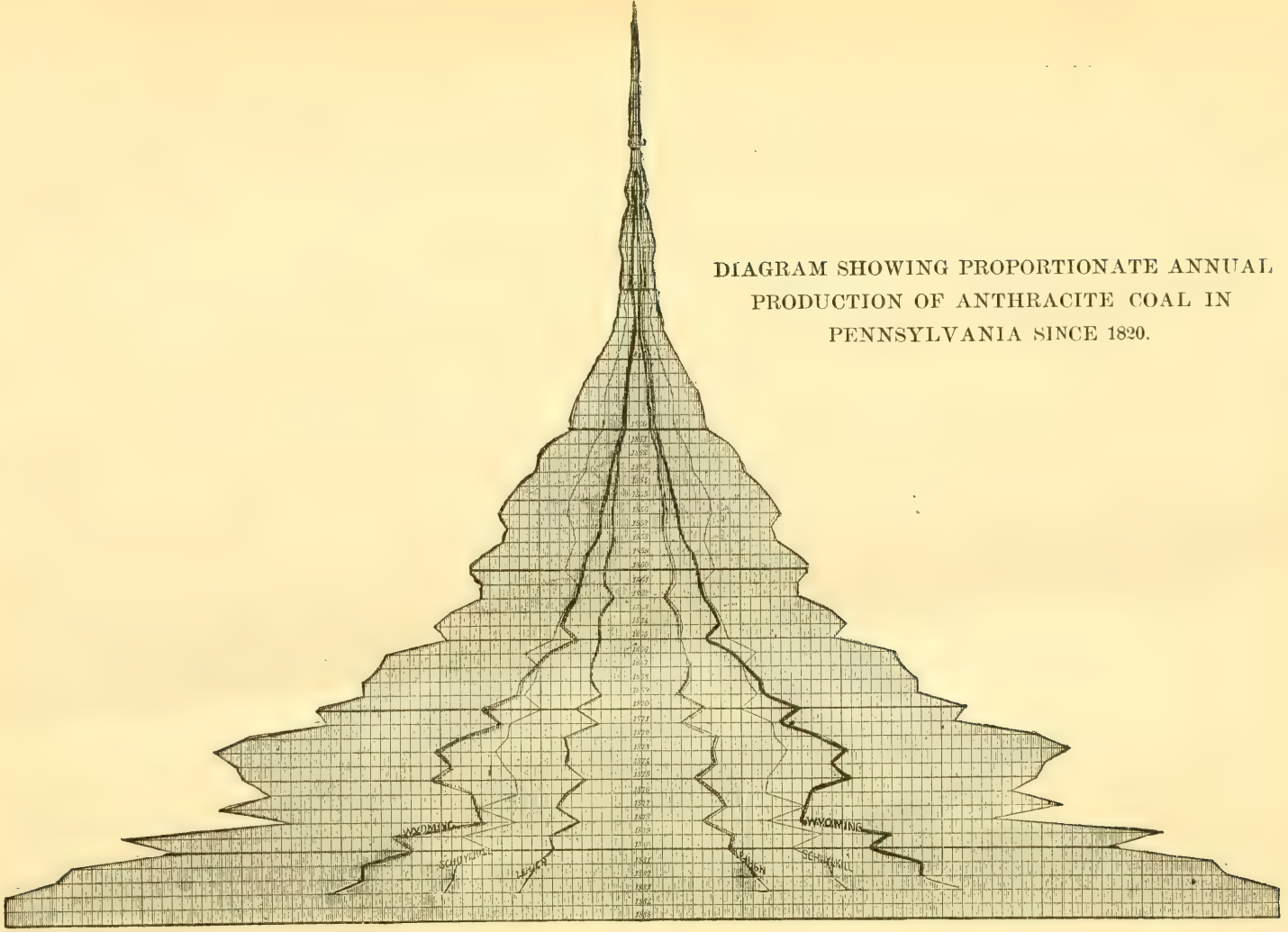


TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCED IN EACH REGION SINCE 1820.

YEAR.	Lehigh, Tons.	Schuylkill Tons.	Wyoming, Tons.	Lyken's Valley, Shamokin, etc., Tons.	Total Tons.
1820	365				365
1821	1,073				1,073
1822	2,240	1,480			3,720
1823	5,823	1,128			6,951
1824	9,541	1,567			11,108
1825	28,393	6,500			34,893
1826	31,280	16,767			48,047
1827	32,074	31,360			63,434
1828	30,232	47,284			77,516
1829	25,110	79,973	7,000		112,083
1830	41,750	89,934	43,000		174,734
1831	40,966	81,854	54,000		176,820
1832	70,000	209,271	84,000		363,871
1833	123,001	252,971	111,777		487,748
1834	106,244	226,692	43,700		376,636
1835	131,250	339,508	90,000		560,758
1836	148,211	432,045	103,861		684,117
1837	223,902	530,152	115,387		879,441
1838	213,615	446,875	78,207		738,697
1839	221,025	463,147	122,300	11,930	818,402
1840	225,313	475,091	148,470	15,505	864,384
1841	143,037	603,003	192,270	21,463	959,973
1842	272,540	573,273	252,599	10,000	1,108,418
1843	267,793	700,200	285,605	10,000	1,263,598
1844	377,002	874,850	365,911	13,087	1,630,850
1845	429,453	1,121,724	451,836	10,000	2,013,013
1846	517,116	1,295,928	518,389	12,572	2,344,005
1847	633,507	1,650,831	583,067	14,904	2,882,309
1848	670,321	1,714,365	685,196	19,356	3,089,238
1849	781,656	1,683,425	732,910	45,075	3,242,966
1850	690,456	1,782,936	827,823	57,684	3,358,899
1851	964,224	2,229,426	1,156,167	99,099	4,448,916
1852	1,072,136	2,517,493	1,284,500	119,342	4,993,471
1853	1,054,309	2,551,603	1,475,732	113,507	5,195,151
1854	1,207,186	2,957,670	1,603,473	234,090	6,002,334
1855	1,284,113	3,318,555	1,771,511	234,388	6,608,517
1856	1,351,970	3,289,585	1,972,581	313,444	6,927,580
1857	1,318,541	2,985,541	1,952,603	388,256	6,664,941
1858	1,380,030	2,902,821	2,186,094	370,424	6,759,369
1859	1,628,311	3,004,953	2,731,236	443,755	7,808,255
1860	1,821,674	3,270,516	2,941,817	479,116	8,513,123
1861	1,738,377	2,697,439	3,055,140	463,308	7,954,314
1862	1,351,054	2,890,593	3,145,770	481,990	7,875,412
1863	1,894,713	3,433,265	3,759,610	478,418	9,566,006
1864	2,054,669	3,642,218	3,960,836	519,752	10,177,475
1865	2,040,913	3,755,802	3,254,519	621,157	9,652,391
1866	2,179,364	4,957,180	4,736,616	830,722	12,703,882
1867	2,502,054	4,334,820	5,325,000	826,851	12,991,725
1868	2,507,582	4,414,356	5,990,813	921,381	13,834,132
1869	1,929,523	4,821,253	6,068,369	903,885	13,723,030
1870	3,172,916	3,853,016	7,825,128	998,839	15,849,899
1871	2,235,707	6,552,772	6,911,242		15,699,721
1872	3,873,339	6,694,890	9,101,549		19,669,778
1873	3,705,596	7,212,601	10,309,755		21,227,952
1874	3,773,836	6,866,877	9,504,408		20,145,121
1875	2,834,605	6,281,712	10,596,155		19,712,472
1876	3,854,919	6,221,934	8,424,158		18,501,011
1877	4,332,760	8,195,042	8,300,377		20,828,179
1878	3,237,449	6,282,226	8,085,587		17,605,262
1879	4,595,567	8,960,329	12,586,298		26,142,689
1880	4,463,221	7,554,742	11,419,279		23,437,242
1881	5,294,676	9,253,958	13,951,383		28,500,016
1882	5,689,437	9,459,288	13,971,371		29,120,096
1883	6,113,809	10,074,726	15,604,492		31,793,029

the gathering shades he stumbled upon something which seemed to have a glistening appearance, that he was induced to pick up and carry home. This specimen was taken to Philadelphia, where an analysis showed it to be a good quality of anthracite coal. But, though coal was known to exist, no one knew how to use it. In 1812, Col. George Shoemaker, of Schuylkill County, took nine wagon loads to Philadelphia. But he was looked upon as an imposter for attempting to sell worthless stone for coal. He finally sold two loads for the cost of transportation, the remaining seven proving a complete loss. In 1812, White & Hazard, manufacturers of wire at the Falls of Schuylkill, induced an application to be made to the Legislature to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Schuylkill, urging as an inducement the importance it would have for transporting coal; whereupon, the Senator from that district, in his place, with an air of knowledge, asserted "that there was no coal there, that there was a kind of *black stone* which was called coal, but that it would not burn."

White & Hazard procured a cart load of Lehigh coal that cost them $1 a bushel, which was all wasted in a vain attempt to make it ignite. Another cart load was obtained, and a whole night spent in endeavoring to make a fire in the furnace, when the hands shut the furnace door and left the mill in despair. "Fortunately one of them left his jacket in the mill, and returning for it in about half an hour, noticed that the door was red hot, and upon opening it, was surprised at finding the whole furnace at a glowing white heat. The other hands were summoned, and four separate parcels of iron were heated and rolled by the same fire before it required renewing. The furnace was replenished, and as letting it alone had succeeded so well, it was concluded to try it again, and the experiment was repeated with the same result. The Lehigh Navigation Company and the Lehigh Coal Company were incorporated in 1818, which companies became the basis of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, incorporated in 1822. In 1820, coal was sent to Philadelphia by artificial navigation, but 365 tons glutted the market." In 1825, there were brought by the Schuylkill 5,378 tons. In 1826, by the Schuylkill, 16,265 tons, and by the Lehigh 31,280 tons. The stage of water being insufficient, dams and sluices were constructed near Mauch Chunk, in 1819, by which the navigation was improved. The coal boats used were great square arks, 16 to 18 feet wide, and 20 to 25 feet long. At first, two of these were joined together by hinges, to allow them to yield up and down in passing over the dams. Finally, as the boatmen became skilled in the navigation, several were joined, attaining a length of 180 feet. Machinery was used for jointing the planks, and so expert had the men become that five would build an ark and launch it in forty-five minutes. After reaching Philadelphia, these boats were taken to pieces, the plank sold, and the hinges sent back for constructing others. Such were the crude methods adopted in the early days for bringing coal to a market. In 1827, a railroad was commenced, which was completed in three months, nine miles in length. This, with the exception of one at Quincy, Mass., of four miles, built in 1826, was the first constructed in the United States. The descent was 100 feet per mile, and the coal descended by gravity in a half hour, and the cars were drawn back by mules, which rode down with the coal. "The mules cut a most grotesque figure, standing three or four together, in their cars, with their feeding troughs before them, apparently surveying with delight the scenery of the mountain; and though they preserve the most profound gravity, it is utterly impossible for the spectator to maintain his. It is said that the mules, having once experienced the comfort of riding down, regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures

will induce them to descend in any other way." Bituminous coal was discovered and its qualities utilized not much earlier than the anthracite. A tract of coal land was taken up in Clearfield County in 1785, by Mr. S. Boyd, and in 1804 he sent an ark down the Susquehanna to Columbia, which caused much surprise to the inhabitants that "an article with which they were wholly unacquainted should be brought to their own doors."

During the administrations of George Wolf, elected in 1829, and Joseph Ritner, elected in 1835, a measure of great beneficence to the State was passed and brought into a good degree of successful operation—nothing less than a broad system of public education. Schools had been early established in Philadelphia, and parochial schools in the more populous portions of the State from the time of early settlement. In 1749, through the influence of Dr. Franklin, a charter was obtained for a "college, academy, and charity school of Pennsylvania," and from this time to the beginning of the present century, the friends of education were earnest in establishing colleges, the Colonial Government, and afterward the Legislature, making liberal grants from the revenues accruing from the sale of lands for their support, the university of Pennsylvania being chartered in 1752, Dickinson College in 1783, Franklin and Marshall College in 1787, and Jefferson College in 1802. Commencing near the beginning of this century, and continuing for over a period of thirty years, vigorous exertions were put forth to establish county academies. Charters were granted for these institutions at the county seats of forty-one counties, and appropriations were made of money, varying from $2,000 to $6,000, and in several instances of quite extensive land grants. In 1809, an act was passed for the education of the "poor, gratis." The Assessors in their annual rounds were to make a record of all such as were indigent, and pay for their education in the most convenient schools. But few were found among the spirited inhabitants of the commonwealth willing to admit that they were so poor as to be objects of charity.

By the act of April 1, 1834, a general system of education by common schools was established. Unfortunately it was complex and unwieldy. At the next session an attempt was made to repeal it, and substitute the old law of 1809 for educating the "poor, gratis," the repeal having been carried in the Senate. But through the appeals of Thaddeus Stevens, a man always in the van in every movement for the elevation of mankind, this was defeated. At the next session, 1836, an entirely new bill, discarding the objectionable features of the old one, was prepared by Dr. George Smith, of Delaware County, and adopted, and from this time forward has been in efficient operation. It may seem strange that so long a time should have elapsed before a general system of education should have been secured. But the diversity of origin and language, the antagonism of religious seats, the very great sparseness of population in many parts, made it impossible at an earlier day to establish schools. In 1854, the system was improved by engrafting upon it the feature of the County Superintendency, and in 1859 by providing for the establishment of twelve Normal Schools, in as many districts into which the State was divided, for the professional training of teachers.

CHAPTER XIV.

DAVID R. PORTER, 1839-45—FRANCIS R. SHUNK, 1845-48—WILLIAM F. JOHNSTONE 1848-52—WILLIAM BIGLER, 1852-55—JAMES POLLOCK, 1855-58—WILLIAM F. PACKER, 1858-61—ANDREW G. CURTIN, 1861-67—JOHN W. GEARY, 1867-73—JOHN F. HARTRANFT, 1873-78—HENRY F. HOYT, 1878-82—ROBERT E. PATTISON, 1882.

IN 1837, a convention assembled in Harrisburg, and subsequently in Philadelphia, for revising the constitution, which revision was adopted by a vote of the people. One of the chief objects of the change was the breaking up of what was known as "omnibus legislation," each bill being required to have but one distinct subject, to be definitely stated in the title. Much of the patronage of the Governor was taken from him, and he was allowed but two terms of three years in any nine years. The Senator's term was fixed at three years. The terms of Supreme Court Judges were limited to fifteen years, Common Pleas Judges to ten, and Associate Judges to five. A step backward was taken in limiting suffrage to *white* male citizens twenty-one years old, it having previously been extended to citizens irrespective of color. Amendments could be proposed once in five years, and if adopted by two successive Legislatures, and approved by a vote of the people, they became a part of the organic law.

At the opening of the gubernatorial term of David R. Porter, who was chosen in October, 1838, a civil commotion occurred known as the Buckshot War, which at one time threatened a sanguinary result. By the returns, Porter had some 5,000 majority over Ritner, but the latter, who was the incumbent, alleged frauds, and proposed an investigation and revision of the returns. Thomas H. Burrows was Secretary of State, and Chairman of the State Committee of the Anti-Masonic party, and in an elaborate address to the people setting forth the grievance, he closed with the expression "let us treat the election as if we had not been defeated." This expression gave great offense to the opposing party, the Democratic, and public feeling ran high before the meeting of the Legislature. Whether an investigation could be had would depend upon the political complexion of that body. The Senate was clearly Anti-Masonic, and the House would depend upon the Representatives of a certain district in Philadelphia, which embraced the Northern Liberties. The returning board of this district had a majority of Democrats, who proceeded to throw out the entire vote of Northern Liberties, for some alleged irregularities, and gave the certificate to Democrats. Whereupon, the minority of the board assembled, and counted the votes of the Northern Liberties, which gave the election to the Anti-Masonic candidates, and sent certificates accordingly. By right and justice, there is no doubt that the Anti-Masons were fairly elected. But the majority of a returning board alone have authority to make returns, and the Democrats had the certificates which bore *prima facie* evidence of being correct, and should have been received and transmitted to the House, where alone rested the authority to go behind the returns and investigate their correctness. But upon the meeting of the House the Secretary of the Commonwealth sent in the certificates of the minority of the returning board of the Northern Liberties district, which gave the majority to the Anti-Masons. But the Democrats were not disposed to submit, and

the consequence was that two delegations from the disputed district appeared, demanding seats, and upon the organization, two Speakers were elected and took the platform—Thomas S. Cunningham for the Anti-Masons, and William Hopkins for the Democrats. At this stage of the game, an infuriated lobby, collected from Philadelphia and surrounding cities, broke into the two Houses, and, interrupting all business, threatened the lives of members, and compelled them to seek safety in flight, when they took uncontrolled possession of the chambers and indulged in noisy and impassioned harangues. From the capitol, the mob proceeded to the court house, where a "committee of safety" was appointed. For several days the members dared not enter either House, and when one of the parties of the House attempted to assemble, the person who had been appointed to act as Speaker was forcibly ejected. All business was at an end, and the Executive and State Departments were closed. At this juncture, Gov. Ritner ordered out the militia, and at the same time called on the United States authorities for help. The militia, under Gens. Pattison and Alexander, came promptly to the rescue, but the President refused to furnish the National troops, though the United States storekeeper at the Frankford Arsenal turned over a liberal supply of ball and *buckshot* cartridges. The arrival of the militia only served to fire the spirit of the lobby, and they immediately commenced drilling and organizing, supplying themselves with arms and fixed ammunition. The militia authorities were, however, able to clear the capitol, when the two Houses assembled, and the Senate signified the willingness to recognize that branch of the House presided over by Mr. Hopkins. This ended the difficulty, and Gov. Porter was duly inaugurated.

Francis R. Shunk was chosen Governor in 1845, and during his term of office the war with Mexico occurred. Two volunteer regiments, one under command of Col. Wynkoop, and the other under Col. Roberts, subsequently Col. John W. Geary, were sent to the field, while the services of a much larger number were offered, but could not be received. Toward the close of his first term, having been reduced by sickness, and feeling his end approaching, Gov. Shunk resigned, and was succeeded by the Speaker of the Senate, William F. Johnston, who was duly chosen at the next annual election. During the administrations of William Bigler, elected in 1851, James Pollock in 1854, and William F. Packer in 1857, little beyond the ordinary course of events marked the history of the State. The lines of public works undertaken at the expense of the State were completed. Their cost had been enormous, and a debt was piled up against it of over $40,000,000. These works, vastly expensive, were still to operate and keep in repair, and the revenues therefrom failing to meet expectations, it was determined in the administration of Gov. Pollock to sell them to the highest bidder, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchasing them for the sum of $7,500,000.

In the administration of Gov. Packer, petroleum was first discovered in quantities in this country by boring into the bowels of the earth. From the earliest settlement of the country it was known to exist. As early as July 18, 1627, a French missionary, Joseph Delaroche Daillon, of the order of Recollets, described it in a letter published in 1632, in Segard's L'Histoire du Canada, and this description is confirmed by the journal of Charlevois, 1721. Fathers Dollier and Galinee, missionaries of the order of St. Sulpice, made a map of this section of country, which they sent to Jean Talon, Intendent of Canada, on the 10th of November, 1670, on which was marked at about the point where is now the town of Cuba, N. Y., "Fontaine de Bitume." The Earl of Belmont, Governor of New York, instructed his chief engineer, Wolfgang W. Romer, on September 3, 1700, in his visit to the Six Nations,

"To go and view a well or spring which is eight miles beyond the Seneks' farthest castle, which they have told me blazes up in a flame, when a lighted coale or firebrand is put into it; you will do well to taste the said water, and give me your opinion thereof, and bring with you some of it." Thomas Chabert de Joncaire, who died in September, 1740, is mentioned in the journal of Charlevoix of 1721 as authority for the existence of oil at the place mentioned above, and at points further south, probably on Oil Creek. The following account of an event occurring during the occupancy of this part of the State by the French is given as an example of the religious uses made of oil by the Indians, as these fire dances are understood to have been annually celebrated: "While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Connewango (Warren) and three above Fort Venango (Oil City), we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about a half a league, where the company, a large band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroisms of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which burst into a complete conflagration. The oil had been gathered and lighted with a torch. At sight of the flames, the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout, and made the hills and valley re-echo again."

In nearly all geographies and notes of travel published during the early period of settlement, this oil is referred to, and on several maps the word petroleum appears opposite the mouth of Oil Creek. Gen. Washington, in his will, in speaking of his lands on the Great Kanawha, says: "The tract of which the 125 acres is a moiety, was taken up by Gen. Andrew Lewis and myself, for and on account of a bituminous spring which it contains of so inflammable a nature as to burn as freely as spirits, and is as nearly difficult to extinguish." Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, also gives an account of a burning spring on the lower grounds of the Great Kanawha. This oil not only seems to have been known, but to have been systematically gathered in very early times. Upon the flats a mile or so below the city of Titusville are many acres of cradle holes dug out and lined with split logs, evidently constructed for the purpose of gathering it. The fact that the earliest inhabitants could never discover any stumps from which these logs were cut, and the further fact that trees are growing of giant size in the midst of these cradles, are evidences that they must have been operated long ago. It could not have been the work of any of the nomadic Indian tribes found here at the coming of the white man, for they were never known to undertake any enterprise involving so much labor, and what could they do with the oil when obtained.

The French could hardly have done the work, for we have no account of the oil having been obtained in quantities, or of its being transported to France. May this not have been the work of the Mound-Builders, or of colonies from Central America? When the writer first visited these pits, in 1855, he found a spring some distance below Titusville, on Oil Creek, where the water was conducted into a trough, from which, daily, the oil, floating on its surface, was taken off by throwing a woolen blanket upon it, and then wringing it into a tub, the clean wool absorbing the oil and rejecting the water, and in this way a considerable quantity was obtained.

In 1859, Mr. E. L. Drake, at first representing a company in New York, commenced drilling near the spot where this tub was located, and when the company would give him no more money, straining his own resources, and his

credit with his friends almost to the breaking point, and when about to give up in despair, finally struck a powerful current of pure oil. From this time forward, the territory down the valley of Oil Creek and up all its tributaries was rapidly acquired and developed for oil land. In some places, the oil was sent up with immense force, at the rate of thousands of barrels each day, and great trouble was experienced in bringing it under control and storing it. In some cases, the force of the gas was so powerful on being accidentally fired, as to defy all approach for many days, and lighted up the forests at night with billows of light.

The oil has been found in paying quantities in McKean, Warren, Forest, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Butler and Armstrong Counties, chiefly along the upper waters of the Allegheny River and its tributary, the Oil Creek. It was first transported in barrels, and teams were kept busy from the first dawn until far into the night. As soon as practicable, lines of railway were constructed from nearly all the trunk lines. Finally barrels gave place to immense iron tanks riveted upon cars, provided for the escape of the gases, and later great pipe lines were extended from the wells to the seaboard, and to the Great Lakes, through which the fluid is forced by steam to its distant destinations Its principal uses are for illumination and lubricating, though many of its products are employed in the mechanic arts, notably for dyeing, mixing of paints, and in the practice of medicine. Its production has grown to be enormous, and seems as yet to show no sign of diminution. We give an exhibit of the annual production since its discovery, compiled for this work by William H. Siviter, editor of the Oil City *Derrick*, which is the acknowledged authority on oil matters:

Production of the Pennsylvania Oil Fields, compiled from the *Derrick's* Hand-book, December, 1883:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1859	82,000	1873	9,849,508
1860	500,000	1874	11,102,114
1861	2,113,000	1875	8,948,749
1862	3,056,606	1876	9,142,940
1863	2,611,399	1877	13,052,713
1864	2,116,182	1878	15,011,425
1865	3,497,712	1879	20,085,716
1866	3,597,512	1880	24,788,950
1867	3,347,306	1881	29,674,458
1868	3,715,741	1882	31,789,190
1869	4,186,475	1883	24,385,966
1870	5,308,046		
1871	5,278,076	A grand total of	243,749,558
1872	6,505,774		

In the fall of 1860, Andrew G. Curtin was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. An organized rebellion, under the specious name of secession, was thereupon undertaken, embracing parts of fifteen States, commonly designated the Slave States, and a government established under the name of the Confederate States of America, with an Executive and Congress, which commenced the raising of troops for defense.

On the 12th of April, an attack was made upon a small garrison of United States troops shut up in Fort Sumter. This was rightly interpreted as the first act in a great drama. On the 15th, the President summoned 75,000 volunteers to vindicate the national authority, calling for sixteen regiments from Pennsylvania, and urging that two be sent forward immediately, as the capital was without defenders.

The people of the State, having no idea that war could be possible, had no

preparation for the event. There chanced at the time to be five companies in a tolerable state of organization. These were the Ringold Light Artillery, Capt. McKnight, of Reading; the Logan Guards, Capt. Selheimer, of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery, Capt. Wren, and the National Light Infantry, Capt. McDonald, of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles, Capt. Yeager, of Allentown.

On the 18th, in conjunction with a company of fifty regulars, on their way from the West to Fort McHenry, under command of Capt. Pemberton, afterward Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, of the rebel army, these troops moved by rail for Washington. At Baltimore, they were obliged to march two miles through a jeering and insulting crowd. At the center of the city, the regulars filed off toward Fort McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way alone, when the crowd of maddened people were excited to redoubled insults. In the whole battalion there was not a charge of powder; but a member of the Logan Guards, who chanced to have a box of percussion caps in his pocket, had distributed them to his comrades, who carried their pieces capped and half cocked, creating the impression that they were loaded and ready for service. This ruse undoubtedly saved the battalion from the murderous assault made upon the Massachusetts Sixth on the following day. Before leaving, they were pelted with stones and billets of wood while boarding the cars; but, fortunately, none were seriously injured, and the train finally moved away and reached Washington in safety, the first troops to come to the unguarded and imperiled capital.

Instead of sixteen, twenty-five regiments were organized for the three months' service from Pennsylvania. Judging from the threatening attitude assumed by the rebels across the Potomac that the southern frontier would be constantly menaced, Gov. Curtin sought permission to organize a select corps, to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, and to be known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which the Legislature, in special session, granted. This corps of 15,000 men was speedily raised, and the intention of the State authorities was to keep this body permamently within the limits of the Commonwealth for defense. But at the time of the First Bull Run disaster in July, 1861, the National Government found itself without troops to even defend the capital, the time of the three months' men being now about to expire, and at its urgent call this fine body was sent forward and never again returned for the execution of the duty for which it was formed, having borne the brunt of the fighting on many a hard-fought field during the three years of its service.

In addition to the volunteer troops furnished in response to the several calls of the President, upon the occasion of the rebel invasion of Maryland in September, 1862, Gov. Curtin called 50,000 men for the emergency, and though the time was very brief, 25,000 came, were organized under command of Gen. John F. Reynolds, and were marched to the border. But the battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th of September, caused the enemy to beat a hasty retreat, and the border was relieved when the emergency troops were disbanded and returned to their homes. On the 19th of October, Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, of the rebel army, with 1,800 horsemen under command of Hampton, Lee and Jones, crossed the Potomac and made directly for Chambersburg, arriving after dark. Not waiting for morning to attack, he sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. There were 275 Union soldiers in hospital, whom he paroled. During the night, the troopers were busy picking up horses—swapping horses perhaps it should be called—and the morning saw them early on the move. The rear guard gave notice before leaving to re-

move all families from the neighborhood of the public buildings, as they intended to fire them. There was a large amount of fixed ammunition in them, which had been captured from Longstreet's train, besides Government stores of shoes, clothing and muskets. At 11 o'clock the station house, round house, railroad machine shops and warehouses were fired and consigned to destruction. The fire department was promptly out; but it was dangerous to approach the burning buildings on account of the ammunition, and all perished.

The year 1862 was one of intense excitement and activity. From about the 1st of May, 1861, to the end of 1862, there were recruited in the State of Pennsylvania, one hundred and eleven regiments, including eleven of cavalry and three of artillery, for three years' service; twenty-five regiments for three months; seventeen for nine months; fifteen of drafted militia; and twenty-five called out for the emergency, an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-three regiments—a grand total of over 200,000 men—a great army in itself.

In June, 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee, with his entire army of Northern Virginia, invaded Pennsylvania. The Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, followed. The latter was superseded on the 28th of June by Gen. George G. Meade. The vanguards of the army met a mile or so out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg pike on the morning of the 1st of July. Hill's corps of the rebel army was held in check by the sturdy fighting of a small division of cavalry under Gen. Buford until 10 o'clock, when Gen. Reynolds came to his relief with the First Corps. While bringing his forces into action, Reynolds was killed, and the command devolved on Gen. Abner Doubleday, and the fighting became terrible, the Union forces being greatly outnumbered. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Eleventh Corps, Gen. O. O. Howard, came to the support of the First. But now the corps of Ewell had joined hands with Hill, and a full two-thirds of the entire rebel army was on the field, opposed by only the two weak Union corps, in an inferior position. A sturdy fight was however maintained until 5 o'clock, when the Union forces withdrew through the town, and took position upon rising ground covering the Baltimore pike. During the night the entire Union army came up, with the exception of the Sixth Corps, and took position, and at 2 o'clock in the morning Gen. Meade and staff came on the field. During the morning hours, and until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two armies were getting into position for the desperate struggle. The Third Corps, Gen. Sickles, occupied the extreme left, his corps abutting on the Little Round Top at the Devil's Den, and reaching, *en echelon*, through the rugged ground to the Peach Orchard, and thence along the Emmettsburg pike, where it joined the Second Corps, Gen. Hancock, reaching over Cemetery Hill, the Eleventh Corps, Gen. Howard, the First, Gen. Doubleday, and the Twelfth, Gen. Slocum, reaching across Culp's Hill—the whole crescent shape. To this formation the rebel army conformed, Longstreet opposite the Union left, Hill opposite the center, and Ewell opposite the Union right. At 4 P. M. the battle was opened by Longstreet, on the extreme left of Sickles, and the fighting became terrific, the rebels making strenuous efforts to gain Little Round Top. But at the opportune moment a part of the Fifth Corps, Gen. Sykes, was brought upon that key position, and it was saved to the Union side. The slaughter in front of Round Top at the wheat-field and the Peach Orchard was fearful. The Third Corps was driven back from its advanced position, and its commander, Gen. Sickles, was wounded, losing a leg. In a more contracted position, the Union line was made secure, where it rested for the night. Just at dusk, the Louisiana Tigers, some 1,800 men, made a desperate charge on Cemetery Hill, emerging suddenly from a hillock

just back of the town. The struggle was desperate, but the Tigers being weakened by the fire of the artillery, and by the infantry crouching behind the stone wall, the onset was checked, and Carroll's brigade, of the Second Corps, coming to the rescue, they were finally beaten back, terribly decimated. At about the same time, a portion of Ewell's corps made an advance on the extreme Union right, at a point where the troops had been withdrawn to send to the support of Sickles, and unopposed, gained the extremity of Culp's Hill, pushing through nearly to the Baltimore pike, in dangerous proximity to the reserve artillery and trains, and even the headquarters of the Union commander. But in their attempt to roll up the Union right they were met by Green's brigade of the Twelfth Corps, and by desperate fighting their further progress was stayed. Thus ended the battle of the second day. The Union left and right had been sorely jammed and pushed back.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of July, Gen. Geary, who had been ordered away to the support of Sickles, having returned during the night and taken position on the right of Green, opened the battle for the recovery of his lost breastworks on the right of Culp's Hill. Until 10 o'clock, the battle raged with unabated fury. The heat was intolerable, and the sulphurous vapor hung like a pall over the combatants, shutting out the light of day. The fighting was in the midst of the forest, and the echoes resounded with fearful distinctness. The Twelfth Corps was supported by portions of the Sixth, which had now come up. At length the enemy, weakened and finding themselves overborne on all sides, gave way, and the Union breastworks were reoccupied and the Union right made entirely secure. Comparative quiet now reigned on either side until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the meantime both sides bringing up fresh troops and repairing damages. The rebel leader having brought his best available artillery in upon his right center, suddenly opened with 150 pieces a concentric fire upon the devoted Union left center, where stood the troops of Hancock and Doubleday and Sickles. The shock was terrible. Rarely has such a cannonade been known on any field. For nearly two hours it was continued. Thinking that the Union line had been broken and demoralized by this fire, Longstreet brought out a fresh corps of some 18,000 men, under Pickett, and charged full upon the point which had been the mark for the cannonade. As soon as this charging column came into view, the Union artillery opened upon it from right and left and center, and rent it with fearful effect. When come within musket range, the Union troops, who had been crouching behind slight pits and a low stone wall, poured in a most murderous fire. Still the rebels pushed forward with a bold face, and actually crossed the Union lines and had their hands on the Union guns. But the slaughter was too terrible to withstand. The killed and wounded lay scattered over all the plain. Many were gathered in as prisoners. Finally, the remnant staggered back, and the battle of Gettysburg was at an end.

Gathering all in upon his fortified line, the rebel chieftain fell to strengthening it, which he held with a firm hand. At night-fall, he put his trains with the wounded upon the retreat. During the 4th, great activity in building works was manifest, and a heavy skirmish line was kept well out, which resolutely met any advance of Union forces. The entire fighting force of the rebel army remained in position behind their breastworks on Oak Ridge, until nightfall of the 4th, when, under cover of darkness, it was withdrawn, and before morning was well on its way to Williamsport. The losses on the Union side were 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, an aggregate of 23,186. Of the losses of the enemy, no adequate returns were made. Meade

reports 13,621 prisoners taken, and the losses by killed and wounded must have been greater than on the Union side. On the rebel side, Maj. Gens. Hood, Pender, Trimble and Heth were wounded, Pender mortally. Brig. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Semms mortally wounded. Brig. Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones and Jenkins were wounded; Archer was taken prisoner and Pettigrew was wounded and subsequently killed at Falling Waters. In the Union army, Maj. Gen. Reynolds and Brig. Gens. Vincent, Weed, Willard and Zook were killed. Maj. Gens. Sickles, Hancock, Doubleday, Gibbon, Barlow, Warren and Butterfield, and Brig. Gens. Graham, Paul, Stone, Barnes and Brooke were wounded. A National Cemetery was secured on the center of the field, where, as soon as the weather would permit, the dead were gathered and carefully interred. Of the entire number interred, 3,512, Maine had 104; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 159; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 867; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 534; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 171; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; United States Regulars, 138; unknown, 979. In the center of the field, a noble monument has been erected, and on the 19th of November, 1864, the ground was formally dedicated, when the eminent orator, Edward Everett, delivered an oration, and President Lincoln delivered the following dedicatory address:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

So soon as indications pointed to a possible invasion of the North by the rebel army under Gen. Lee, the State of Pennsylvania was organized in two military departments, that of the Susquehanna, to the command of which Darius N. Couch was assigned, with headquarters at Harrisburg, and that of the Monongahela, under W. T. H. Brooks, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Urgent calls for the militia were made, and large numbers in regiments, in companies, in squadrons came promptly at the call to the number of over 36,000 men, who were organized for a period of ninety days. Fortifications were thrown up to cover Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and the troops were moved to threatened points. But before they could be brought into action, the great decisive conflict had been fought, and the enemy driven from northern soil. Four regiments under Gen. Brooks were moved into Ohio to aid in arresting a raid undertaken by John Morgan, who, with 2,000 horse and four guns, had crossed the Ohio River for a diversion in favor of Lee.

In the beginning of July, 1864, Gen. Early invaded Maryland, and made his way to the threshold of Washington. Fearing another invasion of the State, Gov. Curtin called for volunteers to serve for 100 days. Gen. Couch was still at the head of the department of the Susquehanna, and six regiments and six companies were organized, but as fast as organized they were called to the front, the last regiment leaving the State on the 29th of July. On the evening of this day, Gens. McCausland, Bradley Johnson and Harry Gilmore, with 3,000 mounted men and six guns, crossed the Potomac, and made thei, way to Chambersburg. Another column of 3,000, under Vaughn and Jackson advanced to Hagerstown, and a third to Leitersburg. Averell, with a small force, was at Hagerstown, but finding himself over-matched withdrew through Greencastle to Mount Hope. Lieut. McLean, with fifty men in front of McCausland, gallantly kept his face to the foe, and checked the advance at every favorable point. On being apprised of their coming, the public stores at Chambersburg were moved northward. At six A. M., McCausland opened his batteries upon the town, but, finding it unprotected, took possession. Ringing the court house bell to call the people together, Capt. Fitzhugh read an order to the assembly, signed by Gen. Jubal Early, directing the command to proceed to Chambersburg and demand $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in greenbacks, and, if not paid, to burn the town. While this parley was in progress, hats, caps, boots, watches, clothing and valuables were unceremoniously appropriated, and purses demanded at the point of the bayonet. As money was not in hand to meet so unexpected a draft, the torch was lighted. In less than a quarter of an hour from the time the first match was applied, the whole business part of the town was in flames. No notice was given for removing the women and children and sick. Burning parties were sent into each quarter of the town, which made thorough work. With the exception of a few houses upon the outskirts, the whole was laid in ruins. Retiring rapidly, the entire rebel command recrossed the Potomac before any adequate force could be gathered to check its progress.

The whole number of soldiers recruited under the various calls for troops from the State of Pennsylvania was 366,000. By authority of the commonwealth, in 1866, the commencement was made of the publication of a history of these volunteer organizations, embracing a brief historical account of the part taken by each regiment and independent body in every battle in which it was engaged, with the name, rank, date of muster, period for which he enlisted, casualties, and fate of every officer and private. This work was completed in 1872, in five imperial octavo volumes of over 1,400 pages each.

In May, 1861, the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, an organization of the officers of the Revolutionary war and their descendants, donated $500 toward arming and equipping troops. By order of the Legislature, this sum was devoted to procuring flags for the regiments, and each organization that went forth, was provided with one emblazoned with the arms of the commonwealth. These flags, seamed and battle stained, were returned at the close of the war, and are now preserved in a room devoted to the purpose in the State capitol—precious emblems of the daring and suffering of that great army that went forth to uphold and maintain the integrity of the nation.

When the war was over, the State undertook the charge of providing for all soldiers' orphans in schools located in different parts of its territory, furnishing food, clothing, instruction and care, until they should be grown to manhood and womanhood. The number thus gathered and cared for has been some 7,500 annually, for a period of nineteen years, at an average annual expense of some $600,000.

At the election in 1866, John W. Geary, a veteran General of the late war, was chosen Governor. During his administration, settlements were made with the General Government, extraordinary debts incurred during the war were paid, and a large reduction of the old debt of $40,000,000 inherited from the construction of the canals, was made. A convention for a revision of the constitution was ordered by act of April 11, 1872. This convention assembled in Harrisburg November 13, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, where it convened on the 7th of January, 1873, and the instrument framed was adopted on the 18th of December, 1873. By its provisions, the number of Senators was increased from thirty-three to fifty, and Representatives from 100 to 201, subject to further increase in proportion to increase of population; biennial, in place of annual sessions; making the term of Supreme Court Judges twenty-one in place of fifteen years; remanding a large class of legislation to the action of the courts; making the term of Governor four years in place of three, and prohibiting special legislation, were some of the changes provided for.

In January, 1873, John F. Hartranft became Governor, and at the election in 1878, Henry F. Hoyt was chosen Governor, both soldiers of the late war. In the summer of 1877, by concert of action of the employes on the several lines of railway in the State, trains were stopped and travel and traffic were interrupted for several days together. At Pittsburgh, conflicts occurred between the railroad men and the militia, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. The opposition to the local military was too powerful to be controlled, and the National Government was appealed to for aid. A force of regulars was promptly ordered out, and the rioters finally quelled. Unfortunately, Gov. Hartranft was absent from the State at the time of the troubles.

At the election in 1882, Robert E. Pattison was chosen Governor, who is the present incumbent. The Legislature, which met at the opening of 1883, having adjourned after a session of 156 days, without passing a Congressional apportionment bill, as was required, was immediately reconvened in extra session by the Governor, and remained in session until near the close of the year, from June 1 to December 5, without coming to an agreement upon a bill, and finally adjourned without having passed one. This protracted sitting is in marked contrast to the session of that early Assembly in which an entire constitution and laws of the province were framed and adopted in the space of three days.

TABLE SHOWING THE VOTE FOR GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

1790.

Thomas Mifflin	27,725
Arthur St. Clair	2,802

1793.

Thomas Mifflin	18,590
F. A. Muhlenberg	10,706

1796.

Thomas Mifflin	30,020
F. A. Muhlenberg	1,011

1799.

Thomas McKean	38,036
James Ross	32,641

1802.

Thomas McKean	47,879
James Ross, of Pittsburgh	9,499
James Ross	7,538

1808.

Simon Snyder	67,975
James Ross	39,575
John Spayd	4,006
W. Shields	2
Charles Nice	1
Jack Ross	2
W. Tilghman	1

1811.

Simon Snyder	52,319
William Tighlman	3,609
Scatt'ring, no record for whom	1,675

1814.

Simon Snyder	51,099
Isaac Wayne	29,566
G. Lattimer	910
J. R. Rust	4

1817.

William Findlay	66,331
Joseph Hiester	59,272
Moses Palmer	1
Aaron Hanson	1
John Seffer	1
Seth Thomas	1
Nicholas Wiseman	3
Benjamin R. Morgan	2
William Tilghman	1
Andrew Gregg	1

1820.

Joseph Hiester	67,905
William Findlay	66,300
Scattering (no record)	21

1823.

J. Andrew Shulze	81,751
Andrew Gregg	64,151
Andrew Shulze	112
John Andrew Shulze	7,311
Andrew Gragg	53
Andrew Greg	1
John A. Shulze	754
Nathaniel B. Boileau	3
Capt. Glosseader	3
John Gassender	1
Isaac Wayne	1
George Bryan	1

1826.

J. Andrew Shulze	72,710
John Sergeant	1,175
Scattering (no record)	1,174

1829.

George Wolf	78,219
Joseph Ritner	51,776
George E. Baum	6
Frank R. Williams	3

1832.

George Wolf	91,335
Joseph Ritner	88,165

1835.

Joseph Ritner	94,023
George Wolf	65,804
Henry A. Muhlenberg	40,586

1838.

David R. Porter	127,827
Joseph Ritner	122,321

1841.

David R. Porter	136,504
John Banks	113,473
T. J. Lemoyne	763
George F. Horton	18
Samuel L. Carpenter	4
Ellis Lewis	1

1844.

Francis R. Shunk	160,322
Joseph Markle	156,040
Julius J. Lemoyne	10
John Haney	2
James Page	1

1847.

Francis R. Shunk	146,081
James Irvin	128,148
Emanuel C. Reigart	11,247
F. J. Lemoyne	1,861
George M. Keim	1
Abijah Morrison	3

1848.

William F. Johnston	168,522
Morris Longstreth	168,225
E. B. Gazzam	48
Scattering (no record)	24

1851.

William Bigler	186,489
William F. Johnston	178,034
Kimber Cleaver	1,850

1854.

James Pollock	203,822
William Bigler	166,991
B. Rush Bradford	2,194

1857.

William F. Packer	188,846
David Wilmot	149,139
Isaac Hazlehurst	28,168
James Pollock	1
George R. Barret	1
William Steel	1
F. P. Swartz	1
Samuel McFarland	1
George F. Horton	7

1860.

Andrew G. Curtin	262,346
Henry D. Foster	230,239

1863.

A. G. Curtin	269,506
George W. Woodward	254,171
John Hickman	1
Thomas M. Howe	1

1866.

John W. Geary	307,274
Hiester Clymer	290,097
Giles Lewis	7

1869.

John W. Geary	290,552
Asa Packer	285,956
W. D. Kelly	1
W. J. Robinson	1

1872.

John F. Hartranft	353,387
Charles R. Buckalen	317,760
S. B. Chase	1,197
William P. Schell	12

1875.

John F. Hartranft	304,175
Cyrus L. Pershing	292,145
R. Audley Brown	13,244
James S. Negley	1
Phillip Wendle	1
J. W. Brown	1
G. F. Reinhard	1
G. D. Coleman	1
James Staples	1
Richard Vaux	1
Craig Biddle	1
Francis W. Hughes	1
Henry C. Tyler	1
W. D. Brown	1
George V. Lawrence	1
A. L. Brown	1

1878.

H. M. Hoyt	319,490
Andrew H. Dill	297,137
Samuel R. Mason	81,758
Franklin H. Lane	3,753
S. Matson	2
John McKee	1
D. Kirk	1
R. L. Miller	1
J. H. Hopkins	1
A. G. Williams	1
Samuel H. Lane	1
John Fertig	1
James Musgrove	1
Silas M. Baily	1
A. S. Post	9
C. A. Cornell	3
Seth Yocum	1
Edward E. Orvis	1

1882.

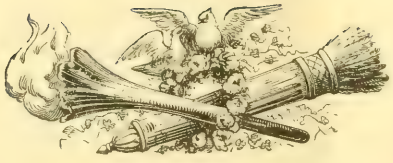
Robert E. Pattison	355,791
James A. Beaver	315,589
John Stewart	43,743
Thomas A. Armstrong	23,996
Alfred C. Pettit	5,196
E. E. Pattison	1
R. E. Beaver	1
J. H. Hopkins	1
W. H. Hope	1
R. H. Patterson	2
— Stewart	2
J. A. Brown	1
R. Smith	1
— Cameron	1
James McNalis	1
T. A. Armstrong	1
Thomas Armstrong	16
R. E. Pattison	1
William N. Drake	1
John McCleery	2
John A. Stewart	1
G. A Grow	1



P. L. V. Hamm

PART II.

HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.



HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

General Description, Etc.

ERIE COUNTY constitutes the extreme northwestern point of Pennsylvania, and is the only portion of the State that borders on Lake Erie. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Chautauqua County, N. Y., and Warren County, Penn., on the south by Crawford County, Penn., and on the west by Ashtabula County, Ohio. The length of the county along the lake is about forty-five miles, along the Chautauqua and Warren County lines thirty-six miles, along that of Crawford County forty-five miles, and along the Ohio line nine miles. It contains 745 square miles, or 476,515 square acres. Its mean or center latitude is forty-two degrees north, and its longitude is three degrees west from Washington.

Up to the 24th of September, 1788, all of the State lying west of the Alleghany Mountains was embraced in Westmoreland and Washington Counties. On that date, the section north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny to the Ohio line was set off as a new county, which was named after the latter river. Pittsburgh was designated as its county seat. The population was sparse, and it was not until ten years later that a necessity arose in the Northwest for a separate governmental organization. On the 4th of April, 1798, Erie Township was erected with the identical limits of the present county.

County and Township Organization.

The counties of Erie, Butler, Beaver, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren were created by an act of the Legislature of March 12, 1800, their seats of justice being named at the same time. Being unable to sustain a separate organization, five of these, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren, were united in one organization for governmental purposes, with the general title of Crawford County, under an act passed April 9, 1801. The county seat was at Meadville, and one set of county officers and one member of the Assembly served for the whole five. This relation continued until 1803, when the first county officers were elected in Erie County.

The townships originally established in Erie County were sixteen in number, as follows:

Brokenstraw, Beaver Dam, "Coniaute," "Conniat," Elk Creek, Fairview, Greenfield, Harbor Creek, "LeBœuff," Mill Creek, McKean, North East, Springfield, Union, Venango, Waterford.

The following townships have been added, making twenty-one in all: Amity, Franklin, Girard, Summit, Wayne.

The name of Brokenstraw was changed to Concord in 1821.

Amity was taken from Union in 1826.

Wayne was formed out of Concord in 1826.

Girard was set off from Elk Creek, Fairview and Springfield in 1832.

The name of "Coniaute" was changed to Washington in 1834.

That of Beaver Dam was changed to Greene in 1840.

Franklin was created out of parts of Washington, McKean and Elk Creek in 1844.

Summit was formed out of Greene, Waterford and McKean in 1854.

CITIES, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES.

The following is a list of the cities, boroughs and villages in the county, with their distances from Erie by railroad and common road. The distances by common road are by the most direct routes, measuring from the city parks. Those by rail, via the Philadelphia & Erie road, are from the water's edge at the foot of State street, and those by the Lake Shore and Erie & Pittsburgh roads are from the Union Depot. The stars (*) in the first column of figures indicate that the towns are not upon the lines of railroad, but can be reached from Erie partly by rail and partly by common road. In such cases the distances are given as by the railroad station that is generally used, as, for instance, Girard, West Girard and Lockport by way of Miles Grove; Albion, Wellsburg and Cranesville by way of Albion Depot; Wattsburg and Lowville by way of Union City, and so on. Where but one set of figures is opposite a name, it is an indication that the place is reached by common road only:

PLACES.	BY WHAT RAILROAD.	DISTANCE BY RAIL.	DISTANCE BY PUBLIC ROAD.
Albion Depot	E. & P.	26	25
Albion Borough*	E. & P.	27	24
Avonia	L. S. & E. & P.	12	12½
Belle Valley*	P. & E.	7	4
Branchville			12
Beaver Dam*	P. & E.	34½	26
Cherry Hill*	L. S. & E. & P.	30	27
Corry	P. & E.	37	33
Cranesville*	E. & P.	27	23
Draketown			18
Edinboro			18
Edenville*	P. & E.	25½	22
East Springfield*	L. S.	22½	21
Elgin	P. & E.	32	28
Freeport*	L. S.	16½	16
Fairview Borough*	L. S. & E. & P.	12	12
Franklin Centre			17
Girard Borough*	L. S. & E. & P.	17½	16
Grahamville*	L. S.	18½	18½
Greenfield Village*	L. S.	24	18
Harbor Creek Village	L. S.	8	7½
Hatch Hollow*	P. & E.	31	18
Kearsage			4
Keepville	E. & P.	28	26½
Lockport*	L. S.	21½	20
Lowville*	P. & E.	37	18
Lovell's Station	P. & E.	34	30
Le Bœuf Station	P. & E.	22½	19
McLellan's Corners			21
Mooreheadville	L. S.	11	10½
McLane			14
Middleboro			10

PLACES.	BY WHAT RAILROAD.	DISTANCE BY RAIL.	DISTANCE BY PUBLIC ROAD.
Miles Grove	L. S. & E. & P.	15½	16
Mill Town			14½
Mill Village	P. & E. & A. & G. W.	34	19
Manchester*	L. S. & E. & P.	10	10
Northville	L. S.	20	19
North East Borough	L. S.	15	15
North Springfield	L. S.	20	21
Phillipsville			14
Pageville*	E. & P.	32	28
Sterrettania			12
Swanville	L. S. & E. & P.	9	9
St. Boniface			7½
Union City	P. & E.	27	23
West Greene			12
Weigleville			2½
Wesleyville	L. S.	4	4½
West Girard*	L. S. & E. & P.	18	16½
West Springfield*	L. S. & E. & P.	27	25
Wellsburg*	E. & P.	28	24
Wattsburg*	P. & E.	35	20
Waterford Borough*	P. & E.	19½	14
Waterford Station	P. & E.	19	14
Warrentown			3

All points in the county accommodated by the Lake Shore Railroad can also be reached by the N. Y., C. & St. L., or "Nickel Plate" road.

The classification of the above places is as follows:

Cities—Erie and Corry, 2.

Boroughs—Albion, Edinboro, Elgin, Fairview, Girard, Lockport, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, Union City, Wattsburg and Waterford, 12.

All of the rest are unincorporated villages, ranging in extent from a dozen to a hundred buildings, with a population of 50 to 450.

ORGANIZATION OF CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Erie was incorporated as a borough in 1805, having previously formed a part of Mill Creek Township; divided into two wards in 1840; granted a city charter in 1851; and divided into four wards in 1858. South Erie was set off from Mill Creek Township and incorporated as a borough in 1866; consolidated with the city in 1870, and became the Fifth and Sixth wards, some additions having been made from Mill Creek.

The following shows the years in which the boroughs were incorporated:

Waterford, 1833; Wattsburg, 1834; North East, 1834; Edinboro, 1840; Girard, 1846; Albion, 1861; Middleboro, 1861; Union Mills, 1863; Fairview, 1868; Mill Village, 1870; Lockport, 1870; Elgin, 1876.

Corry was established as a borough in 1863, and granted a city charter in 1866. It is divided into the First and Second Wards, each constituting an election district.

The name of Union Mills Borough was changed to Union City July 4, 1871.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Below is a list of the election districts in the county, alphabetically arranged. They are fifty in number:

Albion Borough.
Amity Township.
Concord Township.
Conneaut Township.
Corry City—
 First Ward.
 Second Ward.
East Mill Creek.
Edinboro Borough.
Elgin Borough.
Elk Creek Township.
Erie City—
 First Ward, First Dist.
 First Ward, Second District.
 First Ward, Third Dist.
 Second Ward, First District.
 Second Ward, Second District.
 Second Ward, Third District.
 Third Ward, First Dist.
 Third Ward, Second District.
 Third Ward, Third District.
 Fourth Ward, F'st Dist.
 Fourth Ward, Second District.
 Fourth Ward, Third District.
 Fifth Ward.
 Sixth Ward.
Fairview Township
Fairview Borough.
Franklin Township.
Girard Township.
Girard Borough.
Greene Township.
Greenfield Township.
Harbor Creek Township.
Le Bœuf Township.
Lockport Borough.
McKean Township.
Middleboro Borough.
Mill Village Borough.
North East Township.
North East Borough.
Springfield Township.
Summit Township.
Union Township.
Union City Borough.
Venango Township.
Washington Township.
Waterford Township.
Waterford Borough.
Wattsburg Borough.
Wayne Township.
West Mill Creek.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of Erie were divided into three election districts each in 1876, the limits of the several districts being as follows:

FIRST WARD.

First District—East of Parade, between the bay and lake and Eighth street.
Second District—From State to Parade, between Fifth and Eighth streets.
Third District—From State to Parade, between the bay and Fifth street.

SECOND WARD

First District—East of Parade, between Eighth and Eighteenth streets.
Second District—From State to Parade, between Eighth and Twelfth streets.

Third District—From State to Parade, between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets.

THIRD WARD.

First District—From State to Chestnut, between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets.

Second District—From State to Chestnut, between Eighth and Twelfth streets.

Third District—West of Chestnut, between Eighth and Eighteenth streets.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—West of Chestnut, between the bay and Eighth street.
Second District—From State to Chestnut, between Fifth and Eighth streets.
Third District—From State to Chestnut, between the bay and Fifth streets.

Mill Creek was divided into the East and West Election Districts in 1864. They choose the same township officials, but separate election officers.

WHAT TOWNSHIP TAKEN FROM, ETC.

The townships from which the cities and boroughs have been taken, and of which the unincorporated villages still remain a part, are as follows:

Albion Depot.....Conneaut.
Albion (borough).....Conneaut.
Avonia.....Fairview.
Belle Valley.....Mill Creek.
Branchville.....McKean.
Beaver Dam.....Wayne.
Cherry Hill.....Conneaut.
Corry (city).....Wayne and Concord.
Cranesville.....Elk Creek.
Drakeetown.....Washington.
Edenboro (borough).....Washington.
Edenville.....Le Bœuf.

East Springfield.....Springfield.
Elgin (borough).....Concord.
Erie (city).....Mill Creek.
Freeport.....North East.
Fairview (borough).....Fairview.
Franklin Centre.....Franklin.
Girard (borough).....Girard.
Grahamville.....North East.
Greenfield.....Greenfield.
Harbor Creek.....Harbor Creek.
Hatch Hollow.....Amity.
Kearsage.....Mill Creek.
Keepville.....Conneaut.
Lockport (borough).....Girard.
Lowville.....Venango.
Lovell's Station.....Concord.
Le Bœuf Station.....Le Bœuf.
McLallen's Corners.....Washington.
Moorheadville.....Harbor Creek.
McLane.....Washington.
Middleboro (borough).....McKean.
Miles Grove.....Girard.
Mill Town.....Amity.
Mill Village (borough).....LeBœuf.
Manchester.....Fairview.
Northville.....North East.
North East (borough).....North East.
North Springfield.....Springfield.
Phillipsville.....Venango.
Pageville.....Elk Creek.
Sterrettania.....McKean.
Swanville.....Fairview.
St. Boniface.....Greene.
Union City (borough).....Union.
West Greene.....Greene.
Weigleville.....Mill Creek.
Wesleyville.....Harbor Creek.
West Girard.....Girard.
West Springfield.....Springfield.
Wellsburg.....Elk Creek.
Wattsburg (borough).....Venango.
Waterford (borough).....Waterford.
Waterford Station.....Waterford.
Warrentown.....Mill Creek.

POST OFFICES.

Below is a list of the post offices in the county. The figures annexed to some of the names indicate the years when the offices were started:

Albion, Avonia, Belle Valley, 1856.

Branchville†, *Carter Hill†, Cherry Hill, Corry, 1862.

*East Greene, 1830.

E. Springfield, Edinboro, 1836.

Elk Creek (Cranesville), Erie, Elgin, Fairview, Franklin Corners, Girard, Greenfield, *Godard, 1883.

Harbor Creek, *Hamot (St. Boniface), 1881.

*Hatch Hollow, Hornby, 1883.

Kearsage, Keepville, Lake Pleasant (Mill Town), LeBœuf, Lovell's Station, Lowville, 1867.

Lundy's Lane (Wellsburg), McKean, 1836.

(Middleboro), McLane, McLallen's Corners, Mill Village, Miles Grove, Moorheadville, North East, 1812.

North Springfield, Northville, Phillipsville, 1829.

Platea (Lockport), Six Mile Creek, 1876.

Sterrettania, Swanville, Tracy, 1883.

Union City, Waterford, 1801.

Wattsburg, 1828.

Wayne (Beaver Dam), Wesleyville, West Greene, *West Mill Creek, West Springfield.

Of the above, all except those marked with a star (*) have been sufficiently described. The others are located as follows: Carter Hill in Wayne Township; Godard in Summit; East Greene and Hamot in Greene; West Mill Creek in Mill Creek; Six Mile Creek in Greene, and Hornby in Greenfield.

Erie, Corry, North East and Union City are what are known as "Presidential offices," their incumbents being appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The salaries attached to them are: Erie, $2,600; Corry, $2,400; North East, $1,600; Union City, $1,600. The Postmaster General appoints to all the remaining offices, and his nominations do not have to go before the Senate.

†Branchville and Carter Hill were discontinued in October, 1883.

The following are money order offices: Albion, Corry, East Springfield, Edinboro, Erie, Fairview, Girard, Lundy's Lane, Mill Village, North East, Union City, Waterford, Wattsburg, West Springfield.

Erie is the only letter carrier office.

CENSUS.

The first census of the county was taken in 1800, and has been renewed every ten years under the auspices of the United States authorities. Up to 1840, the enumeration was made by one person for the whole county. In the latter year the county was cut up into two districts, and since then the number of enumerators has been regularly increased at each census. The county contained 1,468 inhabitants in 1800, and 3,758 in 1810. Below is the result of the enumerations from 1820 to 1880, inclusive of both years:

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Albion					443	452	433
Amity		385	560	739	1,016	924	1,033
Conneaut (*a*)	631	1,324	1,786	1,942	2,118	1,538	1,546
Concord (*b*)	53	225	652	882	1,255	1,112	1,171
Corry						6,809	5,277
Elk Creek (*c*)	288	562	1,645	1,535	1,587	1,462	1,564
Elgin							154
Edinboro			232	363	474	801	876
Erie	635	1,329	3,412	5,858	9,419	19,516	27,737
Fairview Township (*d*)	536	1,529	1,481	1,760	2,131	1,674	1,482
Fairview Borough						480	425
Franklin				686	979	994	1,020
Girard Township (*e*)			2,060	2,443	2,453	2,018	2,338
Girard Borough				400	616	704	703
Greene (*f*)	142	443	1,081	1,542	1,450	1,395	1,531
Greenfield	281	664	862	731	880	1,089	1,020
Harbor Creek	555	1,104	1,843	2,084	2,033	1,974	1,781
Lockport						405	345
LeBœuf (*ff*)	505	554	876	990	1,483	1,748	1,420
McKean (*g*)	440	984	1,714	1,921	1,600	1,426	1,394
Middleboro						126	210
Mill Creek (*h*)	1,017	1,783	2,682	3,064	5,070	2,745	3,279
Mill Village							388
North East Township (*i*)	1,068	1,706	1,793	2,379	1,900	2,313	2,152
North East Borough			339	386	560	900	1,396
Springfield (*j*)	896	1,520	2,344	1,916	1,951	1,742	1,792
Summit					1,038	1,047	1,047
Union Township (*k*)	200	235	593	1,076	1,954	1,334	1,377
Union City						1,500	2,171
Venango (*l*)	290	683	812	1,019	1,301	1,370	1,445
Wattsburg			132	227	337	286	389
Waterford Township (*m*)	579	1,006	1,144	1,545	1,950	1,884	1,822
Waterford Borough			403	498	900	790	784
Washington (*n*)	938	743	1,551	1,706	1,942	1,943	1,880
Wayne (*o*)		197	738	1,122	1,224	1,295	1,306
Total county	8,541	17,041	31,344	38,742	49,432	65,973	74,688

NOTES TO THE CENSUS TABLE.

(*a*) Reduced by adding a portion to Springfield in 1835, and by the incorporation of Albion Borough in 1861.

(*b*) Wayne set off in 1826. A slice taken off to form Corry Borough in 1863, and another when Corry was made a city in 1866. Elgin Borough incorporated in 1876. The township was known as Brokenstraw till 1821.

(*c*) A slice taken off to form Girard Township in 1832, and another to form Franklin in 1844.

(*d*) A part of Girard cut off in 1832. Fairview Borough created in 1868.

(*e*) Girard Borough incorporated in 1846 and Lockport in 1870.

(*f*) Known as Beaver Dam until 1840. A part of Summit taken off in 1854.

(*ff*) Mill Village incorporated in 1870, after the census was taken.

(*g*) A portion of Franklin cut off in 1844 and of Summit in 1854. Middleboro incorporated in 1861.

ERIE AND CORRY.

The following was the population of Erie City by wards in 1870 and 1880:

	1870	1880
First Ward	3,364	4,629
Second Ward	5,031	6,583
Third Ward	3,730	5,378
Fourth Ward	4,526	5,799
Fifth Ward	1,497	2,348
Sixth Ward	1,498	3,000
	19,646	27,737

The population of Corry by wards in the same years was as follows:

	1870	1880
First Ward	3,559	2,758
Second Ward	3,250	2,519
	6,809	5,277

UNINCORPORATED VILLAGES.

The following was the population in 1880 of the unincorporated villages named. They are included in the census of their respective townships as given above:

Lowville	99	Mill Town	92
Mt. Hickory Iron Works	127	East Springfield	102
Miles Grove	448	Swanville	98
Wellsburg	256	West Girard	135

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

The true boundary line between Erie and Crawford Counties was long a subject of dispute. To settle the question, the Legislature passed an act at the session of 1849–50, providing for three Commissioners to run a new line, who were given full power to act, and whose decision should be final. In 1850, Humphrey A. Hills, then of Albion, was appointed Commissioner for Erie County; Andrew Ryan was appointed for Crawford, and they two named H. P. Kinnear, of Warren, as the third member. Wilson King was chosen Surveyor on the part of Erie, and Mr. Jagger on that of Crawford, but David Wilson, as deputy for Mr. King, did most of the work. The party had some difficulty in finding a starting point, but after this was agreed upon, it only took about six weeks to complete their task. A perfectly straight line was run from east to west, and marked by stones set two miles apart. The Commission added a long, narrow strip of territory to Erie County, which is usually outlined upon the county and township maps. A number of persons found themselves in Erie who had supposed they were citizens of Crawford, and a less number in Crawford who had imagined they belonged to Erie. A Mr. Reeder, of Washington Township, had been so anxious to be a resident of Erie County, that he left his original house and moved into a new one which he supposed to be at a safe distance from the boundary. When the final line was run, the second building was found to be in Crawford, and he was compelled to erect a third one in order to secure the desired residence.

(*h*) South Erie incorporated as a borough in 1866, and added to Erie in 1870, when another slice was taken from the township. By the census of 1880, East Mill Creek contained a population of 1,205 and West Mill Creek of 2,069.

(*i*) North East Borough incorporated in 1834.

(*j*) A portion of Girard taken off in 1832, and of Conneaut added in 1835.

(*k*) Amity taken off in 1826. Union Borough in 1863.

(*l*) Wattsburg incorporated in 1834.

(*m*) Waterford Borough incorporated in 1833. A part of Summit taken off in 1854.

(*n*) Known as Conneauttee till 1834. Edinboro incorporated in 1840. A portion of Franklin cut off in 1844.

(*o*) A slice cut off to form Corry Borough in 1863, and another in the creation of Corry City in 1866.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1880.

The population by race in Erie County:

White—In 1860, 49,251; in 1870, 65,584; in 1880, 74,345.

Colored—In 1860, 181; in 1870, 389; in 1880, 332. Of the number in 1880, 222 were in Erie City.

Chinese—In 1880, 2; all in Erie City.

The population of Erie County by nativity:

Native—40,758 in 1860; 52,699 in 1870; 61,543 in 1880.

Foreign—8,674 in 1860; 13,274 in 1870; 13,145 in 1880.

The population of Erie and Corry, by nativity, with number of dwellings and families in Erie in 1880:

Erie—1870, 12,718 native, 6,298 foreign; 1880, 20,031 native, 7,706 foreign; dwellings, 4,903; persons to a dwelling, 5.66; number of families, 5,294; persons to a family, 5.24.

Corry—1870, 5,080 native, 1,729 foreign; 1880, 4,250 native, 1,012 foreign.

The places of birth of the inhabitants of Erie County in 1880:

Native born—Pennsylvania, 47,446; New York, 9,260; New Jersey, 170; Maryland, 102; Ohio, 1,645; Virginia, 93.

Foreign born—British America, 1,436; England and Wales, 1,257; Ireland, 3,403; Scotland, 263; German Empire, 5,831; France, 144; Sweden and Norway, 123.

The sex and age of the inhabitants of Erie County in 1880:

Males, 37,303; females, 37,295.

Five to seventeen inclusive—Males, 10,947; females, 10,654.

Males twenty-one and over—19,779.

The farm areas and values in Erie County in 1880:

Farms, 5,579; improved land, 301,669 acres; value of farms, including fences and buildings, $21,613,613; value of farming implements and machinery, $941,725; value of live stock on farms, $2,209,900; cost of building and repairing fences in 1879, $88,398; cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879, $52,002; estimated value of all farm products in 1879, $3,028,260.

The principal vegetable productions of Erie County in 1880:

Barley, 195,646 bushels; buckwheat, 52,955 bushels; Indian corn, 713,749 bushels; oats, 657,179 bushels; rye, 4,876 bushels; wheat, 256,224 bushels; value of orchard products, $125,550; hay, 100,195 tons; hops, 3,048 pounds; common potatoes, 502,400 bushels; sweet potatoes, 954 bushels; tobacco 2,730 pounds.

The live stock on farms, and dairy products and wool products, in Erie County in 1880:

Live stock—horses, 13,160; mules and asses, 124; working oxen, 815; milch cows, 25,425; other cattle, 28,497; sheep, exclusive of spring lambs, 33,411; swine, 18,324.

Dairy products—Milk, 1,893,631 gallons; butter, 2,201,141 pounds; cheese, 72,796 pounds.

Wool—158,116 pounds.

The following are the manufacturing statistics of Erie County in 1880:

Establishments, 559; capital, $6,424,413; average number of hands employed: males above sixteen years, 4,554; females above fifteen years, 257; children and youth, 397; amount paid in wages during the year, $1,869,466; materials, $6,646,427; products, $10,463,906.

CHAPTER II.

Physical Geography.

THE surface of Erie County is divided into five distinct sections, viz.: The Lake Shore plain, the series of dividing ridges, the valleys between the ridges, the valleys of French Creek and its tributaries and the high lands south of the last-named stream.

Four separate ranges of hills extend across the county from east to west, known respectively as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ridges. The First Ridge rises to a height of 100 to 150 feet above Lake Erie, the Second to about 400, and the height of the Third and Fourth Ridges varies from 600 to 1,200 feet, their most elevated summits being in the eastern portion of McKean, the western portion of Waterford, the northern portion of Venango and the southern part of Greenfield. The separation of the ridges becomes more clearly defined along a line drawn through Harbor Creek, Mill Creek, Summit, Waterford and McKean Townships than further east, but from there westward each ridge is as distinct as though it belonged to a system of its own. As the Third and Fourth Ridges extend westward they recede from the lake, until they run into Crawford County.

Three continuous valleys cross the county between the ridges, from the line above mentioned, broken in places by slight elevations, and known in succession as the Mill Creek, the Walnut Creek and the Elk Creek Valleys. These streams rise on the high ground of the Third and Fourth Ridges, and, after flowing westward for some distance down their respective valleys, suddenly turn to the north and break through the First and Second Ridges by a series of deep "gulfs" or gullies, which are a striking feature of the region. North of the First Ridge and between it and Lake Erie is a broad alluvial tract, from two to three miles in width, which extends along the whole water front of the county. Its general height above the lake is from fifty to sixty feet, but in the eastern part of Harbor Creek Township its elevation suddenly rises to nearly 100 feet and so continues almost to the New York line.

South of the dividing ridges are the valleys of French Creek and of the streams which empty into it, and still beyond are the hills which form the water-shed between that stream and Brokenstraw, Spring and Oil Creeks. The water on the north side of the main ridge flows into Lake Erie and on the south side to the Allegheny River. The dividing line between the waters is some eight miles south of Lake Erie in Greenfield and Greene Townships, twelve mile, in Summit, fourteen in Waterford, McKean and Washington, and sixteen in Franklin and Elk Creek. Along French, Walnut, Elk, Conneaut, Mill, Big Conneauttee, Little Conneauttee and LeBoeuf Creeks, Hatch Hollow Alder Run, Beaver Dam Run and the outlet of Lake Pleasant are very handsome valleys, from a quarter of a mile to more than a mile in width. The elevation between the Walnut Creek Valley and that of the West Branch of LeBoeuf Creek, both rising in Summit Township, is quite low; so moderate, indeed, that it is barely noticeable. The sides and summits of the ridges are much cut up with ravines, though considerable stretches of country are as level as the valleys.

The Pennsylvania State Geological Report gives the following as the elevation above tide-water of the points named: Surface of Lake Erie, $573\frac{7}{10}$ feet, Philadelphia & Erie Railroad summit between Walnut and LeBoeuf Creeks, 1,229; hill-tops on each side of the same summit, 1,355; hill-tops in western Waterford and eastern McKean, 1,470; Philadelphia & Erie Railroad station at Union City, 1,270; hill-tops southwest of Union City, 1,301; railroad station at Corry, 1,431; hill-tops east of Corry, 1,500; hill-tops south of Corry, 1,725; hill-tops along the Little Conneauttee, 1,196; hill-tops southwest of Edinboro, 1,400.

Jutting out from the mainland, in Mill Creek Township, is the penninsula of Presque Isle, which forms the bay of Presque Isle, the harbor of the city of Erie. It is a low sand bank, washed up by the action of the waves, some seven miles in length, and varying in width from a few rods to a mile and a half. Except at its head and foot, it is covered with trees and shrubs of almost every variety that grows in this latitude. The peninsula is indented with several shallow ponds, one or two of which run half way across Long Point. A peninsula of similar character, but much longer and wider, juts out from the Canada Shore opposite, making the space between the narrowest portion of Lake Erie.

THE LAND—ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND VALUE.

The Lake Shore Plain has in general a sandy soil, while immediately south of it, along the First Ridge, is a wide and continuous strip of gravel. The valleys between the ridges are a mixture of clay and sand, making a mellow soil that is easy to work. On the high lands and slopes of the ridges, the soil is mostly of a clayey nature, somewhat damp and cold. That of the valleys of the French Creek system is a rich alluvial deposit corresponding in character to bottom lands the country over.

The lands which are generally regarded as the best in the county for farming purposes are those bordering upon Lake Erie. This favored section produces every kind of grain, fruit, vegetable, etc., common to the temperate regions. The lake tempers the climate so that it is less troubled by frosts than regions many miles south, and as fine melons, grapes, peaches, strawberries, etc., are raised as in any part of the State. A belt of swamp land about half a mile wide originally extended along the Lake Shore Plain, in an east and west direction, from Twelve Mile Creek to the Ohio boundary. Most of this has been drained, and is now fertile land. East of Mill Creek, on the line of the swamp, the rock comes nearer to the surface than west, and the results have been less gratifying.

The valleys of the French Creek system are equally fertile, perhaps, but are subject to frosts, which prevent the successful culture of the more delicate fruits. On the high lands the frosts are less troublesome, but the nature of the soil adapts them best for grazing. Fruits of most kinds do better than in the valleys, but wheat, except in detached spots, does not succeed as well, and some of the more elevated townships do not raise enough of that grain to supply them with bread. Off of the lake shore the attention of the farmers is mainly given to dairying, which may be said to be the leading industry of the county. Aside from wheat, every other kind of grain does well in all sections. That grain has of late years, however, been grown with considerable success in various portions of the county south of the lake shore, and it is possible that in time it will be generally cultivated. The apple crop is everywhere sure and prolific. Large quantities of this fruit and of potatoes are annually shipped to the Southern and Eastern markets. A good deal of hay is baled in



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the southern townships and shipped by rail. Hundreds of tons of butter are sent from the county to the large cities, where the Erie County make ranks with the best. Within the last ten years, cheese factories have been started in almost every township, which manufacture immense quantities of that product.

The price of land differs very much, according to its location. Along the lake shore, speaking only of farms that are outside the influence of the towns, very little land can be purchased for less than $75 an acre, and its value runs from that to $200. On the bottoms of French Creek and its tributaries, the price is from $50 to $100. The high lands are estimated to be worth as low as $25 and as high as $75. In a few choice spots, the value of the latter is little less than that of the valley lands, but, as a rule, they bring a lower price. The highest priced farming lands are in the vicinity of Erie, Girard, North East, Fairview and Waterford, and the lowest priced are in Greenfield, Elk Creek, Franklin and Wayne.

CLIMATE, GEOLOGY AND TIMBER.

The climate is more moderate than would be thought from the high northern latitude. The county lies within the same isothermal lines as Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania generally, but, while the average temperature corresponds with that section, there is less sultry weather in summer and more piercing wind in winter and spring. This is due to the proximity of Lake Erie, which has a wonderful effect upon the atmosphere. To the same influence is due the fact that the seasons are from one to two weeks earlier on the lake shore than they are in the southern part of the county, and that peaches, melons and grapes grow successfully in the first section, while they are almost a total failure in the other. It sometimes happens that good sleighing prevails in the southern townships when the ground is bare along the lake. In the spring, especially if ice is on Lake Erie, the winds are somewhat trying to those who are not acclimated, but this brief period of unpleasant weather is more than recompensed by the delightful summers, the freedom from fogs and miasma, and the purity of the water. On the south side of the dividing ridge frosts are frequent in the late spring and early fall, but nothing of the kind is known along Lake Erie, except at the seasonable period of the year. The winters and summers are about of equal length, but it is seldom that either are extreme or unendurable. For at least six months in the year, the county is as delightful a place of residence as the most fastidious could desire.

A peculiarity of the county is the scarcity of stone, of which barely enough is found for ordinary home use. The entire lake front is underlaid to a height of four to seven feet above the water's edge with a body of soft slate, which is practically valueless for building purposes. The only quarries of much account are in Franklin, Le Bœuf, Summit and Waterford Townships, and these do not consist of vast masses of rock, but are merely thin layers, one above the other, ranging from five to twenty feet in total thickness. The stone is hard, of good quality and easily worked, but is saturated with oil, which causes it to blemish after exposure. Small quarries are found in Fairview, Washington, Amity, Venango, McKean and Union, but are rarely worked to advantage. There is little surface stone, and the most that is found consists of bowlders that have been thrown up by some convulsion of nature.

When the county was first opened to settlement it was covered with a dense forest, consisting mainly of pine, hemlock, chestnut, walnut, cucumber, beech and maple. Perhaps two-thirds of the land has been cleared, and but little good timber is left. The pine and hemlock of the French Creek Valley were largely rafted to Pittsburgh. That of the lake shore was shipped to Cleve-

land, Buffalo and the New York markets. The county does not furnish building material enough now for home use, and at the rate the forests are disappearing it will not be long until there will be barely sufficient for ordinary farm purposes.

MINERALS, OIL WELLS, ETC.

No minerals of any kind have ever been found in the county, except small deposits of iron, of the grade known as bog ore, in Mill Creek and Elk Creek Townships, and a few unimportant beds of marl in Waterford, Wayne and Le Bœuf. None of these are extensive enough to be considered worth working at present, though the iron ore was used to a slight extent during the early history of the stove manufacture.

Mineral springs, the waters of which are of a medicinal character, have been discovered in different localities. One in Elk Creek Township has considerable reputation and is much visited. Another in Erie, near the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, was once quite widely known.

Before the days of canals and railroads, a number of salt wells were put down at various points, and the manufacture of salt was carried on to a considerable extent. The most valuable of these were along the East Branch of Conneaut Creek, near Wellsburg. A salt spring still flows in Springfield, and salt licks prevailed in almost every township.

A great many test wells for oil have been bored, nearly every section having had from three to half a dozen experiments of that character. With scarcely an exception, a small yield of oil has resulted, but not enough to encourage the belief that it will be found in paying quantities. The most promising territory is in Union, Franklin and along Mill Creek, in Erie City. The Althof well in Erie produced oil enough for many years to warrant the expense of pumping. The oil that has been got in the county is of the heavy kind used for lubricating purposes. Natural gas is found almost everywhere by boring. The wells put down for oil have invariably yielded gas in a heavy volume, and in Erie it has been used in a number of instances for light and fuel. In the course of time, the gas diminishes and the wells lose their value.

Several extensive sink holes have been encountered, the best known of which is on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, near Waterford. They undoubtedly mark the beds of small lakes.

The most interesting natural curiosities are the "gulfs," or gullies, of the lake shore creeks, and the "Devil's Backbone" in Girard Township. Wintergreen Gulf, in Harbor Creek Township, five miles southeast of Erie, and the gulf of Six Mile Creek, near the Clark settlement, in Harbor Creek Township, are the most interesting of the gullies. The first of these has become a popular picnic resort. The views from the ridges overlooking Lake Erie are very fine at some points, especially about sunset.

Tamarack Swamp, in the northeast part of Waterford and the eastern part of McKean Townships, is about two miles long by 100 rods wide. Its waters flow into Le Bœuf Creek. Portions of the swamp have been drained, leaving a rich, black mold that is very productive.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY.

THE geological formations are comprised within the Devonian period, and include in the nomenclature of the State geological report, in descending order, Corry and Cussewago Sandstone, Venango Oil Sand Group, Chemung formation, Girard shales and Portage flags. The age of the upper strata has not been definitely determined. The Corry and Cussewago beds belong either to the Pocono, No. X, or Catskill, No. IX, formation, and the Venango Group is by different geologists ascribed to both Catskill and Chemung ages.

Topography.—The mean level of Lake Erie above the ocean in New York Harbor is 573 $\frac{7}{10}$ feet. Facing the lake, a steep terrace of sand and clay, from 50 to 100 feet high, rises, and through this terrace break three or four fair sized streams and numerous smaller ones, descending a slope which extends upward from the lake terrace to a line which may be drawn from the northeast corner of Greenfield Township, through Greenfield, Greene, Summit, McKean and Franklin. The slope is high and short at the New York line, hence the lake streams in the east part of the county are short and rapid. Along the Ohio line, the slope is long and low, and the streams here are larger. Walnut Creek heads only eight miles from the lake shore, but is fifteen miles in length. Elk Creek is thirty miles long, yet its head is only ten miles back from the shore. Conneaut Creek runs twenty-six miles in Pennsylvania, then crosses into Ohio. The course of all these streams is the same, first down the upper part of the slope toward the lake, then westward in a deep gully parallel to the lake, then out through a ravine straight to the lake shore.

South of the divide, French Creek is the largest stream in Erie County. The valleys are flat, one or two miles wide, and are bordered by low and gently rounded hill slopes, separated by low, flat table-lands. Swamps occur along the South Branch of French Creek, and Tamarack Swamp stretches across the water-shed of the divide, on the highest land of the Waterford (McKean) Township line; elsewhere in Erie County, swamps are rare. Several lakes are found in the low valleys.

Drift Period.—There is little land in the county that has not been affected by the great ice-sheet which in glacial times moved southeastward over the entire county, except possibly the hilltops which rise 1,200 feet above the level of the lake; in them no erratic bowlders have been observed. While the ice was smoothing down the lower flat country of the western townships, it was operating through the deep and narrow vales of the eastern ones, leaving the high hill-tops comparatively untouched. The character of drift deposits can be studied along the shore of Lake Erie toward the Ohio line, where they constitute a terrace bluff fifty to eighty feet high, out of which the waves are constantly removing the clay and fine sand, leaving the coarse sand, pebbles and bowlders to be daily rounded and polished on the beach. The matrix is a bluish-white tough clay, imbedding fragments, mostly angular, of all kinds of crystalline rocks, with sandstone, shale, black slate and limestone, and occasionally a large bowlder of granite or gneiss. Quicksand is abundant in the drift deposits of the townships back from the lake.

Buried Valleys.—Scarcely a stream of any considerable size in Erie

County flows over a rock bed except those which cut deep ravines in the lake slope. The present water-courses meander along the upper surfaces of drift deposits, which fill up the ancient valleys to various heights above the old rock beds, even in some places where no living stream now flows. Bed rocks are seen along French Creek at Union, Mill Village, Le Boeuf and elsewhere, but the flood plain being two miles wide, there is ample space for a buried valley between the two wall slopes.

The most remarkable of these buried valleys are those through which two streams now flow in opposite directions from a common divide scarcely more elevated than other parts of the flood plain.

These ancient valleys were excavated, first, either by ancient rivers flowing from 100 to 400 feet below the present floors; or, second, by the great southward moving Canadian ice sheet, which as it retreated filled them up again with *debris;* or, third, they were first excavated by pre-glacial rivers, then deepened and widened by the moving ice and filled with its moraine to the present level. J. C. White, who made the geological survey of Erie County, ascribes the buried water ways to the plowing power of ice. The State Geologist, Prof. J. P. Lesley, takes exceptions to this view, and assigns the valleys to ancient rivers draining Northwestern Pennsylvania toward Lake Erie. Recent discoveries confirm this latter opinion. Prof. Spencer, of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, has shown that a submerged valley bed crosses Lake Erie transversely, entering the present lake basin from the north, and by a bend northward and extending beneath the present drift filled water bed of Grand River, Upper Canada, then passing eastward into the head of Lake Ontario. Into this river channel, before the basin of the lake was filled, the Allegheny, French Creek, Mahoning and other streams doubtless poured their waters. Then came the glacial winter, and a thousand feet of snow and ice from the Laurentian Mountains moved slowly southward, filled the channel of this ancient river, damming back its waters and converting the forest-covered plain into an inland sea, banking itself against the Pennsylvania upland, and sending long glaciers across the country. By the melting of these glaciers, the valleys were filled with debris and a new topography formed. Lake Erie and the upper lakes were formed; the direction of Pennsylvania and Ohio rivers was reversed to the south. The pent-up waters of the inland sea found new outlets. The waters were lowered from terrace to terrace, and Niagara River was rapidly cut back till the present lake level was reached.

Terraces.—Along Lake Erie, there are many fragmentary remains of old terraces, marking ancient higher levels of the lake surface. From the top of the bluff east of the Ohio line the land slopes up regularly and very gently, covered with a continuous beach sand and shore shingle to 225 feet above the present lake level. This sloping plain east of Erie, near Belle Valley, becomes a continuous flat at an elevation of 425 feet above the lake, covered in places with beach sand, etc. On the irregular escarpment of higher land, which rises from this flat on the south, no shore deposits were found. In Harbor Creek and western northwest townships, is the nearest approach to a series of terraces; three miles back from the lake, at 577 feet elevation, is a wide level, destitute of beach deposits; an abrupt descent to about 500 feet elevation reaches to the remnant of a terrace, covered with beach sand and shingle; then follows a rapid descent, wholly destitute of beach deposits to 300 feet elevation, to a broad sloping plain, covered with beach sand, etc. At the northern edge of this plain, 220 feet above the lake, is a genuine terrace of beach sand forty feet high, from the foot of which a plain one mile wide extends to the top of the bluff, 170 feet high, which descends steeply to the water's edge.

Dip of the Rocks.—Everywhere throughout Erie County the strata appear to be horizontal, but in reality they possess a slight dip southward and westward. Along the Corry meridian it is twenty-five feet per mile; from Erie to the Ohio River, it is twenty feet per mile, and farther west it is slighter. The dip westward along the parallel of Wattsburg is eleven feet per mile, and along the southern line of the county seven feet per mile. Two miles south of Middleboro, there is a slight northward fall of the rocks. Many other slight variations and undulations may exist, but if so they have not been detected.

The Shenango Group.— This group probably representing the Pocono formation, No. X, is the highest geological strata found in Erie County. The Shenango Shale deposit generally consists of blue, gray and brown clay-shales and in Crawford County varies from thirty-six to sixty feet in thickness; if found in Erie County at all, its bottom layers are left on the highest hill-tops. The Shenango sandstone, immediately below the shale, is from fifteen to thirty-five feet thick in Crawford County, and in Erie County caps two or three isolated knobs in Concord Township.

The Meadville Group, immediately below, and with the Shenango corresponding to the Cuyahoga Shales of Ohio, in Crawford County, consists of Meadville Upper Shales, Meadville Upper Limestone, Meadville Lower Shales, Sharpsville Upper Sandstone, Meadville Lower Limestone, Sharpsville Lower Sandstone and Orangeville Shales. In Erie County they have scarcely an existence. The Sharpsville Upper Sandstone crops out in the east end of the county in a few isolated knobs.

The Oil Lake Group, a part of Pocono Sandstone, No. X, and supposed by Mr. White to be identical with the Berea grit of Ohio, includes the Corry and the Cussewago Sandstones and the Cussewago Limestone and Shale. The Corry Sandstone is found in a few of the highest hills in the southern parts of Concord, Union and LeBoeuf Townships. One mile south of Corry, about 300 feet above the city, and 1,160 feet above Lake Erie, are two quarries. Only eight feet of the sandstone have escaped erosion, and four feet are so shattered that the lower four feet only can be used. The Cussewago Limestone is exposed in D. Matterson's ravine, near the center of Concord Township, where it is a foot thick.

Beneath the Cussewago sandstone and down to the Venango group, a distance of about eighty feet, occurs a series of very fossiliferous drab, bluish and gray sandy shales, sometimes shaly sandstone, called the Riceville Shale.

The Venango Oil Sand Group includes the most important strata of Erie County. It varies in thickness from 250 to 350 feet, and crops out over most of the surface south of the great divide. In the counties farther south, it is this group buried far beneath the surface that yields petroleum. The First, Second and Third Oil Sands there correspond with the Venango Upper, Middle and Lower Sandstones.

Venango Upper Sandstone.—A coarse sandstone is the only reservoir of free petroleum, and a loose gravelly sandstone the only kind from which an oil producer expects a free flow in large quantities. The Upper and Middle Venango sands of Erie County are in the form of compact, fine grained, muddy flagstones, and consequently contain little or no oil. The Venango Upper Sandstone lies high up the hills and the flags are often grayish-white. Two miles west of Edinboro, at Anderson's quarry, they are bluish-white, smelling of petroleum. At Russell's quarry, just north of Corry, a bluish-white sandstone lies at 1,070 feet elevation above the lake, the seams and crevices of which hold petroleum. Underlying the Upper sand are pale blue shales, 90 to 100 feet thick, containing fossil shells of the Chemung type.

The Venango Middle Sandstone makes little show in Erie County, being merely marked by a greater number of sandy shales or flagstone layers in the mass of softer shales. At Harry Comer's quarry, however, in Washington Township, are exposed twelve feet of bluish-white sandstone, smelling strongly of petroleum. In the Maynard's Run bluffs, Amity Township, the same flags crop out 125 feet above the Le Bœuf Conglomerate. (Venango Lower Sandstone.) In the interval of from 100 to 125 feet between the Venango Middle and Lower Sandstones lie blue, gray and brown shales, very fossiliferous.

Venango Lower Sandstone.—This famous "Third Sand" of the old oil regions outcrops on the great divide, and may also be seen in French and Le Bœuf Creek Valleys at the head of Elk Creek and Black Run and along Conneaut Creek, four miles above and below Spring Post Office. Its exposures always show it charged with petroleum, even where it is a sand and not a gravel rock. Its lower layers yield excellent building stone nearly everywhere, and it is the principal quarry rock of Erie County. There is often a division into an upper gravel or pebble rock and a lower sandstone. Petroleum pervades both, but there is more in the gravel rock. Among the quarries where it is taken out for building purposes are the Carroll quarries, Le Bœuf Township; Doolittle's quarry, Amity Township; Allen's quarry, two and one-half miles from Doolittle's; Reynolds' quarry, Summit Township; Howard's quarry, Franklin Township, and Goodman's, northeast from Howard's.

Its frequent exhibitions of petroleum with the numerous oil springs along its outcrop through Erie County have been a fruitful source of vain hope to explorers. Little supposing that the show came from the outcrop itself, and had nothing to do with the under rocks, explorers have drilled in almost every township to depths varying from 100 to 1,800 feet. Probably a half million dollars have been thus wasted in Erie County, sunk through measures underlying the exposed third oil sand, which the drillers were seeking far below. The whole petroleum deposit in Erie seems now to be practically voided, but a residuum of oil, lowered in gravity and partly oxidized, still remains, sufficient in places to unfit the stone for building purposes.

Below the Venango group are found 325 feet of typical Chemung strata, alternate groups of shale and sandstone, fossiliferous, with a thin limestone layer at the bottom. Some tolerably massive sandstone layers occur in the upper part of the series, but no pebbles, nothing coarser than sand grains, have been noticed. It outcrops along the Lake Erie slope, and the top layers are exposed also in the valley of French Creek.

Beneath this is the Girard shale, a transition series between Chemung and Portage, a succession of ashen gray and bluish shales, with only an occasional sandy stratum. It is without fossils, except fucoids, and has a thickness of about 225 feet. It forms the drift-covered rock surface of Western Erie County facing the lake, and is finely exposed in every ravine which descends northward from the great divide, but especially along Elk Creek, above Girard. Seen from a distance, its bluff slopes look remarkably like the bowlder clay of the drift and sometimes like vast banks of gray coal ashes. Its base or lowest layer is at lake level at Raccoon Creek, near the Ohio line, and 475 feet above lake level at the New York line.

The Portage Flags, the lowest strata of Erie County, consist of alternate layers of gray shale and thin layers of hard sandstone with no fossils except fucoids. The top layers rise from the water's edge two miles from the Ohio line, and slope up along the lake front until at the New York line they reach an elevation of 475 feet. Petroleum and gas issue from some of the thin sand layers. Collections of condensed gas undoubtedly exist, and in quarries not in-

frequently cause explosions. The gas and oil wells of Erie vary in depth from 450 to 1,200 feet.

The following is a list of barometric elevations above Lake Erie of various points throughout the county:

	Feet.
Corry (depot)	854
Union City (P. &. E. depot)	728
North East (L. S. & M. R. R.)	231
Moorheads (L. S. & M. R. R)	195
Harbor Creek (L. S. & M. R. R.)	157
Wesleyville (L. S. & M. R. R.)	124
Erie (L. S. & M. R. R.)	113
Swanville (L. S. & M. R. R.)	152
Fairview (L. S. & M. R. R.)	162
Girard (L. S. & M. R. R.)	144
Springfield (L. S. & M. R. R.)	90
Concord Station (N. Y., P. & O. R. R.)	788
Union City (N. Y., P. & O. R. R)	738
Mill Village Station (N. Y., P. & O. R. R.)	643
Beaver Dam	862
Eagle Hotel, Waterford	612

	Feet
Cross Roads at Cranesville	382
Girard Junction (E. & P. R. R.)	124
Crosses (E. & P. R. R.)	192
Albion (E. & P. R. R.)	284
Belle Valley (Phila. &. E. R. R.)	434
Langdon's (Phila. & E. R. R.)	562
Jackson's (Phila. & E. R. R.)	657
Waterford (Phila. & E. R. R.)	620
Le Bœuf (Phila. & E. R. R.)	644
Lovell's (Phila. & E. R. R.)	791
Cedar Ridge, Concord Township	1285
Greenfield P. O.	852
Wattsburg	752
Cross Roads at Middleboro	497
Franklin P. O	667

CHAPTER IV.

Streams, Lakes, Bays, Bridges and Culverts.

THOUGH one of the best-watered sections of the State, Erie County has no rivers and few streams of importance. A large number of creeks and runs have their origin on the dividing ridges, and course through the county in all directions, so that almost every farm has its running water, but only three or four are of sufficient size to be given a place on the general map of the commonwealth. The dividing ridges separate the water system of the county into two distinct divisions, which may be classed for the present purpose into the Northern and Southern. All of the streams which form on the north side of the main ridge flow into Lake Erie, and thence, through Niagara River, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic Ocean. Those on the south side invariably unite with the Allegheny River, which in turn pours its waters into the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico. Of the southern streams the most important is French Creek, the common receptacle of all the rest, with the exception of the Brokenstraw, which flows through a corner of Wayne Township, and the head-waters of Spring Creek and Oil Creek, which have their sources, the former in Concord and the latter in that and Union Township. The principal tributaries of French Creek, within the county, are the South Branch, the Outlet of Lake Pleasant and Le Bœuf Creek. The Conneauttee, which rises in Franklin Township, and the Cussewago, the sources of which are both in that township and Elk Creek, join the same stream in Crawford County.

Of the lake shore streams, the leading ones are as follows: Conneaut, Crooked, Elk, Trout, Walnut, Mill, Four Mile, Six Mile, Twelve Mile, Sixteen Mile and Twenty Mile, the five last mentioned being named according to their distance from Erie city. The smaller streams which empty directly into Lake Erie, are Raccoon and Turkey Runs, in Springfield Township; Fort Run, in Fairview Township; Danford Run, the Head Run, and One, Two and Three

Mile Creeks, in Mill Creek Township; Cascade and Garrison Runs in Erie City; Five Mile Creek, Elliott's Run and Scott's Run, in Harbor Creek Township; Spring, Spafford and Averill Runs, in North East Township; and several rivulets, the titles of which are variously given.

TRIBUTARIES OF THE ABOVE.

The tributaries of the above streams are as follows, the terminus of each being in the township indicated:

French Creek—In Greenfield Township, a number of creeks and runs; in Venango Township, Middlebrook Alder Run and Fritts Run of the West Branch, and Spafford Run of the East Branch; in Amity Township (East and West Branches unite), the Outlet of Lake Pleasant, Jones' Brook, Henry Brook, the Hubbell Alder Run, Deerlick Run, the Hatch Hollow Alder Run and Duncombe Run; in Waterford Township, Davis Run; in LeBœuf Township, the South Branch, LeBœuf Creek, Trout Brook, Colt Run, Mill Run, Moravian Run, Gill Brook and Mallory Run.

Le Bœuf Creek.—In Waterford Township, the West Branch, Boyd Run, Trout Run and Benson Run. (Boyd and Trout Runs empty into Lake LeBœuf, which is really no more than an expansion of the creek).

The South Branch of French Creek.—In Concord Township, Scotch Run, Spring Brook, Lilly Run, Beaver Dam Run, Spencer Run, Baskin Run and Slaughter Run; in Union Township, Scotchman's, Wilson, Mulvin, Carroll, Pine, Tolbert and Benson Runs.

Conneaut Creek.—In Conneaut Township, the East Branch, the West Branch and Marsh Run. The tributaries of the East Branch are Frazier's Run in Elk Creek Township, and Crane and Jackson Runs in Conneaut Township.

Elk Creek.—In McKean Township, the South Branch; in Fairview Township, Fall Run and Little Elk; in Girard Township, the West Branch, Hall's Run, Brandy Run and Spring Run.

Walnut Creek.—In Mill Creek Township, McNair and Nece Runs; in Fairview Township, Bear and Beaver Dam Runs.

Mill Creek.—In Mill Creek Township, Bladen's Run.

Four Mile Creek.—In Harbor Creek Township, McConnell Run.

Sixteen Mile Creek.—In Northeast Township, the Borough Branch.

Hare Creek, the only tributary of the Brokenstraw flowing from the county, joins that stream in Warren County, below Corry. Its chief inlets are Bear Creek and Scioto Run.

The Conneauttee is joined by the Little Conneauttee a short distance across the line, in Crawford County, and by Pratt and Herbert Creeks in Washington Township.

PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS, RAILROADS, ETC.

Most of the cities, towns, villages and important settlements are located upon these streams, having originated in numerous cases in consequence of the early establishment of mills. Mill Creek, Cascade and Garrison Runs flow through the city of Erie, and Hare Creek with two of its branches, through the city of Corry. Belle Valley is located along the banks of Mill Creek; Wesleyville on Four Mile Creek; Harbor Creek Village on Elliott's Run; Moorheadville on Twelve Mile Creek; North East and Freeport on Sixteen Mile Creek; East Springfield on a branch of Crooked Creek; West Springfield on Turkey Run; Greenfield Village and Lowville on the West Branch of French Creek; Wattsburg at the junction of the East and West Branches of the latter



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stream; Mill Town on the outlet of Lake Pleasant; Beaver Dam on the run after which it was named; Elgin and Union City on the South Branch of French Creek; Mill Village on Mill Run branch of French Creek; Waterford on Le Bœuf Creek and Lake; Branchville on the South Branch of Elk Creek; Middleboro at the union of the South Branch with the main stream; Edinboro on Conneauttee Lake and Big Conneauttee Creek; McLallen's Corners and Draketown on the Little Conneauttee; Albion and Wellsburg on the East Branch of the Conneaut, and Keepville on the main stream; Cranesville on Crane Run; Sterrettania and West Girard on Elk Creek and Girard Borough on the eastern bluff overlooking its valley; Lockport on Hall's Run; Kearsage and Manchester on Walnut Creek; and Fairview and Avonia on Trout Run.

The Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, after leaving the lake shore, crosses Crooked Creek, into the Conneaut Valley, and follows it into Crawford County; the Philadelphia & Erie rises from the level of Lake Erie to the Walnut Creek Valley, pursues the same to the Le Bœuf Valley, continues down the latter, crosses French Creek in Le Bœuf Township, and then runs up the South Branch to Corry; the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio follows the route of the South Branch to a point near its junction with French Creek, and from there keeps close to the banks of the main stream to a point below Meadville; the route of the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Western road is along the head-waters of the South Branch in Concord Township. The abandoned Erie Canal entered the Elk Creek Valley in Girard Township, passed over the stream by a lofty aqueduct, and then followed Hall's Run and Crane Run to Conneaut Valley, which formed its route into Crawford County.

FEATURES OF THE STREAMS.

The most striking feature of the lake shore streams is the deep channels they have cut in their passage from the high ground where they originate to the level of Lake Erie. These ravines or "gulfs" attend them all, to some extent, but are deepest and most picturesque along Elk Creek, in Girard and Fairview Townships, Walnut Creek in Fairview, Four Mile Creek in Harbor Creek, Six Mile Creek in the same township, and Sixteen and Twenty Mile Creeks in North East. The "gulfs" of Four and Six Mile Creeks, where they have worn a course through the First and Second Ridges, are from 100 to 150 feet deep, and are well worth a visit by those who enjoy novel scenery. In Girard Township, at the union of the West Branch with Elk Creek, is the natural curiosity known as the "Devil's Backbone," which is yearly visited by many seekers after the picturesque. Another feature of the lake shore streams deserving of mention is the fact that, while those eastward from Erie City flow directly to the lake in a general northwesterly course, those in and west of the city, run almost exactly westward until within a short distance of the lake, when they suddenly turn to the north and soon after unite with the great current which pours over Niagara. This is the more noticeable of Mill Creek, which rises in Greene and empties into the lake at Erie; Walnut Creek which also rises in Greene, flows across Summit, Mill Creek and Fairview Townships, and terminates at Manchester; and Elk Creek, which rises in Waterford, crosses McKean, Fairview and Girard Townships, and enters the lake below Miles Grove. Conneaut Creek is to some extent an exception to the rule, rising as it does in Crawford County, flowing nearly due north through Conneaut Township to within a short distance of the Girard line, and then bending abruptly westward, forming the boundary between that and Springfield Townships, finally entering Ohio, and, after a devious course, becoming the harbor of Conneaut in that State. The peculiarity here noted is due to the successive hills, making

up what is known as the Dividing Ridges, each one of which forms a separate valley in which it is claimed the water was originally confined until a break or gulf was created through which a passage was found to the lake. The streams of the northern division have a rapid current and abound in tiny water falls, while the flow of those in the southern division is comparatively gentle. The latter are usually bordered by narrow strips of flat land, and the scenery, though of a pleasing pastoral character, affords little that is novel or inspiring. French Creek, all three of its branches—the East, West and South—and Le Bœuf Creek, were at one period navigable for rafts and flat-boats, and before the building of good roads were the chief avenues for bringing goods and provisions into the county. There has been no rafting to speak of on the branches of French Creek for forty years, while the business on the main stream may be said to have suspended about the time of the outbreak of the last war. All of the streams in the county were formerly much larger and more reliable. The cutting off of the timber has had an alarming effect in drying up the streams, and the seasons of high water which were once of two or three weeks' duration now last only a few days. There being no forests to retain the rain, the water runs off very rapidly, causing floods that sometimes do considerable damage in the southern part of the county. All of the streams were at one time full of trout and other fish.

FRENCH CREEK AND ITS PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to describe any of the minor streams, an account of which will be given in the township sketches, to which the reader who wishes to know more about them is directed. Only those streams will be referred to here which possess something of a general interest by reason of their relation to two or more townships, or in consequence of their historical associations:

French Creek.—This stream—the most important in the county—was variously known to the Indians as the Toranadakin and Innungah, the latter word having some reference to "a rude and indecent figure carved upon a tree," which the Seneca tribe found when they came to this region after having conquered the Eriez. The French at first gave it the name of the River Aux Bœufs, but changed it to the River Venango, being a corruption of the Indian word Innungah. When the Americans occupied the country, they dropped both the Indian and French names, and gave the stream the plain appellation of French Creek. The main stream is created by the junction of the East and West Branches in Amity Township, just south of the borough limits of Wattsburg. The East Branch takes its rise in Chautauqua County, N. Y., near the village of Sherman, and the head of the West Branch is usually said to be in Findley's Lake, about two miles over the New York line, in the same county. The former has a length of more than twenty miles, and flows through a corner of Venango Township. The length of the latter is about the same, crossing in its course the whole width of Greenfield and Venango. Both streams were navigable in the beginning of the century for canoes and rafts as far north as the New York line, but the erection of dams and the drying up of the water made Wattsburg in later years the practical head of navigation. After the junction of the East and West Branches, the creek traverses Amity, Waterford and Le Bœuf Townships, leaving the county to enter Crawford in the last named. It passes through the whole width of Crawford County from north to south, nearly in the center of the county, and after watering half of Venango County unites with the Allegheny at Franklin. Its length from Wattsburg to Franklin cannot be less than a hundred miles, or a hundred and

twenty or twenty-five, measuring from the mouth to the source of either of the branches. By the time French Creek joins the Allegheny, it has become a good-sized stream, which deserves the title of river better than many that figure more prominently upon the maps. It was along the valley of this creek that Washington traveled on his visit to the French at Fort Le Bœuf, and he descended the stream in a canoe on his return journey. The last rafting from above the mouth of Le Bœuf Creek was done in 1862.

Outlet of Lake Pleasant.—This stream, as its name indicates, carries off the excess of water in Lake Pleasant. It issues from the foot of the lake, in Venango Township, and empties into French Creek in Amity, after a course of some three miles.

The South Branch.—The South Branch of French Creek rises in Concord Township, flows through that and Union, and unites with the main stream in LeBœuf, a short distance below the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad bridge. It has a course of perhaps twenty miles. The valley of the South Branch forms the route in part of no less than three railroads, the Philadelphia & Erie, the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Western, and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.

LeBœuf Creek was known to the French as the river Aux Bœufs and was at first supposed to be the main stream. It was so named from the number of cattle discovered by them on the flats near its mouth. The creek is formed by two stems, the eastern one of which rises on the Venango Township line, and flows across Greene Township, while the western has its source in Summit Township, the two coming together on the northern boundary of Waterford Township. On the edge of Waterford Borough the creek enters Lake LeBœuf, from which it issues somewhat increased in size. It joins French Creek in LeBœuf Township. From the head of the East Branch to the mouth of the creek, the distance is about twenty miles. The head of navigation was at Waterford Borough, just above the lake.

THE LAKE SHORE STREAMS.

Conneaut Creek, the second largest in the county, rises south of Conneautville, Crawford County, flows in a general northerly direction through Conneaut Township, nearly to the Springfield line, then turns abruptly westward and continues into Ohio. After changing its course it forms the boundary line between Conneaut and Springfield. In Ohio it flows nine miles westward to Kingsville, then makes another sudden bend to the east, and comes back eight miles to Conneaut, where it turns again to the north, and, after a further course of about a mile, empties into Lake Erie not far from the Pennsylvania line, forming Conneaut Harbor. It is a very crooked stream, the length from head to mouth being fully seventy miles, while the distance by an air line is not more than twenty-five. More costly bridges cross this creek than any other in Erie County. The East Branch of Conneaut Creek rises on the northern edge of Crawford County, flows through Elk Creek Township, and unites with the main stream a mile or so northeast of Albion. In the latter borough it is joined by Jackson Creek, which rises on the Elk Creek and Conneaut line, near Crawford County. The East Branch is about ten miles long and Jackson Creek some five miles.

Elk Creek rises in Waterford Township and flows in a general westerly course through McKean, Fairview and Girard Townships to Lake Erie, north of Miles Grove. The length of Elk Creek is between twenty-five and thirty miles. An effort was made to have the mouth of this stream made the terminus of the canal, and various projects have been advocated for establishing a harbor there. The name of Elk Creek was given from the number of elk found in its

valley. Falls Run starts in Franklin Township and joins Elk Creek in Fairview. Brandy Run rises in Fairview Township and unites with Elk Creek in Girard. The West Branch, which also joins the same stream in the latter township, rises in Elk Creek Township. They are all small.

Walnut Creek, so named because its banks were lined with walnut trees, rises on the western edge of Greene Township, and flows through Summit, Mill Creek and Fairview, entering the lake at Manchester. Its length is about fifteen miles.

Crooked Creek rises in Lockport Borough, and flows through Girard and Springfield to Lake Erie, a short distance from North Springfield. It is about ten miles long.

The Head Run is the small stream that enters Presque Isle bay just above the Massassauga pleasure ground.

Cascade Run is historical because a portion of Perry's fleet was built at its mouth. It falls into the bay at the Pittsburgh docks, in Erie City.

Mill Creek is formed by two branches, the one rising in the extreme southeastern section of Mill Creek Township, and the other in the northwestern part of Greene. They unite near the southeastern line of the first-named township, and the stream enters the bay within the city limits of Erie. Mill Creek cannot be less than eight miles long.

Four Mile Creek rises in Greene, runs through the western edge of Harbor Creek, and enters the lake in the northeastern corner of Mill Creek Township, after a course of about eight miles.

Twelve Mile Creek heads on the line of North East and Greenfield Townships, and joins the lake in Harbor Creek. Its length is about seven miles.

Twenty Mile Creek rises in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and empties into the lake in North East Township, near the State line. It is from sixteen to eighteen miles long.

LAKES AND BAYS.

Lake Erie.—The whole northern front of the county is bordered by Lake Erie and Presque Isle Bay, giving a shore line, with the various indentations, of fully forty-five miles. Lake Erie is one of the chain of "Great Lakes," consisting, besides itself, of Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, St. Clair and Ontario. No one of these, except St. Clair, is excelled or equaled in size by any body of fresh water elsewhere in the world. The name Erie has been "held to mean 'cat,' thus giving the title of Cat to the tribe of Eries, and Cat Lake to the body of water." This, however, is disputed by one writer, who claims that the word "means raccoon in the original, and that the error as to meaning came into vogue by the confounding by the early French explorers of the wild cat with the raccoon, both of which animals abounded, but the latter being the most numerous." Recent measurements give the following results:

"The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation above the ocean, 602 feet; area, 82,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 581¼ feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth, 169; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 581¼ feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 573 $\frac{7}{10}$ feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

"The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth,

65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 246½ feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

"The length of all five is 1,265 miles, covering an area of upward of 135,000 square miles."

Lake Erie receives the outflow of Lake Huron through the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River, and empties itself through the Niagara River into Lake Ontario. The outlet of the latter is the St. Lawrence River, which, after a course of some five hundred miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean within the Dominion of Canada, the volume of water which it carries down being greater than that of the Mississippi. By some geographers, the lakes are regarded as expansions of the St. Lawrence, which would give that river a length, from the source of the St. Louis, the most remote tributary of Superior, of about twenty-one hundred miles. Lake Erie is the fifth and most southerly of the chain. Its breadth varies from thirty to eighty miles. The narrowest part of the lake is between Long Point, Canada, and Presque Isle, and the widest is between Ashtabula, Ohio, and Port Stanley, Canada. The average depth of Lake Erie is less than that of any other of the chain, except St. Clair, which renders its navigation the most dangerous. It has few natural harbors, that of Erie being the best, but the mouths of a number of the larger streams have been dredged and protected by breakwaters, offering good facilities for shipping.

In commercial importance, Lake Erie excels any other of the chain. The Falls of Niagara, twenty miles below its foot, forbid direct navigation between Erie and Ontario. This has been remedied by the construction of the Welland Ship Canal. Vessels pass through this artificial channel to and from Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic Ocean.* The lake seldom freezes over more than a few miles from shore, but instances have been known of the ice being clogged between Long Point and Presque Isle so that teams and wagons have crossed. Navigation usually closes about the 1st of December and opens early in April, though it has sometimes begun much sooner. Several winters are recorded when vessels have sailed every month of the year. The streams that flow into Lake Erie are small, scarcely adding as much to its supply as it loses by evaporation. The body of water that flows over Niagara Falls is estimated not to exceed that received by the lake through the Detroit River. The lake abounds in fish, the most common varieties being white fish, pickerel, bass, perch, herring, sturgeon and mutton-heads.

It is subject to fluctuations of several feet in the height of the water, according to the direction of the wind. The general surface is also higher in some seasons than in others, depending on the winter and spring weather along the upper lakes.

Some unaccountable phenomena are reported by old settlers along the shores of the lake. Just after sunset on the 30th of May, 1823, several swells were observed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle Creeks, Canada, being twenty miles apart, and the water suddenly dashed to a height of nine feet at the former point and of seven at the latter. The weather was fine and the lake had previously been calm. A similar incident was witnessed at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek, in 1820, at that of Cunningham Creek, Ohio, in 1826, and again at that of Grand River, Ohio, in 1830. At the second point named, the water rose fifteen and at the third eight feet. Water-spouts are of frequent occurrence, and as many as three have been seen at one time. A whirlwind was experienced at Conneaut, Ohio, in September, 1839, which lifted the water of the lake to a height of thirty feet. Three monster waves are reported

*The Welland Canal was begun in 1824 and opened in 1829.

as having dashed upon the dock at Madison, Lake County, Ohio, the first of which was fifteen or twenty feet high. "In 1844 or 1845, a wave came into Euclid Creek fifteen feet in height, carrying everything before it. On November 18, 1845, the water at Cleveland suddenly fell two and eight-tenths feet during a high wind from the southwest. The Toledo *Blade* records a change of ten feet on December 5, 1856."

A remarkable phenomenon occurred at Cleveland in July, 1881, which is thus described by the Signal Service officer at that port: "At 5:30 in the morning there was a slight breeze from off land in a southerly direction, and at 6 o'clock there was almost a calm, while to the northward a dark cloud appeared like a curtain, and at the same time was heard a rumbling sound. At 6:20 there came up a large green colored wave, with no crest, which approached from the northwest with great rapidity, and soon after the passage of the wave the wind returned to its original quarter. The cloud, wave and wind seemed to travel together. The wave was about nine feet above the present level of the lake. The highest barometer in the country occurred in the city yesterday morning, viz., 30.15. The recoil of the wave along the line of the shore caused two smaller receding waves, parallel to the shore, and from fifty to seventy-five feet apart."

Similar occurrences are reported as having happened on the other lakes. Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, has kept a record of some of the most prominent of these events, from which we learn that "on Lake Superior, in 1879, opposite Isle Royal, there was a sudden fall of four feet in the waters. When they returned, they did so with a rush, the vibration continuing for several hours. In 1834, the waters above the Sault Rapids suddenly receded, and in half an hour returned with great velocity. In August, 1845, Dr. Foster states that while in an open boat between Copper Harbor and Eagle River, an enormous surge, twenty feet in height and crested with foam, rolled toward the shore, succeeded by two or three swells. Dr. Foster observed repeated flows and reflux of the waters in 1847, 1848 and 1849, which preceded or followed storms on the lake. In 1858, D. D. Brockway reported, in a perfect calm, a sudden rise of one foot and three inches, and in another two and one-half feet. The *Lake Superior News* of July 17, 1855, reports extreme fluctuations between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the evening. Father Andre, in 1670, while on Green Bay, reported a three-feet rise, but this was accompanied by a northwester. On April 14, 1858, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* reported a change of level in Lake Michigan of six feet."

Bay of Presque Isle.—The Bay of Presque Isle, forming the harbor of Erie—the only one in the county—is a quiet and beautiful body of water, about five miles long, with a breadth ranging from a mile and a quarter to nearly two miles. The long and narrow sand bank which divides it from the lake is known as the Peninsula, or in French as Presque Isle, meaning "nearly an island." Within a hundred years, the bay extended by a narrow channel half a mile further westward than it does now, the action of the sands and the earth brought down by the two little streams at the head having caused the restriction of its limits. The entrance to the bay is at its eastern end, between two long piers which create an artificial channel 200 feet wide. Before the Government improvements were made, the mouth of the bay was nearly a mile in width, and obstructed by a bar which afforded only six to eight feet of water. Now the largest vessels upon the lake can enter easily, and when within the bay are secure against the worst storms. Two noble lighthouses direct mariners to the entrance, while the course of the channel is made clear by a series of range lights. At the head of the bay, the peninsula is only a few

rods in width, and so low that the water sometimes washes over during winter gales. Within a few years, this neck has been protected by a barrier of piles and heavy timbers, at the cost of the General Government. A channel was opened across this portion of the peninsula many years ago, and several vessels passed through, but the experiment was unsatisfactory, and the passage was allowed to close up. The greatest depth of water in the bay is nearly opposite the Pittsburgh docks, where the lead touches bottom at twenty-seven feet.

Misery Bay is a small subdivision of the bay proper at its northeastern extremity. Its name was suggested by Lieut. Holdup during the war of 1814, when the vessels of the Lake Erie squadron were anchored there. The gloomy weather that prevailed, and the uncomfortable condition of the crews made the title eminently appropriate. Within this little bay were sunk two of the vessels of Perry's fleet, the Lawrence and Niagara. The former was raised and taken to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876; the latter still lies at the bottom of the bay on the side next to the lighthouse. Both of the bays freeze over in winter, and usually continue closed until about the 1st of April. They abound in fish, and are a famous resort for anglers. A number of pleasure yachts ply upon the quiet waters of the bays, and sail boats and row boats are always to be had at the boat houses along the public pier. (For a further account of the bay and harbor, see Erie City.)

THE INTERIOR LAKES.

In the interior of the county are three small lakes—LeBœuf, Pleasant and Conneauttee—all of which lie on the south side of the dividing ridge, and empty into French Creek.

Lake LeBœuf.—This lake is in Waterford Township, on the southwestern edge of Waterford Borough. It is about two-thirds of a mile long, by half a mile wide. The lake is fed by LeBœuf Creek and Boyd and Trout Runs. Its outlet falls into French Creek in LeBœuf Township.

Lake Pleasant, in the southwestern corner of Venango Township, is about two-thirds of a mile long by a third of a mile wide, with a depth of five to fifty feet. It has no tributary streams except two tiny rivulets, and is apparently fed by springs in the bottom. The outlet joins French Creek in Amity Township.

Lake Conneauttee lies on the northern side of Edinboro, and is partly in that borough and partly in Washington Township. Its length is about a mile, and its width a little over a half mile. The deepest water is about fifty feet. Big Conneauttee Creek enters at its northern extremity, and leaves at the southern, continuing on to Crawford County, where it unites with French Creek.

BRIDGES, CULVERTS, ETC.

Where there are so many streams, it follows as a consequence that there must be a great number of bridges. None of these are very extensive or costly compared with the immense structures that are found in other parts of the Union. The most important public bridges are those which span French Creek in Amity, Waterford and LeBœuf Townships; Conneaut Creek in Conneaut Township, and upon the line between that township and Springfield; the South Branch of French Creek in Union City and Township; Elk Creek in Fairview and Girard Townships; Walnut Creek in Fairview and Mill Creek Townships; the Big Conneauttee at Edinboro; and LeBœuf Creek in Waterford Township.

The iron bridges of the "Nickle Plate" railroad over Crooked, Elk, Walnut and Twenty Mile Creeks, are the longest and costliest in the county. This company have made use of iron almost entirely in crossing the numerous streams along the lake shore. State street in Erie is spanned by three good iron bridges belonging to the railroad companies. The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad has a lofty trestle work over Mill Creek, near Belle Valley, and fine wooden bridges over LeBœuf Creek, in Waterford Township; French Creek in LeBœuf; and the South Branch in Union and Concord.

On the line of the Erie & Pittsburgh road, Crooked Creek is spanned by a formidable bridge and trestle work in Girard Township, while other bridges of importance cross Conneaut Creek in the township of the same name. The townships which are subjected to the most expense on account of bridges are LeBœuf, Conneaut and Springfield.

The Lake Shore Railroad formerly overcame the gullies of Twenty Mile Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek, Walnut Creek, Elk Creek and Crooked Creek by extensive trestle works, which have been replaced by substantial culverts and embankments that cost many thousands of dollars. Most of the streams upon the line of this road are now spanned by stone culverts or iron bridges. It is not to be doubted that wherever culverts are practicable the example of the Lake Shore Company will eventually be imitated by the other railroad corporations.

Within the limits of Erie almost all the city bridges over Mill Creek have given way to durable stone culverts. An elegant culvert was thrown across the East Branch of Conneaut Creek, in Conneaut Township, for the use of the canal, which still remains, and is used for a public road.

The aqueducts of the canal over Walnut Creek, in Fairview Township, and Elk Creek in Girard, were at one time looked upon as wonders of engineering and mechanical skill.

CHAPTER V.

Pre-Historic Remains and Natural Curiosities.

MANY indications have been found in the county proving conclusively that it was once peopled by a different race from the Indians who were found here when it was first visited by white men. When the link of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad from the Lake Shore road to the dock at Erie was in process of construction, the laborers dug into a great mass of bones at the crossing of the public road which runs by the rolling mill. From the promiscuous way in which they were thrown together, it is surmised that a terrible battle must have taken place in the vicinity at some day so far distant that not even a tradition of the event has been preserved. The skulls were flattened, and the foreheads were seldom more than an inch in width. The bodies were in a sitting posture, and there were no traces that garments, weapons or ornaments had been buried with them. On account of the superstitious notions that prevailed among the workmen, none of the skeletons were preserved, the entire collection as far as it was exposed being thrown into the embankment further down the road. At a later date, when the roadway of the Philadelphia & Erie road, where it passes through the Warfel farm, was being widened, another deposit of bones was dug up and summarily disposed of as before. Among the skeletons was one of a giant, side by side with a smaller



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one, probably that of his wife. The arm and leg bones of this native American Goliath were about one-half longer than those of the tallest man among the laborers; the skull was immensely large; the lower jawbone easily slipped over the face and whiskers of a full-faced man, and the teeth were in a perfect state of preservation. Another skeleton was dug up in Conneaut Township some years ago which was quite as remarkable in its dimensions. As in the other instance, a comparison was made with the largest man in the neighborhood, and the jawbone readily covered his face, while the lower bone of the leg was nearly a foot longer than the one with which it was measured, indicating that the man must have been eight to ten feet in height. The bones of a flat head were turned up in the same township some two years ago with a skull of unusual size. Relics of a former time have been gathered in that section by the pailful, and among other curiosities a brass watch was found that was as big as a common saucer.

An ancient graveyard was discovered in 1820, on the land now known as the Drs. Carter and Dickinson places in Erie, which created quite a sensation at the time. Dr. Albert Thayer dug up some of the bones, and all indicated a race of beings of immense size.

ANCIENT EMBANKMENTS.

Equally curious are the pre-historic mounds and circles found in Wayne, Harbor Creek, Conneaut, Girard, Springfield, LeBœuf, Venango and Fairview Townships. The principal one in Wayne Township, which is still in a fair state of preservation, is in the valley of the South Branch of French Creek, near the road from Corry to Elgin, and but a short distance east of the large springs which furnish water for the State fish-hatching establishment. It consists of a vast circle of raised earth, surrounded by a trench, from which the earth was unquestionably dug, the whole enclosing about three acres of unbroken ground. The embankment has been much flattened and reduced by the elements, but is still from one to two feet high and from three to four feet wide at the base. When the first settlers discovered it, the interior of the circle was covered with forest trees, and stumps are still to be seen on the embankment, the rings of which represent an age of several hundred years. Half a mile west, a little to the north of the road, on a slight eminence, was another and smaller circle, which has been plowed down, leaving no vestige behind.

The circles in other portions of the county are or were similar in their general features, with one exception, to the above. Those in Harbor Creek Township were situated on each side of Four Mile Creek, slightly southeast of the big curve of the Philadelphia & Erie road, on points overlooking and commanding the deep gulf of that stream. The one on the west side of the creek is still in a good state of preservation, but the other has been obliterated. The two Conneaut circles were near together, while those in Girard and Springfield, four in number, extended in a direct line from the western part of the former township to the southwestern part of the latter. One of the circles partially occupied the site of the cemetery at East Springfield. In Fairview Township, there was both a circle and a mound, the first at the mouth of Fort Run and the second at Manchester. The latter, at the close of the last century, was about six feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. Somebody had the curiosity to open it, in the hope of finding treasure, but was rewarded with nothing more than a small quantity of decomposed bones. A tree was cut on one of the embankments in Conneaut that had attained the age of 500 years. The circles in LeBœuf and Venango were very much like those above described.

The position of some of these embankments would seem to favor the idea that they were provided for warlike purposes, while no speculation of that character is warranted by the location of others. That they were not the work of the Indians, as our fathers knew them, is the only thing of which we can be positively certain. The knowledge we possess of the red men assures us that they had neither the will nor the skill to provide such inclosures, either for defense or as places of worship. Every instinct of the mind impels us to the belief that they are the remains of a superior race to the Indians, who disappeared so completely and mysteriously that no trace of their numbers, their habits, their character, their origin, or their destiny exists in history or in tradition.

MORE STRANGE DISCOVERIES.

Other evidences of a different population from the red men, as well as of an utterly distinct animal kingdom, have been found in the county. In the year 1825, while one Francis Carnahan was plowing along the lake shore in Harbor Creek Township, he turned up a strange looking bead, which he cleaned and carefully preserved. It fell into the hands of L. G. Olmstead, LL. D., a traveler and archæologist of some reputation, formerly a resident of Erie City, but later of Fort Edward, N. Y., who unhesitatingly pronounced it to be one of the celebrated "Chorean beads" of ancient Egypt, and kept it until his death as a relic of rare interest and value. Similar beads taken from tombs near the Nile are in the Egyptian collection in New York City, one other is in a like collection in Boston, and altogether, there are some thirty in the great museums of antiquity in Europe. They were employed in worship and worn as amulets, and were among the most cherished possessions of the ancient people of Pharaoh. Presuming the Harbor Creek bead to be genuine, of which Mr. Olmstead was thoroughly convinced, how came it there and what is its history? To say the least, it adds additional testimony to the proof furnished us by the mounds and circles that a race of people inhabited this section anterior to the red men, who were far in advance of them in progress and intelligence. Who they were, where they came from, and what became of them remains an unsolved problem.

The skeletons of extinct species of animals have frequently been found in the county, but perhaps the most extraordinary discovery of that nature was made near Girard Borough in the early part of May, 1880. A man in the employ of Mr. W. H. Palmer, while plowing, turned up some bones of a mammoth, which, upon investigation by scientific persons, were thought to indicate an animal fifteen feet long and from twelve to thirteen feet high. One of the teeth weighed three and a half pounds, having a grinding surface of three and a half by four inches, and pieces of the tusks led to the opinion that they must have been eight or ten feet long. The most curious feature of the case is that animals of this class at the present day are natives of the tropics and require the equatorial heat and vegetation of the same region to enable them to reach maturity.

An equally puzzling revelation occurred some twenty-five years ago in digging a ditch on the Strong place, in Girard Township, near the Springfield line. During the work, a basswood stump was removed, and the men employed at the task were surprised to find beneath it a black ash pole nearly fourteen feet long, sharpened and burned at one end, and smoothed and rounded at the other. The pole lay in a horizontal position, four feet below the surface of the ground, where it could not have been possibly placed at a recent day without some mark remaining of its method of burial. Nothing of the sort was

visible, the earth being clay, as firmly compacted as if it had been deposited on the spot at the creation of the world.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

While the county is bare of objects of striking natural interest, such as are usually to be met with in districts of a mountainous character, it still contains some curiosities that are worthy of notice. Among these are the immense "gulfs" or gullies through which the lake shore streams descend from the dividing ridges in the south to the level of the lake. The gulf of Four-Mile Creek, which is partially seen from the cars of the Philadelphia & Erie road at the sharp curve a little east of Erie City, extends from nearthe crossing of the Station road, about half a mile south of Wesleyville, to Ripley's mill, in Greene Township, a distance in a direct line of about four miles, and by the course of the stream of about one-half more. Its depth varies from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet, with sides that are almost perpendicular at some points, and its width is from one to two hundred feet. It is very crooked and irregular, and so dark and gloomy at certain points that the rays of the sun seldom penetrate it, and the grass and leaves are covered with almost perpetual dew. The deepest part is at a spot locally known as Wintergreen Gulf, some four and a half miles southeast of Erie, which has become a popular resort, and richly repays a visit from those who delight in the sublime and curious freaks of nature's handiwork. As the creek makes its way down the "gulf" it is varied by numberless pools and waterfalls, some of which are as pretty as the imagination can conceive. The "gulf," however, is very difficult to explore, and it will only be when some enterprising person or firm establishes more convenient means of ingress and exit that its interesting features will become generally known.

The "gulf" of Six-Mile Creek, which is wholly in Harbor Creek Township, is very similar to the other, and equally deserving of a visit. It commences about half a mile south of the Buffalo road and terminates a little north of the Station road, being about the same length as the gully of Four Mile Creek. Its deepest and most picturesque point is at the Clark settlement, where the banks are not far from a hundred and fifty feet high. Gulfs of a like nature attend every one of the lake shore streams, but are less picturesque, generally speaking, than the two above named. The most interesting are those of Twelve Mile Creek, near the lake; of Sixteen Mile Creek, on the southern part of North East Township; of Twenty-Mile Creek, near the New York line; of Walnut Creek, where it was crossed by the old aqueduct; of Crooked Creek, in Springfield Township, and of Elk Creek, in the southern part of Fairview Township. In the vicinity of Girard Borough, the gulf of Elk Creek broadens out into a very respectable little valley, which, with its abrupt banks, sparkling streams, richly cultivated farms, and numerous buildings, forms one of the neatest bits of scenery in the county.

On Falls Run, a small stream that flows into Elk Creek from Franklin Township, is a cascade, some fifty feet in height, which is said to be quite attractive at certain seasons. In Girard Township, south of the borough, is the "Devil's Backbone," which owes its novelty, as in the other cases mentioned, mainly to the long continued action of water. The West Branch of Elk Creek winds around the base of a ridge for about one fourth of a mile until it reaches its point. This it suddenly turns, and then runs in the opposite direction along the same ridge. The constant washing of the base has reduced the ridge to very slender limits, so that it has a width on top, in some parts, of barely two feet. The summit being about a hundred feet above the bed of the

creek, and the sides of the ridge nearly perpendicular, few persons have the courage to risk life and limb by venturing along the narrow footway.

A beautiful waterfall formerly existed on the bank of the bay at the mouth of Cascade Run, but was destroyed in the building of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad and dock, to the inexpressible regret of many admiring citizens. The mineral spring in Elk Creek Township should not be forgotten in a recital of the natural objects of interest in the county. It is situated a mile or more up Frazier's Run, a tiny stream that empties into the East Branch of Conneaut Creek at Wellsburg, and is reached through a deep, wide and peculiar gorge, which is a favorite spot in that section for picnics and camp meetings. The water is strongly impregnated with iron, and beneficial in several kinds of disease.

Neither should the glorious sunsets along the lake shore be omitted in this connection. A gentleman who has traveled over the most attractive sections of Europe informed the writer that he never saw, not even at the most renowned places along the Mediterranean, more charming and inspiring sunsets than he witnessed from the ridges back of Erie during the summer and autumn. The best elevation from which to view the setting of the sun, as well as the lake shore country in general, is from the top of Gospel Hill, south of Wesleyville, but fine views may also be had from Russell Hill, between Erie and Belle Valley, from Nicholson's Hill on the road to Edinboro, and from a point on the Ridge road between Fairview and Girard.

CHAPTER VI.

Indian History.

IN the State Library of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, are two old French maps, one printed in 1763 and the other in 1768, in which rude attempts are made to show the leading geographical features of portions of the United States and Canada. Both represent the south shore of Lake Erie as having been peopled by a tribe or nation of Indians known as the "Eriez." A note on the margin of each reads as follows: "The ancient Eriez were exterminated by the Iroquois upwards of 100 years ago, ever since which time they have been in possession of Lake Erie." On the earliest of the maps the following is printed at a point along the lake between Cleveland and Sandusky: "The seat of war, the mart of trade, and chief hunting grounds of the Six Nations on the lakes and the Ohio."

The information above given in regard to the Eriez is corroborated in a French book printed in 1703, describing the voyages of Le Baron de Lahonton, an adventurous Frenchman, who spent ten years among the Indians, commencing in 1683. "The shores of Lake Erie," he says, "are frequented by the Iroquois, the Illinois, the Oumanies, etc., who are so savage that it is a risk to stop with them. The Errieronens and the Andestiguerons, who formerly inhabited the borders of the lake, were exterminated by the Iroquois." Incidentally it may be added, he refers to the Massassaugues as a tribe living somewhere near the western end of the lake. The latter are also alluded to in a memoir on the Western Indians, prepared by M. DuChisneau, at Quebec, in 1681. Their principal village, according to this author, was upon a beautiful island twelve leagues above Detroit, where they numbered sixty to eighty

men. Frequent reference is also made in the letters and memoirs of Frenchmen who visited this section, to the Flatheads, who would seem to have been settled somewhere south or west of the lake. All of the authorities agree that the date of the extermination of the Eriez was somewhere about 1650. It is claimed by most historians, that the word Eriez was the Indian expression for wild cat, but a recent writer contends that "this is a mistake, that it does not mean wild cat, but raccoon. The latter were abundant upon the lake shore, while the former were rarely seen." A French memoir, written in 1718, relates that one island in the upper part of the lake was infested to so great an extent by wild cats, that "the Indians killed as many as 900 of them in a very short time." It is possible that the French explorers, from whom the supposed meaning of the word has descended to us, mistook raccoons for wild cats.

Records are in existence which show that the Eriez were visited by French missionaries as early as 1626. They were found to be living on terms of amity with the surrounding warlike tribes, and hence they were designated by the French, "The Neutral Nation." They were governed by a queen, called in their own language, Yagowania, and in the Seneca tongue, Gegosasa, who was regarded as "the mother of nations," and whose office was that of "keeper of the symbolic house of peace." The chief warrior of the tribe was Ragnotha, who had his principal location at Tu-shu-way, now Buffalo.

EXTERMINATION OF THE ERIEZ.

The Eriez were able to preserve their neutral character until 1634, when a bloody dissension broke out between the several branches of the Iroquois family. During its progress two Seneca warriors appeared at Gegosasa's lodge and were hospitably received. They were preparing to smoke the pipe of peace when a deputation of Massassaugues was announced, who demanded vengeance for the murder of their chief's son at the hands of the Seneca tribe. This the queen, in her mediatorial capacity, was prompt to grant. She even set out with a large body of warriors to enforce her decree, and dispatched messengers to Ragnotha to command his assistance. The visiting Senecas flew to their friends to notify them of the queen's course, and a body of fighting men was hastily gathered in ambush on the road which her army was obliged to travel. The Eriez had no anticipation of trouble at that point, and the first they knew of the presence of the Senecas was when they heard their dreadful war-whoop. The contest that ensued was one of desperation. At first the queen's forces gained the advantage, but the Senecas rallied and compelled the Eriez to flee, leaving 600 dead upon the field of battle. No accounts have been preserved of any further hostilities at that time, and it is probable that peace was effected upon the Queen's agreement not to enforce her plan of revenging the grievance of the Massassaugues.

The war of extermination between the Eriez and the Iroquois occurred about 1650, and was one of the most cruel in aboriginal history. From the opening it was understood by both sides to mean the utter ruin of one tribe or the other. The Eriez organized a powerful body of warriors and sought to surprise their enemies in their own country. Their plans were thwarted by a faithless woman who secretly gave the Iroquois warning. The latter raised a force and marched out to meet the invaders. The engagement resulted in a complete victory for the Iroquois. Seven times the Eriez crossed the stream dividing the hostile lines and they were as often driven back with terrible loss. On another occasion several hundred Iroquois attacked nearly three times their number of Eriez, encamped near the mouth of French Creek, dispersed them, took many prisoners, and compelled the balance to fly to remote regions.

In a battle near the site of the Cattaraugus Indian mission house, on the Allegheny River, the loss of the Eriez was enormous. Finally a pestilence broke out among the Eriez, which "swept away greater numbers even than the club and arrow." The Iroquois took advantage of their opportunity to end all fear of future trouble from the ill-fated Eriez. Those who had been taken captive were, with rare exceptions, remorselessly butchered, and their wives and children were distributed among the Iroquois villages, never again to be restored to their husbands and brothers. The few survivors "fled to distant regions in the West and South, and were followed by the undying hatred of the Iroquois. * * * Their council fire was put out, and their name and language as a tribe lost." Sculptures and embankments on Kelly's Island, in the upper end of the lake, lead to the impression that it may have been the last stronghold of the Eriez.

Traces of the tribe were occasionally found by the French Jesuits in their wanderings through the western wilderness. A number were living as helots among the Onondagas of New York. They appealed to the missionaries to aid them in securing their freedom, but abandoned all hope when the request was refused. An early French writer, describing the Christian village of La Prairie, says a portion of the settlement was made up of fugitive Eriez. Students of Indian history are generally of the belief that the tribe was at one time considerably ahead of the other aborigines of North America in progress and intelligence.

THE SIX NATIONS.

After the extermination of the Eriez, the country on the south side of the lake was possessed by the Iroquois, as they were called by the French, or the Six Nations, as they were known to the English. The Six Nations were originally a confederacy of five tribes—the Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas and Mohawks—and were then styled the Five Nations. In 1712, the Tuscaroras, being expelled from the interior of North Carolina and Virginia, were adopted as a sixth tribe. Their territory stretched from Vermont nearly to the upper end of Lake Erie, embracing the head-waters of the Allegheny, Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, and the seat of their "great council fire" was in the Onondaga Valley. The Senecas, who were the most powerful tribe, occupied the western part of the domain, having their headquarters on the Allegheny River, near the line between New York and Pennsylvania. The Indians in the northwestern part of this State were Senecas, intermixed with stray members from each of the other tribes. "The Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," a very reliable and valuable work, published in 1843, contains the following:

"The peculiar location of the Iroquois gave them an immense advantage. On the great channels of water communication to which their territories were contiguous, they were enabled in all directions to carry war and devastation to the neighboring or to the more distant nations. Nature had endowed them with height, strength and symmetry of person which distinguished them at a glance among the individuals of other tribes. They were brave as they were strong; but ferocious and cruel when excited in savage warfare; crafty, treacherous and overreaching, when these qualities best suited their purposes. The proceedings of their grand council were marked with great decorum and solemnity. In eloquence, in dignity and profound policy, their speakers might well bear comparison with the statesmen of civilized assemblies. By an early alliance with the Dutch on the Hudson they secured the use of firearms, and were thus enabled, not only to repel the encroachments of the French, but also to exterminate, or reduce to a state of vassalage, many Indian nations. From these

they exacted an annual tribute, or acknowledgment of fealty, permitting them however, in that condition, to occupy their former hunting grounds. The humiliation of tributary nations was, however, tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespass should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with."

Jean de Lambertville, a French officer in the Indian territory, writing under date of January 10, 1684, said: "Presents, conjoined with kindness, are arms which the Iroquois scarcely ever resist; on the other hand, threats, or even war, would have been equally fatal to the colony. * * The Iroquois is daring, well armed, and makes war like a thief." M. Denonville, writing a year later, said of the various Indian tribes: "The Iroquois are the most formidable; they daily make prisoners among their neighbors, whose children they carry off at an early age and adopt."

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INTRIGUES.

When the French and English began to extend their settlements westward, the lake region was under the full dominion of the Iroquois, with the Senecas as the immediate possessors of the soil. Both nations appreciated the importance of having the good will of the Indians, but the adroit French were more successful in winning their friendship than their blunt and less politic competitors. As far back as 1730, the French Indian agent, Joncaire, penetrated this section, adopted the habits of the natives, became one of their number, and "won them over to the French interest." The French built up a considerable trade with the Indians, which yielded an immense profit. It consisted largely of beads, knives, trinkets and other articles of small value which were exchanged for skins, and the latter sent to Europe. The English viewed the projects of the French with mingled jealousy and alarm, sent out numerous agents, and succeeded in some quarters in estranging the Indians from their rivals, but not to any extended degree. Some of their traders were located at LeBœuf (Waterford) when the advance troops of the French reached that point in 1753.

Friendly as the Six Nations were toward the French in a commercial sense, they did not take kindly at first to the occupation of their country by armed bodies of the latter. The expedition of Sieur Marin (or Morang), in 1753, and the erection of forts at Presque Isle and LeBœuf, worked them up to a spirit of bitter resentment. A delegation of Senecas waited upon that officer at LeBœuf to inquire of him "by a belt" whether he "was marching with a banner uplifted or to establish tranquillity." He answered that his purpose was to support and assist them in their necessities, and to drive away the evil spirits that encompassed them and disturbed the earth, meaning the English. His manner and conduct appeased them, so that the Allegheny River Senecas zealously assisted the French with horses and provisions. During the fall of the year, the chiefs of the several tribes bordering on the lake and the Allegheny River were called together at LeBœuf, told by the French commander that he could advance no further on account of the winter, but would be on hand in the spring with a strong force, and threatened with vengeance if they took sides with the English. On Washington's visit to LeBœuf, in 1753, he learned that in addition to the Senecas, the Chippeways, Delawares, Chaounans, Ottaways and Orandeeks, tribes in the interior, were all in league with the French; 600 Indians took part with the latter at Braddock's defeat. The Indians of Western Pennsylvania were generally favorable to the French throughout the war.

M. de Vaudreil, in a letter from Montreal, dated August 8, 1756, wrote that "the domiciliated Massassaugues of Presque Isle have been out to the number of ten against the English. They have taken one prisoner and two scalps, and gave them to cover the death of M. de St. Pierre." This was the officer who commanded at LeBœuf when Washington was there, and who was killed in battle near Lake George in 1754. A large body of Indians was gathered at Presque Isle in the same year. The small-pox breaking out among them caused so much alarm that they made haste to return to their homes.

In 1757, the English seem to have won some of the tribes over to their side, for we learn from the Pennsylvania Archives that the French kept "100 men in garrison at Presque Isle, being apprehensive that the English and the Indians might attack them there," and by 1759 the nation had reached the conclusion that they could very well dispense with the presence of both. M. de Vaudreil, writing from Montreal, on March 31 of that year, stated that "There is reason to presume that the Indians would wish there were neither French nor English at the beautiful river (the Allegheny), and that they are heartily tired of the war"—a wish that is not surprising, as they were the greatest sufferers.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY.

The war closed in 1760, leaving the whole Western country under the domination of the English. Presque Isle was the last of the French forts south of Lake Erie to be abandoned. The parting between the French and the Indians was extremely affecting. The Indians called them their "brethren," and invoked the aid of the Great Spirit to give them a speedy return. Matters went along in comparative harmony between the English and the Indians for some time, but the latter were never hearty in their friendship. They liked the French better than the English, had been told that they would soon come back, and awaited the event with unconcealed anxiety. This feeling was encouraged by the French agents, and at last led to one of the most widespread, successful, and diabolical conspiracies on record. The most powerful and influential of the Western chiefs was the renowned Pontiac, head of the Ottawa tribe. When the English assumed domination of the country he was at first distant and sullen toward them, but in time his prejudices seemed to be conquered, and he even rendered some service that led them to believe that they could rely upon his co-operation. His friendship proved, however, to be assumed, and he was quietly at work fomenting a spirit of hostility among the several tribes, and organizing them for concerted action. His plan included a union of all the tribes west of the Alleghanies, including the Six Nations. The conspiracy was conducted with such secrecy and planned with so much skill, that almost before the English knew that hostile measures were on foot nine of the thirteen western forts had been captured, among the number being Presque Isle, LeBœuf and Venango. Niagara, Pittsburgh and the two other forts were invested, "but withstood the attacks until relief arrived from the Eastern settlements."

CAPTURE OF LE BŒUF AND PRESQUE ISLE.

Fort Le Bœuf was assaulted on the 17th of June, 1763. It was commanded by Ensign Price, who had a force of thirteen men. Finding it impossible to hold the post, they crept out at night, managed to elude the savage enemy, and escaped to Pittsburgh. From Le Bœuf the Indians, consisting of about 200 Senecas and Ottawas, marched immediately to Presque Isle, which surrendered on the 22d of the same month. This fort stood upon the bank



Silas Wheeler

of the bay, on a point of land just west of the mouth of Mill Creek, that has been mainly dug away for railroad purposes. The following account of its capture is from Parkman's History of the "Conspiracy of Pontiac:"

"There had been hot fighting before Presqu'ile was taken. Could courage have saved it, it never would have fallen. * * At one of its angles was a large block-house, a species of structure much used in the petty forest warfare of the day. It was two stories in height, and solidly built of massive timber; the diameter of the upper story exceeding that of the lower by several feet, so that through the openings in the projecting floor of the former the defenders could shoot down upon the heads of an enemy assailing the outer wall below. The roof being covered with shingles might easily be set on fire, but to guard against this there was an opening through which the garrison, partially protected by a covering of plank, might pour down the water upon the flames. * * And now the defenders could see the Indians throwing up earth and stones behind one of the breastworks; their implacable foes were laboring to undermine the block-house, a sure and insidious expedient, against which there was no defense. There was little leisure to reflect on this new peril, for another, more imminent and horrible, soon threatened them. The barrels of water always kept in the block-house were nearly emptied in extinguishing the frequent fires, and though there was a well in the parade ground, yet to approach it would be certain death. The only recourse was to dig one in the block-house itself. The floor was torn up, and while some of the men fired their heated muskets from the loopholes to keep the enemy in check, the rest labored with desperate energy at this toilsome and cheerless task. Before it was half completed, the cry of fire was again raised, and, at the imminent risk of life, they tore off the blazing shingles and arrested the danger. By this time, it was evening. The little garrison had fought from earliest daylight without a minute's rest. Nor did darkness bring relief, for the Indians' guns flashed all night long from the intrenchments. They seemed determined to wear out the obstinate defenders by fatigue. While some slept, others in their turn continued the assault, and morning brought fresh dangers. The block-house was fired several times during the day, but they kept up their forlorn and desperate resistance. The house of the commanding officer sank into glowing embers. The fire on both sides did not cease till midnight, at which hour a voice was heard in French, calling out that further defense was useless, since preparations were made to burn above and below at once. Ensign Christie, the officer in command, demanded if any one spoke English, upon which a man in Indian dress came forward. He had been made a prisoner in the French war, and was now fighting against his own countrymen. He said if they yielded they would be saved alive, if not, they would be burned. Christie resolved to hold out as long as a shadow of hope remained, and while some of the garrison slept, the rest watched. They told them to wait until morning. They assented, and suspended their fire. When morning came, they sent out two persons, on pretense of treating, but in reality to learn the truth of the preparations to burn the block-house, whose sides were pierced with bullets and scorched with fire. In spite of the capitulation, they were surrounded and seized, and, having been detained for some time in the neighborhood, were sent as prisoners to Detroit, where Ensign Christie soon made his escape and gained the fort in safety."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF PRESQUE ISLE.

A more vivid, shocking, and altogether different account of the affair was written upward of forty years ago by Mr. H. L. Harvey, and has appeared in

several historical sketches of the county, but, after comparison with the official reports of the day, as published in the Pennsylvania Archives, the present writer is led to believe that Parkman has stated the facts correctly. The account of Mr. Harvey is to the tenor that three Indians appeared at the gate of the fort claiming to be on the way to Niagara with furs—that, upon the pretence that their canoes were bad, and that they wished to sell him their stuff, they induced the Ensign in command to visit their camp, a mile east, with his clerk—that, after a due season of absence about a hundred and fifty Indians reached the fort, bearing what appeared to be packs of furs—that, upon being admitted, they drew their tomahawks and rifles, butchered those who resisted, and tortured to death those who were taken prisoner—and that only two persons of all the inmates of the fort escaped, the one a soldier who had gone into the woods, and the other a woman who hid in the wash house at the mouth of the creek, was discovered the next day, taken prisoner, and ultimately ransomed. This story, though blood-curdling enough to please the most distempered mind, is hardly consistent with itself, and is not borne out by the official documents. It is said that an occurrence somewhat similar to the account of Mr. Harvey actually transpired at Venango, and his informant, in some way, probably, got the two affairs mixed. The history of the event, as given by Parkman, agrees with that of Mr. Thatcher in his "Life of Pontiac."

For some time after the capture of the forts, the sparsely settled western country was a "dark and bloody ground" indeed. Hundreds of traders and settlers were shot, tomahawked and scalped, and no mercy was shown even to the women and children. Many babes had their brains knocked out before the eyes of their terror-stricken mothers; many shrieking wives were ravished and murdered in the presence of their tortured and helpless husbands. It was one of the most terrible episodes in border history, and seemed for the time to have crushed out all hope of the advance of civilization into the interior of the country. A covenant with the Indians of New York and Western Pennsylvania was made in the fall of 1763, but hostilities, though not upon an extended scale, were soon renewed. Early in 1764, a British Army of 3,000, under command of Gen. Bradstreet, passed up the lake in canoes. They stopped at Presque Isle and dragged their canoes across the neck of the peninsula to avoid paddling several miles around. After relieving Detroit, Bradstreet returned to Presque Isle, where on the 12th of August, 1764, he made a treaty of peace with the Delawares and Shawnees, which was scarcely signed till it was broken.

No authentic record of events in this section can be found from that date until 1794. The fort appears to have been abandoned, and it is probable that the English made no attempt to exercise more than nominal control over the country. A few traders wandered back and forth, but there is no knowledge of any permanent settlement. The whole region along the south shore of Lake Erie, and for many miles south and west, was known as the Indian country. Pittsburgh was the nearest white settlement on the south, and Cherry Valley, New York, on the east.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

The treaty of Peace with Great Britain, which secured the independence of the United States, was made in 1783. By its provisions the British Government abandoned all claim to the western country, and agreed to withdraw its troops and yield up possession of the forts, block-houses and other military structures. In October, 1784, a treaty was made with the Six Nations by which they relinquished to the State of Pennsylvania all of the Northwest to a line parallel with the southern boundary of New York. By another treaty,

made on the 9th of January, 1789, with a part only of the Six Nations, they acknowledged "the right of soil and jurisdiction to and over" the Triangle "to be vested in the State of Pennsylvania." Some dissatisfaction having arisen among the Seneca tribe in consequence of this act, the Legislature empowered the Governor to draw a warrant for $800 in favor of Cornplanter, Half Town and Big Tree, in trust for the use of the tribe and in full satisfaction of all demands, in consideration of which the said chiefs, on the 3d of February, 1791, signed a release of all claims against the State for themselves and their people forever. On the 3d of March, 1792, the Triangle was purchased from the United States by the Commonwealth, and a month later an act of Assembly was passed to encourage its settlement by white people. State troops, to facilitate this purpose, were first stationed at LeBœuf early in May, 1794. It was the intention to establish a post at Presque Isle forthwith, but events that will be related hereafter delayed the enterprise.

The treaties and deed referred to above were distasteful to a large element of the Six Nations, and even some of the Senecas refused to acquiesce in them, charging that Cornplanter and the other chiefs had been bribed to give the documents their signatures. The Indians regarded the presence of the State troops with great disfavor, and determined, if possible, to prevent the settlement of the territory. They were incited to this course by English emissaries, who hoped that by a rising of the Indian tribes they might cripple the infant government of the Union, and perhaps restore the western territory to the British crown. Among the most hostile to the progress of the Americans was the notorious Brandt, head of the Mohawk tribe, who still cherished the idea, originated by Pontiac, of building up a great Indian confederacy and restricting the control of the Union to the country east of the Allegheny. The following letter, written by him on the 19th of July, 1794, to Gov. Simcoe, of Upper Canada, shows in a clearer light the aid extended to the hostile Indians by the British authorities:

"In regard to the Presque Isle business, should we not get an answer at the time limited, it is our business to push those fellows hard. * * Should those fellows (the Americans) not go off, and O'Bail (Cornplanter) continue in the same opinion, an expedition against those Yankees must of consequence take place. His excellency has been so good as to furnish us with a cwt. of powder, and ball in proportion, which is now at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo; but, in the event of an attack upon LeBœuf people, I could wish, if consistent, that his excellency would order a like quantity in addition to be at Fort Erie in order to be in readiness; likewise, I would hope for a little assistance in provisions."

It may be stated here that the Six Nations were dissuaded from joining the confederacy of Western Indians to oppose the Americans chiefly by the influence of Cornplanter. His course cost him the confidence of his people, but he was rewarded by the thanks of the United States Government, and received liberal donations of land at its hands.

THREATS OF AN INDIAN WAR.

The above letter from Brandt anticipates our story somewhat, and requires an account of some preliminary events in order to be correctly understood. Early in 1794, an Indian council was held at Buffalo, where there was a considerable Seneca village, to protest against the settlement at Presque Isle, on the result of which, it was given out, would depend the issue of peace or war. To this council Cornplanter, whom Brandt was seeking to win to his side, was invited. Meanwhile, an Indian had been killed in a drunken fray by a State

soldier at or near Pittsburgh, which gave the hostiles an excuse for their incendiary conduct. The State officials "settled" the trouble by paying $100 to "replace" the dead Indian, and it is quaintly stated in the chronicles of the day that "many of his tribe were sorry that it was not their relative, that they might have got a share of the money." Soon after this, two canoes were fired into by the Indians as they were floating down the Allegheny, and four men were killed and three wounded. The officials of the General Government were fearful of an extended war, and urged Gov. Mifflin to suspend operations at Presque Isle, while the State authorities, on the contrary, were confident that the best way to avert the strife was to garrison the place with a respectable force. After considerable correspondence, including a personal letter from President Washington, operations were sulkily suspended by order of Gov. Mifflin, who was harshly criticised for it by the leaders of public opinion in the West.

The council at Buffalo was attended by Gen. Israel Chapin, U. S. Superintendent of the Six Nations, who wrote to the Secretary of War: "I am afraid of the consequences of the attempt to settle Presque Isle at present. The Indians do not acknowledge the validity of the Cornplanter sale to Pennsylvania." By request of the council, he went to LeBœuf on or about the 26th of June, 1794, accompanied by Mr. Johnson, British Indian Agent, and twenty-five chiefs and warriors, to remonstrate with the State officers at that post against the placing of garrisons in the Northwest. The representatives of the Six Nations claimed to be anxious to live at peace with the United States, but pretended to be much disturbed by the presence of the troops, fearing that it would involve them in strife with the hostile Indians. They were assured by Ellicott and Denny, the State officers at LeBœuf, that the soldiers could not move from there till ordered, and that they would await the commands of their superiors in authority. The council adjourned without accomplishing anything of a definite character. During its continuance, it was reported that two armed British vessels were lying off Presque Isle, evidently for the purpose of intimidating the State officials.

Another Indian council was held at LeBœuf on the 4th of July, 1794, at which the chiefs reiterated their purpose of preventing a garrison being stationed at Presque Isle.

RAIDS BY THE SAVAGES.

The savages continued to be sullen and threatening for some months, and many persons looked upon war as imminent. Several raids were made upon the southern settlements, among others on Cussewago, near the Crawford County line. A Mr. Dickson, living near there, was fired upon by a party of Indians on the 10th of September. Twelve soldiers, sent from LeBœuf for the protection of the settlement, were fired upon, and the Indians drove off several horses. Matters remained in this alarming condition till October, when news reached LeBœuf of Wayne's victory on the Maumee. This had a wonderful effect upon the Indians of our vicinity. A number of warriors of the Six Nations had taken part in the fight, and the reports they brought back of Wayne's daring had a disheartening effect upon their comrades. The Senecas, who had been strongly urged to go into the war, gave the messengers a peremptory refusal. Notwithstanding this decision, disturbances broke out on several occasions, which continued to delay the establishment at Presque Isle. On Saturday, the 29th of May, 1795, four men who were journeying from LeBœuf to the latter point, were attacked near the present Union depot in Erie, by a party of Indians, in retaliation, it is supposed, because some

of their friends had been fired upon by whites along the Allegheny. Ralph Rutledge, one of the number, was killed and scalped, and his body, being afterward found, was interred on a piece of rising ground on the west side of State street, near its junction with Turnpike. His son was also shot and scalped, but lived to be taken to the fort at LeBœuf, where he died. This is the last Indian difficulty known to have taken place in the county.

A treaty of peace was effected with the Western tribes by Gen. Wayne at Greenville, Ohio, on the 3d of August, 1795, and another was made with the Six Nations at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 9th of November ensuing. At this latter, which was described in the annals of the day as "the Great Council," 1,600 Indians were present, including Cornplanter, who was at the head of 400 of the Allegheny portion of the Senecas.

INDIAN VILLAGES AND GRAVEYARDS.

Singular as it may appear, considering the fertility of Erie County, and the splendid facilities it must have furnished for hunting and fishing, there is no evidence that any large number of Indians ever made their abode within its limits after it became known to the whites. In 1795, there were Indian villages on Mill Creek, and at the head of the bay, each numbering from twenty to thirty families. Their corn fields were on the flat lands above, about half a mile southwest, partially covering the farms of James C. Marshall and A. J. Kelso. Other villages were located at Waterford and Cranesville. The latter was there when Mr. Colton, the earliest settler of Elk Creek Township, made his location in 1797. From all that we can learn through the ancient records, the village at Waterford was and had long been the most important in the county. Traces of the settlement existed until about forty years ago. The villagers had a burial place, orchard, extensive corn fields and vast herds of cattle.

On the Scouller farm, directly south from the Martin Warfel place, and in the southeast corner of the city limits, was an Indian graveyard, where the boys of forty years ago used to irreverently dig into the mounds and gather bones as relics. The first field east of the burial ground was cleared in 1821, and for some years after it was a frequent thing to find stone hatchets and other rude implements of the aborigines. It was the custom for many years after the incoming of the whites, for parties of Indians to camp near by and indulge in peculiar rites in commemoration of their ancestors. The last Indian encampment was in June, 1841, when about a dozen Indians spent a couple of days on the site. The mounds have all been plowed down, and no traces exist of this once sacred spot to the red men.

Numerous Indian graves, arrow heads, pieces of pottery, and other curiosities have been found in a grave on the Hunter place, bordering French Creek, in LeBoeuf Township. A graveyard was opened on the Ebersole farm, east of Erie City, which contained numerous bones, beads and other Indian remains. All of the bodies were in a sitting position. Graves have been found in spots all along the Ridge road from Ebersole's woods to State street in Erie.

As to the number of Indians in this section, the only authority we have is a letter from Andrew Ellicott to Gov. Mifflin, written from LeBoeuf, in 1794. In this epistle he said: "When I was at Niagara, in 1789, Mr. Street, who stored the presents from the British Government for the Six Nations, handed me a census of their numbers, which had just been taken, and on which the decision was to be made, and it amounted only to between 3,200 and 3,300 men, women and children." What became of the Indians, it is difficult to state. Many undoubtedly went westward, while others took up their

homes on the reservations along the Allegheny. Early in the century, bodies of Indians passed through the county occasionally on friendly visits between New York and Western tribes. Maj. G. J. Ball informs us that when a boy he saw parties of 100 to 150 red men, women and children, encamped on the parks in the city of Erie.

In an appendix to his published oration at the dedication of the monument to Cornplanter, in 1867, Hon. J. R. Snowden gives the following, as the location and number of the Seneca Indians at that date:

"On the Allegheny River, in Pennsylvania, fifteen miles above Warren, at Cornplanter's town (Jennesadaga), 80; acres of land owned, 300; on the Allegheny Reservation, in New York, a few miles above the Pennsylvania line, 900; acres of land owned, 26,600; on Cattaraugus Reservation, in Erie and Cattaraugus Counties, N. Y., about 1,700; acres of land under cultivation, 5,000; at Tonawanda, in New York, about 700; acres of land owned, 7,000.

"The Oneidas at the same time numbered 1,050. Some 250 were located in Oneida and Madison Counties, N. Y., and the balance of the tribe were in Brown County, Wis. The Onondagas and Tuscaroras were each 350 in number, the former living about six miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., and the latter about seven miles northeast of Niagara Falls."

Mr. Snowden adds: "The present condition of these remnants of the Six Nations is quite respectable. In most of the reservations they have schools and places of public worship. Many of them belong to the Methodist and Baptist Churches. The chief of the Six Nations, Stephen S. Smith, who made a speech at the inauguration of the Cornplanter Monument, is a minister in the Baptist Church."

The reservations occupied by the Senecas include about 40,000 acres. "They own the land in common, and are governed by a President and a Board of Counselors. Very few white people live among them. They are all civilized, and all have embraced the Christian religion, except a few who cling to the old Indian religion, and are called 'pagans.'"

CORNPLANTER, THE SENECA CHIEF.

This chapter would not be complete without a short sketch of Cornplanter, the distinguished chief of the Seneca tribe, to whom reference is so frequently made above. He was a half-breed, the son of John O'Bail (or A'Beel), a trader in the Mohawk Valley, by an Indian mother. His English name was the same as his father's, and his Indian name was Gyant-wachia or Cornplanter. At the age of twenty, he was with the French at Braddock's defeat, and he participated in the various Indian campaigns that occurred during and after the Revolution, always against the Americans. As Cornplanter advanced in years, he grew to realize the strength of the Union, and from being its relentless foe, became its admirer and fast friend. His influence largely brought about the treaties of peace at Forts Stanwix and Harmar, in consequence of which he partly lost the confidence of the Senecas, and was supplanted by the more artful and eloquent Red Jacket, who had long been his rival. In return for his services upon these and other occasions, the State of Pennsylvania granted him a fine reservation on the Allegheny River above Warren, where he spent the balance of his years. Although he participated in the councils at Buffalo, to take measures for preventing the establishment at Presque Isle, it is claimed by his biographer that he was at heart friendly to the Americans and had pledged himself that the Senecas should not "take up the hatchet." His death occurred on the 18th of February, 1836, after he had passed the one-hundredth year of his age. He was a man of more than ordinary eloquence,

although not equal to his rival, Red Jacket. The following is a brief sample of his style:

"I thank the Almighty that I am speaking this good day. I have been through all nations in America, and am sorry to see the folly of many of the people. What makes me sorry is, they all tell lies, and I never found truth amongst them. All the Western nations of Indians, as well as the white people, have told me lies. Even in council I have been deceived, and been told things which I have told to my chiefs and young men, which I have found not to be so, which makes me tell lies by not being able to make good my word; but I hope they will all see their folly and repent. The Almighty has not made us to lie, but to tell the truth, one to another; yet, when two people meet together, if they lie, one to the other, these people cannot be at peace; and so it is with nations, and that is the cause of so much war."

In 1866, the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated $500 to build a monument to Cornplanter at Jennesedaga, Cornplanter Town, Warren County, the place of his last residence. The monument was erected in 1867, and dedicated on the 18th of October of the same year.

CHAPTER VII.

The French and English.

THE French were the first white men who made explorations in the lake region. As early as 1611–12, Sieur de Champlain ascended the chain of lakes as far as Lake Huron. At a period extending from 1620 to 1640, the Indians were visited by numerous French Catholic priests, among whom were the celebrated Joliet and Marquette, on the double mission of spreading the Gospel and promoting the interests of their king and nation. In 1679, La Salle launched the schooner Griffin in Niagara River, and sailed with a picked body of men to Green Bay, in Lake Michigan, as will be found more fully detailed in the chapter on lake navigation. A French post was established at Mackinaw in 1684, and a fort and navy on Lake Erie were proposed by M. de Denonville in 1685, but the idea was not carried into effect. The dominion of the country was not wholly given over to the French until 1753. They did a large trade with the Indians by exchanging beads, goods, provisions, guns and ammunition for furs, which were shipped across the ocean and sold at an immense profit. Although their possession was undisturbed, it must not be inferred that it was quietly acquiesced in by the English. The French claimed that their discovery of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi entitled them to the ownership of the territory bordering upon those streams and their tributaries. The English claim was based upon a grant by King James I, in 1606, to "divers of his subjects, of all the countries between north latitude 48° and 34°, and westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea," and also upon purchases of Western lands made from the Six Nations by Commissioners from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, representing the mother country. A long and sometimes acrimonious controversy was waged between the foreign departments of the two nations over the question, and the leading officers in America, on both sides, looked upon it as certain to eventually result in war.

THE FIRST SOLDIERS.

Previous to 1749, the French had done nothing of an official nature looking to the occupation of the country between Lake Erie and the Ohio. Their discoverers had taken possession of it long before in the name of the King, and from that time it had been a sort of common tramping ground for adventurous traders of both nations, without being directly subject to the control of either. In the year named, Capt. Celeron, with a detachment of 300 men, was sent by the Captain General of Canada to "renew the French possession" of the Ohio and its tributaries. He came up Lake Erie to the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, from which point he crossed over to the Allegheny, by way of Chautauqua Lake and the Conewango. Descending the Allegheny and the Ohio as far as the mouth of the Muskingum, he deposited leaden plates at the mouths of some of the most important streams, as a "monument of renewal of possession," and as a mark for the guidance of those who might follow him. One of these plates, buried at the confluence of French Creek with the Allegheny, was found afterward. The expedition caused much alarm among the Indians, who regarded it as the beginning of a scheme to "steal their country," and also created much commotion throughout the English colonies, whose officials saw in it a purpose to maintain by force what the French had before contented themselves with claiming in argument. An extensive correspondence ensued between the Governors of the several colonies, stirring letters were forwarded to the home Government, and the movement was universally regarded as the precursor of a long and sanguinary war. Among other plans proposed on the English side, Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts suggested the building of one or two war vessels each on Lakes Erie and Ontario, for the purpose of keeping the French in check.

In 1751, an expedition of French and Indians was organized in Canada to proceed to the "Beautiful" or Ohio River, and in May of that year a part of the force was reported to have passed Oswego in thirty canoes. For some reason the venture was abandoned, but warlike threats and preparations continued for two years.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Finally, in the spring of 1753, the long threatened occupation began. Quite a full account of the expedition is given in a letter preserved among the Pennsylvania Archives, from M. DuQuesne, General-in-chief at Montreal, to the French minister at Paris. It was in charge of three young officers—Sieur Marin, commander, and Maj. Pean and the Chevalier Mercier, assistants—and consisted of 250 men. The little army marched up Lake Erie by land and ice to Presque Isle, where it was decided to build a fort and establish a base of supplies. The reasons which prompted the selection of Presque Isle were the short portage to Lake Le Boeuf and the facility with which canoes could be floated down French Creek from the latter to the Allegheny. M. DuQuesne's letter describes the bay of Presque Isle as "a harbor which the largest vessels can enter loaded, and be in perfect safety. It is," says he, "the finest spot in nature, a bark could safely enter—it would be as it were in a box." On the 3d of August the fort at Presque Isle was finished, the portage road, six leagues long, was "ready for carriages," the storehouse, half way across, was in a condition to receive stock, and the fort at LeBoeuf was nearly completed. No serious trouble was apprehended from the Indians, who were willingly assisting in the transportation of the stores.

From the same and other authorities we learn that it was the original purpose to establish the base of supplies at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, but



James Chambers

that when Marin reached there he did not like the position. He accordingly ordered Mercier, who was the engineer of the expedition, to proceed to Presque Isle and report upon its merits. The latter was gone three days, and gave such a glowing account of the advantages of the location that the army was immediately ordered forward. Among the members of the expedition was one Stephen Coffin, an Englishman, who had been taken prisoner by the French and Indians in 1747, and carried to Canada. When the expedition left Quebec he enlisted in it, and accompanied his command to Presque Isle. After a military experience of less than a year he deserted to the English, and on the 10th of January, 1754, made a deposition in which he alleges that the army reached Presque Isle over 800 strong, a statement that does not correspond with the report of DuQuesne. The following is an abstract of his story:

COFFIN'S STATEMENT.

When they arrived at Presque Isle, work was almost immediately commenced on the fort. It was of chestnut logs, squared, and lapped over each other to the height of fifteen feet, about 120 feet on the sides, with a log house in each corner, and had gates in the north and south sides. When the fort was finished, they began cutting a wagon road to LeBœuf, where they commenced getting out boards and timber for another fort. Presque Isle was left in command of Capt. Deponteney, while Marin, with the rest of the troops, encamped at LeBœuf. From the latter point a detachment of fifty men was sent to the mouth of French Creek, but finding the Indians hostile to the erection of a fort, it returned, capturing two English traders on the way, who were sent to Canada in irons. A few days later, 100 Indians "called by the French Loos," visited LeBœuf and arranged to carry some stores to the Allegheny, which they never delivered, greatly to the disappointment of the French. This and other causes, including the failure to build the third fort at the mouth of French Creek, disheartened Marin, who feared that he might forfeit the favor of the Governor General in consequence. He had been sick for some time, and had to be moved about in a carriage. Rather than return to Canada in disgrace, he begged his officers to seat him in the center of the fort, set it on fire, and let him perish in the flames, which they of course, refused to do. Marin, according to the deponent, was of a peevish and disagreeable disposition, and extremely unpopular among his brother officers. Late in the fall, Chevalier Le Crake arrived at Presque Isle in a birch canoe worked by ten men, bearing, among other things, a cross of St. Louis for Marin, which the other officers would not allow him to take until the Governor General had been acquainted with his conduct. Near the close of October, all but 300 men to garrison the forts, were ordered back to Canada. The first detachment went down the lake in twenty-two batteaux, each containing twenty men, and were followed in a few days by the balance—760 in number. A halt was made at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, where, with 200 men, a road was cut in four days to Lake Chautauqua, in the expectation that it might be a more feasible route to the Allegheny than the one by LeBœuf. Reaching Niagara, fifty men were left there to build batteaux for the army in the spring, and to erect a building for storing provisions. Coffin places the total number of men who reached Presque Isle during the year at 1,500.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT.

Marin died at Le Bœuf soon after the main body of the troops departed, leaving the forts at Presque Isle and Le Bœuf respectively in charge of Capt. Riparti and Commander St. Pierre. The latter was visited during the winter

by a gentleman who afterward rose to the first place in American love and history. This was no less a personage than George Washington, then in his twenty-first year, who was accompanied by Christopher Gist, an experienced white frontiersman, and one Indian interpreter. They reached Le Bœuf on the 11th of December and remained till the 16th, during which time Capt. Riparti was called over from Presque Isle to confer with Washington and St. Pierre. Washington's treatment, though formal, was courteous and kind, and he has left on record in his journal a warm compliment to the gentlemanly character of the French officers. The object and result of Washington's mission are given in the following letters, the first being the one he was charged with delivering to the Commander-in-chief of the French forces by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and the second the reply of St. Pierre:

OCTOBER 31, 1753.

SIR: The lands upon the River Ohio, in the western part of the colony of Virginia, are so notoriously known to be the property of the crown of Great Britain that it is a matter of equal concern and surprise to me to hear that a body of French forces are erecting fortresses and making settlements upon that river within His Majesty's dominions. The many and repeated complaints I have received of these acts of hostility lay me under the necessity of sending in the name of the King, my master, the bearer hereof, George Washington, Esq., one of the Adjutants General of the forces of this dominion, to complain to you of the encroachments thus made, and of the injuries done to the subjects of Great Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the treaties subsisting between the two crowns. If these facts are true and you think fit to justify your proceedings, I must desire you to acquaint me by whose authority and instructions you have lately marched from Canada with an armed force and invaded the King of Great Britain's territory, in the manner complained of; that, according to the purport and resolution of your answer, I may act agreeably to the commission I am honored with from the King, my master. However, sir, in obedience to my instructions, it becomes my duty to require your peaceable departure; and that you would forbear prosecuting a purpose so interruptive of the harmony and good understanding which His Majesty is desirous to continue and cultivate with the most Christian King, etc. ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

FROM THE FORT ON THE RIVER AU BŒUF,
December 15, 1753.

SIR: As I have the honor of commanding here as chief, Mr. Washington delivered to me the letter which you wrote to the commander of the French troops. I should have been glad that you had given him orders, or that he had been inclined to proceed to Canada to see our General, to whom it better belongs than to me to set forth the evidence and the reality of the rights of the King, my master, to the lands situate along the River Ohio, and to contest the pretensions of the King of Great Britain thereto. I shall transmit your letter to the Marquis Du Quesne. His answer will be a law to me. And if he shall order me to communicate it to you, sir, you may be assured I shall not fail to dispatch it forthwith to you. As to the summons you send me to retire, I do not think myself obliged to obey it. Whatever may be your intentions, I am here by virtue of the orders of my General, and I entreat you, sir, not to doubt one moment but that I am determined to conform myself to them with all the exactness and resolution which can be expected from the best officer. I do not know that in the progress of this campaign anything has passed which can be reputed an act of hostility, or that is contrary to the treaties which subsist between the two crowns; the continuance whereof interests and pleases us as much as it does the English. Had you been pleased, sir, to descend to particularize the facts which occasioned your complaint, I should have had the honor of answering you in the fullest, and, I am persuaded, the most satisfactory manner, etc. LEGARDEUR DE ST. PIERRE.

Washington did not extend his journey to Presque Isle, feeling, perhaps, that duty compelled him to report the French answer as speedily as could be done. Both sides were busily engaged during the winter in preparing for the war which was now inevitable. The French plan was to establish a chain of fortifications from Quebec along Lakes Ontario and Erie and the waters of French Creek and the Allegheny to the junction of the last-named stream with the Monongahela, where Pittsburgh now stands, and from there along the Ohio and Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico. Of these, we have already described the progress at Presque Isle and Le Bœuf. The forts at Niagara, the mouth of French Creek and the head of the Ohio were constructed early in 1754.

The one at the junction of French Creek and the Allegheny was known as Fort Machault or Venango, and the one at Pittsburgh as Fort DuQuesne. Provisions and ammunition were sent from Quebec to Presque Isle, and from there distributed to the lower forts.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH.

As soon as the weather would permit in the spring of 1754, troops were moved by both sides in the direction of the Ohio. The first French detachment to reach Pittsburgh, then known as the "Forks of the Ohio," was on the 17th of April. It was commanded by Contreceur, and consisted of 1,000 French and Indians, with eighteen cannon. Their voyage from Le Bœuf down French Creek and the Allegheny was made in sixty batteaux and 300 canoes. The English had put up a stockade at the Forks, during the winter, which was unfinished and guarded only by an ensign and forty-one men. This small body, seeing the hopelessness of defense, immediately surrendered. On the 3d or 4th of July, 500 English capitulated to the French at Fort Necessity, in Fayette County, after an engagement of about ten hours. The French seem to have been uniformly successful in the campaign of 1754. Deserters from their ranks reported that the number of French and Indians in the country during the year was about 2,000, of whom five or six hundred had become unfit for duty.

The records of the campaign show that Presque Isle was regarded by both the French and English as a post of much importance. DuQuesne, in a letter from Quebec of July 6, 1755, says: "The fort at Presque Isle serves as a depot for all others on the Ohio. * * The effects are put on board pirogues at Fort Le Boeuf. * * At the latter fort the prairies, which are extensive, furnish only bad hay, but it is easy to get rid of it. * * At Presque Isle the hay is very abundant and good. The quantity of pirogues constructed on the River AuBoeuf has exhausted all the large trees in the neighborhood." It was on the 9th of July, 1755, that Braddock's defeat took place near Pittsburgh, an event which raised the French hopes to a pitch of the utmost exultation, and seemed for the time to destroy all prospect of English ascendency in the West. From 2,000 to 3,000 French and Indians are supposed to have passed through Presque Isle during the season.

FRENCH VILLAGE AT PRESQUE ISLE.

An official letter dated at Montreal, August 8, 1756, says: "The domiciliated Mississaugues of Presque Isle have been out to the number of ten against the English. They have taken one prisoner and two scalps, and gave them to cover the loss of M. de St. Pierre." This officer had been ordered East in the winter of 1753, and was killed in battle near Lake George the ensuing summer. The same letter reports the small-pox as having prevailed at Presque Isle. A prisoner who escaped from the Indians during this year described Fort Le Boeuf as "garrisoned with 150 men, and a few straggling Indians. Presque Isle is built of square logs filled up with earth; the barracks are within the fort, and garrisoned with 150 men, supported chiefly from a French settlement begun near it. The settlement consists of about one hundred families. The Indian families about the settlement are pretty numerous; they have a priest and schoolmaster, and some grist mills and stills in the settlement." The village here referred to was on the east bank of Mill Creek, a little back from the lake, almost on a line with Parade street.

EVENTS IN 1757 AND 1758.

No events of importance occurred in this section in 1757. The only chronicle we find relates that some of the Indian warriors aiding the French sent their families to the neighborhood of Presque Isle for the purpose of planting corn. A captured French ensign reported in his examination on the 20th of June that 100 men were in garrison at Presque Isle, and that apprehensions were felt by them of an attack by the English and Indians. The transportation from Canada for the troops was mainly by canoes, which were obliged to keep close to the south shore of the lake. Fort LeBoeuf was in charge of an ensign of foot. There were from 800 to 900, and sometimes 1,000 men between the forts, 150 of whom were regulars and the rest Canadian Indians, who worked at the forts and built boats. There were no settlements nor improvements near the forts, which would indicate that the village at Presque Isle had been abandoned. The French planted corn about them for the Indians, whose wives and children came to the forts for it, and were also furnished with clothing at the King's expense. Traders resided in the forts who bought peltries of them. Several houses were outside the forts, but people did not care to occupy them for fear of being scalped. One of the French batteaux usually carried sixty bags of flour and three or four men; when unloaded they would carry twelve men.

A journal written in November, 1758, gives this description of the two forts, on the authority of an Indian who had just come in: "Presque Isle has been a strong stockaded fort, but is so much out of repair that a strong man might pull up any log out of the earth. There are two officers and thirty-five men in garrison there, and not above ten Indians, which they keep constantly hunting for the support of the garrison. The fort on LeBœuf River is in much the same condition, with an officer and thirty men, and a few hunting Indians, who said they would leave there in a few days."

THE ENGLISH GAINING.

During the year 1758, the English made sufficient progress in the direction of the Ohio to compel the French to evacuate Fort DuQuesne on the 22d of November, their artillery being sent down the river, and the larger part of the garrison retiring up the Allegheny. A letter dated Montreal, March 30, 1759, announces that the French troops at Detroit had been ordered to rendezvous at Presque Isle, in order to be ready to aid Fort Machault if necessary, the commander at the latter being required, if too hard pressed, to fall back on Le Bœuf. The Indians, by this time, had lost confidence in the triumph of the French, and many were either siding with the English or pretending to be neutral. One of them, employed by the English as a spy at the lakes, reached Pittsburgh during March, and gave some additional particulars of the fort at Presque Isle. "It is," he said, "square, with four bastions. * * The wall is only of single logs, with no bank within—a ditch without. * * * The magazine is a stone house covered with shingles, and not sunk in the ground, standing in the right bastion, next the lake. * * The other houses are of square logs." Fort Le Bœuf he described as of "the same plan, but very small—the logs mostly rotten. Platforms are erected in the bastions, and loopholes properly cut; one gun is mounted in a bastion, and looks down the river. It has only one gate, and that faces the side opposite the creek. The magazine is on the right of the gate, going in, partly sunk in the ground, and above are some casks of powder to serve the Indians. Here are two officers, a storekeeper, clerk, priest, and 150 soldiers, who have no employment. * * *

The road from Venango to LeBœuf is well trodden; from there to Presque Isle is very low and swampy, and bridged most of the way."

EVACUATION OF THE FRENCH.

The tide of battle continued to favor the English, and they finally besieged Fort Niagara below Buffalo, compelling the French to withdraw 1,200 men from Detroit, Presque Isle and Venango for its defense. Its capture by the English astonished and terrified the French in this section. A messenger reached Presque Isle from Sir William Johnson, the victorious English commander, notifying the officer in charge that the other posts must surrender in a few days. The French knew that their force was too small to cope with the enemy, and began making hasty preparations for departure. Their principal stores at Presque Isle were sent up the lake August 13, 1759, and the garrison waited a brief time for their comrades at Le Bœuf and Venango, when the entire army left in batteaux for Detroit. An Indian, who arrived at DuQuesne soon after, reported that they had burned all of the forts, but this is questioned by some of the authorities. Upon taking their departure, they told the aborigines that they had been driven away by superior numbers, but would return in sufficient force to hold the country permanently.

ENGLISH DOMINION.

The English did not take formal possession of Forts Presque Isle and Le Bœuf until 1760, when Maj. Rogers was sent out for that purpose. Hostilities between the two nations continued, but the bloody wave of war did not reach Western Pennsylvania. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763, by which the French ceded Canada and confirmed the Western country to the British Crown. The Indians did not take kindly to the British. They were hopeful of the return of the French, and meditated the driving of their victorious rivals out of the country. In June, 1763, the great Indian uprising known as "Pontiac's Conspiracy" occurred, which resulted in the destruction of all but four of the frontier posts. Fort Le Bœuf fell on the 18th and Fort Presque Isle on the 22d of that month, as will be found more fully described in the chapter devoted to the Indians. Col. Bradstreet, with a small army, arrived at Presque Isle on the 12th of August, 1764, and met a band of Shawnees and Delawares, who agreed to articles of peace and friendship. From there he marched to Detroit, where another treaty was made with the Northwestern Indians. These proceedings seem to have been entered into by the savages merely as a deception, for in a short time they renewed hostilities. Another expedition, under Col. Boquet, was fitted out, and punished the troublesome tribes so severely that they were glad to accept the conditions offered them.

The independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain in 1783. By the treaty of peace the mother country abandoned all pretensions to the western region. Her officers in Canada, however, still retained a hope of the ultimate return of the colonies to the protection of the British Crown. The English had, by this date, won the confidence of the Indians, who were kept hostile to the Americans by representations that Great Britain would yet resume possession of the country. As late as 1785, Mr. Adams, our minister at London, complained to the English Secretary of State, that though two years had elapsed since the definitive treaty, the forts of Presque Isle, Niagara, and elsewhere on the Northern frontier were still held by British garrisons. The actual American occupation dates from 1795.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FORTS.

Little remains to be added to the various statements above, descriptive of the French forts. Fort Presque Isle stood on the bluff overlooking the mouth of Mill Creek, on the western side, about 350 feet back from the shore of the bay. The British put it in repair and occupied it till after our independence was acknowledged, by which time it had almost gone to ruin. Its site was easily traceable as late as 1863, by mounds and depressions on the bank of the lake near the mouth of the creek.

The fort at LeBœuf stood within the present limits of Waterford Borough, on the brow of the hill above LeBœuf Creek, nearly in line with the iron bridge across that stream. A ravine, which has since been partially filled up, extended along its north side, down which flowed a rivulet, leading Washington to describe the fort as standing on "a kind of an island." Practically the same site was successively occupied by the English and Americans.

THE FRENCH ROAD.

The French road commenced at the mouth of Mill Creek, where a warehouse stood, extended up that stream a short distance, and then struck off to the higher land, nearly following the line of Parade street, on its west side, through the city limits of Erie. A branch road led from the south gate of the fort, and connected with the main road in the hollow of Mill Creek. From the southern end of Parade street the latter ran across Mill Creek Township to the present Waterford plank road. The road that begins in Marvintown, opposite the old Seib stand, and terminates at the farm of Judge Souther, is almost identical with the French thoroughfare. Leaving the Waterford plank, the French road took across the hills into Summit Township, which it crossed entirely, entering Waterford Township on the Charles Skinner place, and terminating at the gate of Fort LeBœuf, about where Judson's Hotel stands. The route known as the French road in Summit is understood to be exactly on the line of its historical original. The road was laid out thirty feet wide, and was "corduroyed" throughout most of its length. It was easily traced when the first American settlers came in, was partially adopted by them, and portions of it, as above stated, are in use to this day.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Triangle.

IN the charter granted by King Charles II to William Penn, dated the 4th of March, 1681, the limits of Pennsylvania are described as "three degrees of latitude in breadth, and five degrees of longitude in length, the eastern boundary being the Delaware River, the northern the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude; on the south a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle (Delaware) northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

Distinctly as these lines are stated, the boundaries of the State were long a subject of earnest and sometimes bitter controversy. Fifty years before the grant to Penn, King James I granted to the Plymouth Company "all the land

lying in the same latitude with Connecticut and Massachusetts, as far west as the Pacific Ocean, not previously settled by other Christian powers." Under the construction placed upon this clause by Connecticut, more than one-third of Pennsylvania, including the whole northern part, belonged to that province. The dispute was finally settled by the action of Congress, which appointed Commissioners in 1782 to investigate the subject, who reported that "Connecticut has no right to the land in controversy," and that "the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all lands within the charter limits of Pennsylvania do of right belong to that State."

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY.

A contention of almost like character took place with Virginia in regard to the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The former claimed the entire territory embraced in Penn's charter west of a line drawn a little to the east of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. This controversy was settled in 1786, by agreeing that the western boundary of Pennsylvania should commence at a point on Mason and Dixon's line, five degrees west from the Delaware River, and extend from there directly northward to Lake Erie.

The land in the northern and northwestern parts of the State was purchased from the Six Nations by Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, who met in conference with the Indians at Fort Stanwix (now Rome), N. Y., and concluded a treaty in October, 1784. The action of the Six Nations was confirmed by a treaty made with the Delawares and Wyandots at Fort McIntosh in January, 1785. Neither of these purchases covered the territory known as "The Triangle."

THE NEW YORK LINE.

By mutual agreement between New York and Pennsylvania, Commissioners were appointed in 1785 to determine and establish the east and west boundary line between the two States, being the Forty-second degree of latitude. David Rittenhouse was the Commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Holland on that of New York. These gentlemen merely took measurements to locate the point in the Delaware River where the line should begin, when cold weather came on and compelled the work to cease. Rittenhouse and Holland were succeeded in 1787 by Andrew Ellicott on the part of Pennsylvania, and James Clinton and Simeon DeWitt on that of New York. They surveyed the entire line from the Delaware to Lake Erie, planting a stone every mile, with the distance from the river marked upon it, and marking mile trees in the same manner. The distance from the point of departure to where the north line of Pennsylvania terminated on the shore of Lake Erie in Springfield Township, this county, was found to be 259 miles and 88 perches. The report of the above Commissioners was confirmed by the Legislatures of both States, and has ever since been accepted as the true northern boundary of Pennsylvania.

THE TRIANGLE.

The charter of New York defined its western boundary as extending from the south shore of Lake Erie to the forty second degree of latitude, on a line drawn from the western extremity of Lake Ontario. In determining this line it became necessary to agree whether the "western extremity of Lake Ontario" included Burlington Bay, or was at the peninsula dividing the latter from the lake. Andrew Ellicott and Frederick Saxton, the surveyors sent out to establish the boundary, decided upon the peninsula as the proper point from which to draw the line, and the western boundary of New York was therefore fixed at twenty miles east of Presque Isle. This left a triangular tract, which

was not included in the charter of either State, and which was variously claimed by New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

During or some time after the Revolution, Gen. William Irvine was sent to the Northwest by the authorities of Pennsylvania, to examine into the quality of its lands and report upon the best manner of putting them into the market. While upon this tour he was struck with the fact that the State had no harbor upon the lake, and the great desirability of securing the one at Presque Isle. On his return to the East he interested a number of intelligent and progressive citizens in the project of purchasing the Triangle. After a protracted negotiation, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut released their claims to the United States Government, and the latter, in turn, conveyed the tract to Pennsylvania. The deed of cession by New York, was made on the 1st of March, 1781, and that of Massachusetts on the 19th of April, 1785. In the release by Connecticut she reserved 120 miles lying west of Pennsylvania's western boundary, within the present limits of Ohio, which became known as, and retains the title to this day of "The Western Reserve." The contract for the sale of the Triangle, made between the Representatives of the United States and Pennsylvania was ratified by Congress on the 4th of September, 1788. On the 18th of April, 1791, the Governor was authorized by the Legislature to complete the purchase. March 3, 1792, a patent was issued to the State, signed by George Washington as President, and Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State. The consideration was $151,640.25. Below is a copy of the bill of sale from the General Government to the commonwealth:

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purchase of the Lake Erie tract in account with the United States, DR.

July 19, 1792. To general account of sales of the Western lands, the property of the United States:

For the purchase or consideration money of the territory and tract of land on Lake Erie, of which tract a survey and return hath been made and lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States by Andrew Ellicott, pursuant to a resolution of Congress passed in August, 1789, by which return the said tract is found to contain 202,187 acres, at three-fourths of a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or in certificates of the debt of the United States, bearing interest, according to the terms proposed by William Bingham and James R. Reid, delegates in Congress, to the late Board of Treasury, on behalf of the said commonwealth, and accepted by the said board on behalf of the United States....$151,640 25

CR.

By one certificate of registered debt, No. 558, dated 28th February, 1792, with interest from 16th August, 1779.. 85,032 08

By ditto, on interest from 21st August, 1783..... 4,285 20

Principal amounting to.....$ 89,317 28

By interest arising thereon, calculated to 10th June, 1791, being the time Secretary of the Treasury informed he was ready to settle the account for said purchase..... 62,322 97

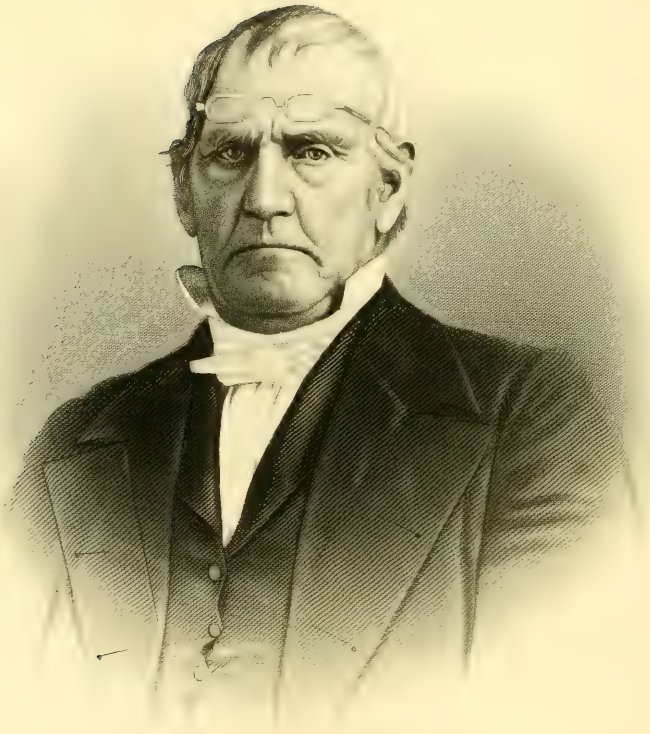
$151,640 25

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, 6th September, 1796.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

RELEASE OF THE INDIAN TITLE.

Pending the negotiations with the General Government, the State authorities proceeded to secure a release of the Triangle tract from the Six Nations, which was only effected after a protracted effort. The conference for this purpose with the chiefs and warriors of the several tribes was held on the 9th of January, 1789, and the deed from the Indians appears to have been signed sometime during the same month. The following is a copy of the document:



John Vincent

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, chiefs, warriors and others, representing the following named tribes of the Six Nations, to wit: The Ondawagas or Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas and Oneidas, for and in consideration of the sum of $2,000, to us in hand paid, by Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, and we for ourselves, our tribes, our and their heirs and successors, are therewith fully paid and satisfied, have granted, bargained, sold and assigned over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, quit claim and assign over unto the said State of Pennsylvania, all our right, title, claim and interest of, in and to all that tract of country situate, lying and being within the territory of the United States, bounded on the south by the north line or boundary of Pennsylvania; on the east by the western boundary of the State of New York, agreeably to an act of cession of the said State of New York and the State of Massachusetts to the United States; and on the north by the southern shore or margin of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle and all the bays and harbors along the shore or margin of the said Lake Erie from the west boundary of the said State of Pennsylvania to where the west line or boundary of the State of New York may cross or intersect the southern shore or margin of the said Lake Erie; to have and to hold, etc.

In testimony whereof, we, the said chiefs, have hereunto set our hands and seals this — day of January, in the year of our Lord 1789:

Senecas—Gyantwachia, or the Cornplanter; Gyashota, or the Big Cross; Kanassee, or the New Arrow; Achiont, or the Half Town; Anachkont, or the Wasp; Chishekoa, or the Wood Bug; Sessewa, or Big Bale of a Kettle; Sciawhowa, or the Council Keeper; Tewanias, or the Broken Twig; Souachshowa, or the Full Moon; Cachunevasse, or Twenty Canoes

Tuscarora Chief—Hichonquash, or Tearing Asunder.

Senecas—Cageahgea, or Dogs about the Fire; Sawedowa, or the Blast; Kiondashowa, or Swimming Fish.

Onondaga Chief—Oncheye, or the Dancing Feather.

Cayuga Chiefs—Soahaes, or Falling Mountain; Otachsaka, or Broken Tomahawk.

Oneida Chief—Tekchiefs, or the Long Tree.

Seneca Chief—Onesechter, or the Leaded Man.

Munsey Chiefs—Kiatulahoh, or the Snake; Aqueia, or Bandy Legs.

Senecas—Kiandock-Gowa, or Big Tree; Owenewah, or Throw into the Water.

N. B.—The two Munseys signed as being residents of the land, but not owners.

R. BUTLER.

In the presence of A. St. Clair, Joseph Harmar and others.

Twelve hundred dollars were also paid by the United States Government for the extinguishment of the Indian titles.

The cession of the Triangle gave great offense to a portion of the Indians, who claimed that they had not been fairly represented in the council. There was a good deal of talk among them of resisting its occupancy by the State, and at one time matters looked really serious, but by wise efforts what might have been a long and murderous border war was avoided. On the 3d of February, 1791, Cornplanter, Half Town, and Big Tree executed a second instrument, in which, after reciting the dissatisfaction that existed among the Seneca nation, they acknowledged the receipt of $800 as full satisfaction of all claims and demands by their nation against the commonwealth, and "fully, clearly, and finally remised and forever quit-claimed" their interest in the Triangle to Gov. McKean, "from the beginning of the world to the date of these presents." It was several years after the signing of this deed, however, before the Indians became sufficiently quieted to enable settlements to be made with safety, as will be more fully related in another part of these annals.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

The territory above purchased extends some forty miles in a straight line along the lake, and is about eighteen miles in breadth along the New York boundary, tapering from there to a point in Springfield Township, between four and five miles east of the Ohio line. It embraces 202,187 acres, and the United

States received pay for it at the rate of three-fourths of a dollar per acre. The townships embraced in the Triangle are North East, Greenfield, Venango, Harbor Creek, Greene, Summit, Mill Creek, a small portion of Springfield, about two-fifths of Girard and McKean, and four-fifths of Fairview. The terminus of the Triangle on the shore of Lake Erie was marked by a stone on the Joseph Hewitt farm in Springfield, which has disappeared.

The old State line forms the southern boundary of Venango, Greene and Summit Townships, and the northern of Waterford and Amity. It passes through the boroughs of Girard and Middleboro nearly in the center. The portion of the county within the original limits of the State is some forty-five miles long from east to west, by ten miles in width from north to south, being about two-thirds of the whole. The townships wholly in it are Wayne, Concord, Amity, Union, Waterford, Le Bœuf, Washington, Franklin, Elk Creek and Conneaut.

A corps of engineers have recently been at work renewing the monuments marking the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, many of which had been destroyed or lost sight of. In the execution of their task they make use of blocks of Quincy granite, about four feet long and six inches square at the top. The stones "are dressed one foot down, that distance being left above ground. Heavy creases are cut at right angles across each. The letters 'Pa.,' and 'N. Y.,' about two inches long, face Pennsylvania and New York respectively. At highways, street and railway crossings, the tops of the stones are one foot by six inches in size, and in other particulars like the rest. Those of the ordinary size are set just one mile apart."

CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES.

In explanation of the "certificate" mentioned in the bill of sale, it should be stated that in the contract for the purchase of the Triangle, it was stipulated that the Commonwealth might make payment "in gold or silver or in public securities of the United States, bearing interest." When the time came for closing the transaction, the State, with Quaker shrewdness, offered one of the funded bonds of the General Government, commonly known as "Continental certificates," which were then in decidedly bad credit, and demanded that interest should be allowed, according to the terms of its face. This was rather a surprise to the Federal authorities, and a long correspondence ensued, in which the Commonwealth seems to have had the better of the argument. After considerable delay, her legal right to pay in the manner proposed was conceded, and she turned over the bond and received credit for the accumulated interest, as is shown in the bill of sale above printed. It is apparent that the State drove a very sharp bargain, but whether the transaction was much to her honor, may admit of some debate.



CHAPTER IX.

The American Occupation.

THE first step in the actual settlement of Erie County by white people was taken in 1785, when David Watts and William Miles were sent under the auspices of the State to survey the Tenth Donation District, embracing portions of Waterford, Wayne and Amity Townships. On the completion of their labors, they returned to the East, and gave such a flattering account of the country that much interest in it was excited among the adventurous people of that region. March 24, 1789, it was resolved by the General Assembly that not exceeding 3,000 acres should be surveyed at Presque Isle, LeBœuf, and two other places for the use of the commonwealth. In 1790, Gov. Mifflin, by authority of the Legislature, appointed Timothy Matlack, Samuel McClay and John Adlum to examine the western streams of the State for the purpose of ascertaining whether "any nearer and more feasible communication could be had between the Allegheny River and Lake Erie." They examined French and LeBœuf Creeks up to Waterford, traversed the portage to Presque Isle, and on going back made a report which resulted in £100 being appropriated for the improvement of the streams named. This was followed by the settlement law of the 3d of April, 1792, which provided for the survey of all the lands north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers and Conewango Creek, and their sale upon terms that will be stated in another chapter.

The Pennsylvania Population Company, formed at Philadelphia March 8, 1792, purchased a large tract of land in the Triangle with the object of selling it at a profit, and inducing settlement. On the 8th of April, of the same year, the Legislature passed and Gov. Mifflin approved a bill for laying out a town at Presque Isle, which was a part of the general plan for the occupation of the Northwest. This act was as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Governor be and is hereby empowered to cause to be surveyed the tract reserved at or near Presque Isle by the act entitled, "An act for the sale of the vacant lands within this commonwealth," passed the 3d day of April, 1792; and at the most eligible place within the said tract he shall cause to be laid out and surveyed sixteen hundred acres of land in town lots of not more than one-third of an acre each; and also three thousand four hundred acres adjoining the same, in outlots, not less than five acres nor more than ten acres each. *Provided always*, That the Governor shall reserve out of the lots of the said town so much land as he shall deem necessary for public uses; also, so much land within or out of the said town as may, in his opinion, be wanted by the United States for the purpose of erecting forts, magazines, arsenals and dock-yards.

SEC. 2. That the first two hundred persons that shall actually inhabit and reside, on or before the 1st day of January next, within the said town, shall each and every of them be entitled to one unappropriated town lot, to be ascertained by lottery, for which they shall respectively receive a deed, clear of all charges; *Provided*, That such persons respectively, or their respective representatives, or assignees, shall inhabit and reside in the said town for the term of three years, and also, within the said town build or cause to be built, a house at least sixteen feet square, and containing at least one brick or stone chimney, on the town lots to be granted in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Governor is hereby authorized to sell two hundred of the town lots exclusively of those granted by the next preceding section, and the whole of the other outlots, in such manner as he shall think most to the advantage of the State, and make conveyance of the same; excepting, always, such as shall be made upon this condition; that the respective purchasers shall and do, within the term of three years, erect and build one house, at least sixteen feet square, and containing at least one brick or stone chimney, on each and every town lot by them purchased; and no deed of conveyance shall be granted

by the Governor to any purchaser, nor, after the expiration of the said term of three years, shall the said sale be deemed or construed to vest any title, claim or demand in any purchaser, unless satisfactory proof be first given that a house has been erected or built on the town lots sold as aforesaid; that the streets, lanes and alleys of the said town shall be common highways forever; and that, previous to the sale or sales of the said town lots and outlots, notice shall be given of the same in at least three of the newspapers of the State at least ten weeks previous to such sale or sales.

PROTECTING THE FRONTIER.

On the 25th of February, 1794, another act was passed which authorized the Governor "to detach from the several companies of artillery and infantry raised by the State" for the security of the port of Philadelphia and the defense of the Western frontier, "as many men as can be conveniently spared from the specific objects of protection and defense for which the companies were particularly destined, and to station the detachment so made at such place or places at or near Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, as shall in his judgment be best calculated to carry into effect the act" just quoted. This measure was called forth by the menaces of the Indians, who had learned of the proposed settlement at Presque Isle, and knowing that it would cause a break in their communications between the East and West, were determined to prevent it if possible. In accordance with its provisions, Gov. Mifflin, on the 1st of March, 1794, issued a circular to the Brigade Inspectors of Washington, Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, requiring them to raise men to serve eight months, unless sooner discharged, with a stipulation that, if necessary, they should continue in service till the next meeting of the Legislature. Each man who took his own rifle was to be allowed $2 for its use, and to have a reasonable equivalent if it was lost or destroyed in the public service. Four companies were to be organized within the district stated, of whom one Captain, one Lieutenant, two Ensigns, six Corporals and six Sergeants and ninety-five privates were to be detached for the Presque Isle expedition. The command was given to Capt. Ebenezer Denny, of Allegheny County, who is presumed to have seen service in border warfare.

Gen. William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott had been appointed Commissioners some time before to lay out a road from Reading to Presque Isle. On the same day the above-mentioned circular was issued they were notified that Albert Gallatin had been associated in their appointment, and that they three were to lay out the town contemplated by the act of 1793. The Governor's instructions desired them to "promote peace, order and friendship with the peaceable Indians or British garrison, should any intercourse * * be produced by accident or necessity." Capt. Denny was required "to comply with every lawful request of the Commissioners," and was further reminded that the objects of his appointment were "strictly those of protection and defense."

OCCUPANCY OF FORT LE BŒUF.

Boats and canoes left Pittsburgh on the 16th of April, by way of the Allegheny River, the stores and provisions having been sent in advance. By the 25th of April, three officers and seventy-seven men had reached Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek. On the same date, a report reached headquarters at Pittsburgh that the Indians, incited by British agents, were "meditating an opposition to the designs of the Government respecting Presque Isle," and a week later Denny wrote to the Governor his apprehensions that "a council holding at the mouth of Buffalo Creek between the chiefs of the Six Nations and the British may terminate unfavorably to our establishment." On the 1st of May, a Munsee Indian was killed at Franklin in a drunken row by a white

man named Robertson. This added greatly to the feeling among the aborigines. The affair was settled by the party at Franklin raising a purse of $100 and paying it to the relatives of the dead man, in satisfaction of their wrong, according to an old custom among the Indians.

The troops took possession of "the forks of French Creek, about two miles below the old post of LeBœuf," on or near the 11th of May, where they built a small block-house, pending the cutting out of the logs which obstructed the navigation of the stream. From this point, Gen. John Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, who accompanied the expedition, wrote on the day of their arrival that "the British are determined to oppose the progress of the State troops from LeBœuf to Presque Isle by sending a number of Indians and English to cut them off." In a few days more the detachment reached LeBœuf, where they immediately erected two small picketed block-houses, which, Wilkins reported, "will make them sufficiently strong until the re-enforcement arrives under Capt. Denny." The latter event did not occur until the 24th of June. A draft of 1,000 militia from the brigades of Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny and Fayette Counties was ordered by the Governor in the latter part of May, to co-operate with Denny's detachment under command of Gen. Wilkins. On the day the order was issued, the Governor wrote to Wilkins warning him of "the critical state of our Presque Isle settlements," which, he added, "calls for an exercise of judgment, prudence and spirit."

INTERFERENCE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

While the events here mentioned were in progress, a letter reached Gen. Knox, Secretary of War under President Washington, from Gen. Israel Chapin, the United States Commissioner to the Six Nations, to the effect that the British "feel very much alarmed at the garrisoning of Presque Isle. * * If the garrison destined for that place," wrote Chapin, "is not very strong, it is doubtful whether it will not be attacked." On the 9th of May, Gen. Knox wrote to Wilkins and Denny, cautioning them to "proceed with the utmost vigilance and precaution." The next day, he addressed a communication to Gen. Mifflin, stating that "affairs are critically circumstanced between the United States and the Six Nations," and giving it as the opinion of the President, "on mature reflection, that it is advisable to suspend for the present the establishment of Presque Isle." On the very day this epistle was received, the Governor notified the Brigade Inspectors of the four western counties that he had been induced to suspend the execution of the act for laying out a town at Presque Isle. He therefore rescinded all orders for drafting men, directed the Commissioners, who had not yet left Pittsburgh, to postpone further proceedings, and commanded Denny's detachment to remain at LeBœuf, "unless it should be found necessary to retire from the station in order to prevent an actual contest with the friendly Indians." The Commissioners were asked to remain "in such a situation as will enable them on short notice to resume the execution of their mission."

WAS THE DANGER REAL?

The correspondence that has been preserved on the subject indicates that the fears of an Indian war were well founded and quite universal among those who had the best means of information. Gen. Wilkins wrote from LeBœuf: "The Indians contrive to make opposition to the establishment at Presque Isle. The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and an Indian agent were visiting all the Indian towns westward, exciting the Indians to oppose the Americans and assuring them of support from the King. * * * Advices from the Gene-

see country state that every industry is being made by the British to put the Indians on us." The chief men of the Six Nations, he concluded, held a council at Buffalo Creek about the middle of May. In a letter of June 5, from David Reweck to Gov. Mifflin, he says of Presque Isle: "I have not doubted but that the British wish seriously to possess it. * * * It is pretty certainly known that for a considerable time past no vessel (British) has gone up or down the lake without instructions to put in at Presque Isle and see whether we were there or no." About the same time, John Polhemus, commanding at Fort Franklin, reported: "From the best information that I have received this day, I have reason to believe the Indians will attempt to make themselves masters of this post." A week later, he forwarded the tidings that three men on their way to Pittsburgh from Franklin were attacked by the savages, two of whom were killed. D. Ransom, a trader with the Indians, deposed on the 11th of June that he "had been told by the Broken Twig that the British and Indians were to land at Presque Isle and form a junction with Cornplanter on French Creek and were then to clear it by killing all the white people and taking all the posts on it."

It is but fair to the Senecas and their chief to state that in a letter from Capt. Denny, dated at Franklin on the 10th of June, he says: "The Cornplanter has gone to another council at Buffalo. * * * He is extremely concerned at the account given of their going to take up the hatchet; says they are bad men that report it; that it's a lie."

In a communication of the 12th of June from Gen. Chapin to the War Department, he declares: "I am afraid of the consequences of the attempt to settle Presque Isle at present. The Indians do not acknowledge the validity of the Cornplanter's sale to Pennsylvania."

We have gathered the testimony on this point at more length than may seem necessary, because of its relation to other events that will be detailed in a subsequent chapter.

A LENGTHY DISCUSSION.

The people of the western counties were highly indignant at the suspension of the proceedings for settlement, and, without knowing the reason that prompted Gov. Mifflin, hotly condemned what they called his timidity. The Governor, however, soon righted himself by spreading the intelligence abroad that he had acted in pursuance of a special request from President Washington. He was of the belief, in common with most of the citizens of the State, that there was more bluster than sincerity in the threats of the Indians, and that the best way was to go right on, and, if necessary, whip them into acquiescence. Gen. Irvine wrote from Pittsburgh: "People here are astonished at the course of the General Government. I could have taken 500—some mounted, some riflemen, of such as would have effectually awed the savages and British." A long correspondence took place between Mifflin and the Federal authorities, in which the Governor argued earnestly in favor of the right of the State to protect its own territory and endeavored to convince the Cabinet of the folly of suspending the operations.

AN IMPORTANT COUNCIL.

The council referred to by Denny was held at the mouth of Buffalo Creek on the 18th of June. It was attended by Gen. Chapin, as representative of the United States, who found the Indians "much agitated with regard to the movements made by the State of Pennsylvania." He left Buffalo on the 19th, in company with sixteen chiefs and warriors and a British Indian agent, who

acted as interpreter, for Presque Isle, which they reached on the 24th. Finding no person there, they proceeded to LeBœuf that evening, where they met Capt. Denny and Mr. Ellicott, one of the State Commissioners, who had recently come up from Pittsburgh. In the consultation which ensued, the Indians objected to the establishment of garrisons in this quarter in the professed belief that it would involve them in a war with the Western Indians. They also claimed that the lands were not legally purchased from them by Pennsylvania. Ellicott and Denny replied that the purchase was as openly and fairly made as any that had ever taken place. The Indians returned to Buffalo, where another council was held on the 4th of July, at which it was determined to maintain their rights by force. In a communication of July 17, from the Secretary of War to the Governor, he reported that Chapin had sent word that, had he not proceeded to LeBœuf and the surveyors not suspended operations, blood would certainly have been shed.

FORT LE BŒUF AND ITS GARRISON.

Denny begged of Gen. Gibson on the 27th of June for "a few militia," on the ground that a number of his men at Le Bœuf were ill with the flux and others had to be detached. To the Governor he reported on the 4th of July: "Have been busy erecting a stockade post. Moved the detachment in yesterday. Am now beyond the power of any body of hostile Indians. None have been around since the party on the 24th. Hear firing almost daily, but whether friends or foes is uncertain." Ellicott wrote on the 1st of August: "The Indians consider themselves as our enemies and that we are theirs. From this consideration they never come near the garrison except as spies and then escape as soon as discovered." Denny notified the Governor on the same date that they had four block-houses at LeBœuf, on two of which a six-pounder was mounted, the others not being calculated for cannon. Over each gate was a swivel. The officers occupied their tents in the absence of more agreeable quarters. The situation he regarded as excellent, except that there was a hollow way parallel with the rear of the works and within gunshot that would "cover any number of Indians." This was examined every morning before the gates were thrown open. A few days previous, two or three Indians were seen "reviewing the plan," who seemed disappointed when a white flag was hoisted. The troops at the post numbered one hundred and ten, inclusive of officers. Ellicott regarded the garrison as being "in excellent order," and that it could, "if supplied with provisions, safely bid defiance to all the Indians between the Genesee and Mississippi Rivers."

On the 10th of September, a man named Dickson was fired at by a party of Indians and wounded in two places, while working in a field within a hundred and fifty yards of the settlement at Cussewago, below LeBœuf. The news of the atrocious act spread like wildfire, and excited a universal desire among the whites for retaliation.

Denny complained to the Governor, on the 1st of October, that "the men are very naked; few of them have anything but their summer dress, and that in rags, and the most of them are barefooted." Again, on the 1st of November, he sent word: "For want of clothing, particularly shoes, there are numbers of the men who are almost useless. * * The fellows who are barefooted suffer with the snow." A letter from Wilkins, of the 10th of October, gave more favorable accounts from LeBœuf and Franklin. The British influence over the Six Nations, he stated, had been greatly affected by the defeat which the Western Indians sustained from Gen. Wayne's army in August. A number of Six Nation Indians were in the battle at Maumee, and on getting back to their

homes told the most terrifying stories of Wayne's skill and bravery. Mr. Ellicott set out for the older sections of the State on the 23d of October, and was in Philadelphia on the 30th of December. An order was issued by the Governor to Gen. Wilkins on the 26th of October to raise one hundred and thirty men for six months, after the expiration of the service of the detachment at LeBœuf, for the maintenance of that post and the completion of the Presque Isle enterprise. Each private was to receive 50 shillings a month, besides the customary rations. The old detachment was relieved by the new recruits in the closing part of December.

A TREATY OF PEACE.

By the efforts of Timothy Pickering, representing the United States, a treaty of peace was concluded with the Six Nations at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 11th of November, in which they unreservedly acknowledged the title of Pennsylvania to the Triangle, and for themselves and their successors released all claims upon the lands within its limits. This happy conclusion was much hastened by the terror of Anthony Wayne's name and victories. As soon as tidings of the treaty reached Washington, word was sent by the President to Gov. Mifflin that the temporary obstacles to the establishment were removed. It being too late in the season when the good news arrived at Le Bœuf to do any effective work at Presque Isle, the detachment remained at the former post until early spring. The force there on the 27th of March, 1795, consisted of ninety-nine in all.

While Ellicott was at Le Bœuf, in the summer of 1794, he laid out the town of Waterford, the plan of which was afterward sanctioned by the Legislature. An act for laying out towns at Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Venango and Conewango (Erie, Waterford, Franklin and Warren) passed that body in April, 1795, being the second in regard to the first-named place. This law also repealed the one of April 8, 1793, quoted in the beginning of this chapter.

Maj. Craig, of the United States Army, stationed at Pittsburgh, reported to the Secretary of War on the 24th of May, 1795, that "the State troops at Le Bœuf are nearly all disbanded. Capt. Buchanan," he says, "who commanded at that post (Denny having left), arrived here yesterday with the greater part of the men under his command, who are all discharged." In Buchanan's communication to the Governor, of June 19, he states, however, that Lieut. Mehaffey, with twenty-six men, marched from Pittsburgh with Commissioners Irvine and Ellicott toward Le Bœuf. He, Buchanan, expected to start that day with the balance of the escort. This would imply that a new set of men had been enlisted for the purpose. In Denny's report of his operations, he thus describes the location at Presque Isle: "A mile and a half in some directions from the old French fort the land appears to have been under cultivation, or at least cleared, but is now grown up thick with young chestnut and linn. The fort has been a regular pentagon, but the work was very light. The parapet don't exceed five feet, and the ditch not more. The walls of the magazine, of stone, are standing, and may be repaired. The well may also be easily made fit for use." He mentions that "among the stores sent up by the State" was "a complete set of irons for a saw mill."

BEGINNING OF THE TOWN OF ERIE.

Some two hundred men from Wayne's army landed at Presque Isle early in the spring of 1795, under command of Capt. Russell Bissell. They set to work at once, cutting timber for block-houses, of which two were erected on the bluff



Joseph Story

overlooking the entrance to the harbor, just east of the mouth of Mill Creek.* They also cleared a good deal of land to raise corn for the use of the garrison. In June, Ellicott and Irvine, Commissioners, arrived, accompanied by a corps of surveyers, and escorted by State troops under command of Capt. John Grubb, to lay out the town of Erie as required by the act of Assembly. How long they remained it is impossible to ascertain. The troops under Bissell built a saw mill the next season at the mouth of Mill Creek, which was the first in Erie County, and gave name to the stream. The command would seem to have been kept up until about 1806, being successively in charge, after Bissell, who continued until 1799, of Capts. Hamtramck, Lyman and McCall, and Gen. Callender Irvine, a son of Commissioner Irvine.

THE LAST INDIAN MURDER.

A bloody incident occurred on the 22d of May, 1795, which was afterward the cause of much discussion and litigation, on account of which we will give the cotemporary statements in regard to it found in the Pennsylvania Archives. Denny wrote to the Governor from Pittsburgh on the 29th of May: "Four men were attacked on Saturday last by a party of Indians lying in wait on the road two miles from Presque Isle. One was found scalped; the fate of the other three is not known." A letter from the Secretary of War to Gov. Mifflin, dated the 5th of June, referring to the occurrence, says: "It is not improbable that the attack was in retaliation, because a family of friendly Indians on the Allegheny, returning from their winter hunt, had been fired upon in May by a party of white men, and two of the Indians badly wounded." The man who was killed was named Ralph Rutledge, and one of the other three was his son, who was found scalped but living, and was carried to the fort at Waterford for medical treatment, where he died shortly after. These were the first known deaths in the county. The body of the elder Rutledge was found near the site of the Union depot in Erie, and was buried on the spot where he died.

CHAPTER X.

Anthony Wayne.

NO work upon Erie County would be complete without a sketch of the career of Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose last sickness, death and burial are inseparably associated with its history. He was born in the township of Eastown, Chester County, Penn., on the 1st of January, 1745, being the son of Isaac Wayne, who served several terms as a member of the Provincial Legislature and took part in one or more Indian expeditions. After receiving a good education, Anthony embraced the profession of a surveyor, at which he was engaged for a brief period in his native county. In 1765–66, he visited Nova Scotia as the agent of a Philadelphia land association, and on returning home was elected to several county offices. He formed an early friendship with Dr. Franklin, and, like him, was one of the first to espouse the cause of American independence. A member of the Assembly in 1774, and of the Provincial Convention in the same year, to consider the troubles with Great Brit-

* The troops merely erected quarters that year; the warehouse and stockades were not completed until the next year, after the saw mill was placed in operation. The supplies for the command were brought by vessel from Detroit.

ain, he became one of the Committee of Safety in 1775. Believing war to be inevitable, he resigned his civil office in September, and, after some time spent in military study and practice, raised a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel. His first service was with Gen. Sullivan in the spring of 1776, and he bore a brilliant part in the battle of Three Rivers, Canada. When the expedition returned, he was placed in charge of the posts of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence. In February, 1777, he was commissioned a Brigadier General, and served with Washington in the New Jersey and Delaware Valley campaign. On the 20th of September, 1777, while stationed at Paoli, near his Chester County home, with a detachment of 1,500 men, his position was betrayed by some tories to the enemy, who fell upon him during the night and killed and wounded one-tenth of his command. By Wayne's coolness and bravery, his little army was rallied, and retreated to a place of safety. This was the affair generally known as the

"MASSACRE OF PAOLI."

"A court-martial convened by Gen. Washington, at Wayne's urgent request, decided, after minute investigation, that he did everything that could be expected from an active, brave and gallant officer under the orders which he then had." He led the attack of the American right wing at Germantown, and received the special applause of Washington for his conduct at Monmouth. His surprise and capture of Stony Point, one of the strongest British positions on the Hudson, was among the most gallant events of the war, and elicited resolutions of thanks from Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania. After other valuable services in the North, Wayne was transferred to the South, where he co-operated with marked skill in the operations which led to the surrender of Cornwallis. His last sphere of duty during the Revolution was in Georgia, from which he succeeded in driving the enemy. He was distinguished in all councils of war for supporting the most energetic measures, from which, and from his wonderful dash and courage, he won the popular appellation of "Mad Anthony." At the close of the war, he retired to his farm in Chester County. He was called in 1789 to serve in the Pennsylvania convention, and in that body advocated the adoption of the United States Constitution with all of his old-time earnestness and patriotism.

HIS WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

In the year 1792, Wayne was commissioned a Major General, and assigned to the Northwestern frontier, for the purpose of forcing the Indians into subjection. After various minor engagements, he gained a signal victory over the savages on the Maumee, in August, 1794. His skill, promptness and bravery made a strong impression among the hostile tribes, and they hastened to sue for forgiveness. He was then appointed sole Commissioner to deal with them on the part of the United States, and effected a treaty of peace at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, which paved the way for the settlement of Northwestern Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio.

SICKNESS AND DEATH.

Gen. Wayne's mission being fulfilled, in the fall of 1796 he embarked in a small vessel at Detroit for Presque Isle, now Erie, on his way homeward. During the passage down the lake, he was attacked with the gout, which had afflicted him for some years, and been much aggravated by his exposure in the Western wilds. The vessel being without suitable remedies, he could obtain no relief, and on landing at Presque Isle was in a dangerous condition. By his

own request, he was taken to one of the block houses on the Garrison tract, the attic of which had been fitted up as a sleeping apartment. Dr. J. C. Wallace, who had served with him as a surgeon during his Indian campaign, and who was familiar with his disease, was then stationed at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh. The General sent a messenger for the doctor, and the latter started instantly for Erie, but on reaching Franklin was astonished to learn the news of his death, which occurred on the 15th of December, 1796. During his illness every attention was paid to the distinguished invalid that circumstances would permit. Two days after his death the body was buried, as he had directed, in a plain coffin, with his uniform and boots on, at the foot of the flagstaff of the block-house. Among those who helped to lay out and inter the remains was Capt. Daniel Dobbins, long one of the best known citizens of Erie. The top of the coffin was marked with the initials of his name, "A. W.," his age and the year of his decease in round-headed brass tacks, driven into the wood.

HIS APPEARANCE AND BEARING.

An account of Gen. Wayne at the age of thirty two describes him as "about middle size, with a firm, manly countenance, commanding port and eagle eye. His looks corresponded well with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent and daring. In his intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms the gallant and chivalrous spirit which glowed in his own. * * * His dress was scrupulously neat and elegant, his movements were quick, his manners easy and graceful."

DISINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS.

In the fall of 1808, Gen. Wayne's daughter, Mrs. Altee, was taken seriously ill. While upon her sick bed, she was seized with a strong desire to have her father's remains moved to the family burying ground. Realizing that it was her last sickness and anxious to console her dying moments, Col. Isaac Wayne, the General's son, consented to come on to Erie for the purpose of complying with her wishes. The journey was made in the spring of 1809, through what was then a wilderness for much of the distance, with a horse and sulky. On arriving in Erie, Col. Wayne put up at Buehler's Hotel, and sent for Dr. Wallace, the same one who had been called to minister to the General. The Doctor agreed to attend to the disinterment and preparation of the remains, and Col. Wayne gave him entire charge of the operation, declining to witness it on the ground that he preferred to remember his father as he knew him when living. Thirteen years having elapsed, it was supposed that the corpse would be decomposed, but, on opening the grave, all present were amazed to find the body petrified with the exception of one foot and leg, which were partially gone. The boot on the unsound leg had decayed and most of the clothing was missing, Dr. Wallace separated the body into convenient parts and placed them in a kettle of boiling water until the flesh could be removed from the bones. He then carefully scraped the bones, packed them in a small box and returned the flesh, with the implements used in the operation, to the coffin, which had been left undisturbed, and it was again covered over with earth. The box was secured to Col. Wayne's sulky and carried to Eastern Pennsylvania, where the contents were deposited in a second grave among those of the General's deceased relatives. In the labor of dissection, which took place on the garrison grounds, Dr. Wallace was assisted by Robert Murray, Robert Irwin, Richard Clement and perhaps others. Gen. Wayne's sound boot was given to James Duncan, who found that it fitted him, had a mate made for it and wore the pair until they could no longer be used.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

At the time of the disinterment, Capt. Dobbins and family were living on the Garrison grounds in a large building erected for the use of the commanding officer. Mrs. Dobbins was allowed to look at the body, with some of her lady acquaintances, and obtained a lock of the dead hero's hair. She had a vivid recollection of the incident when nearly in her one hundredth year. The body, she said, was not hard like stone, but was more of the consistency of soft chalk. The hairs of the head pulled out readily, and the general appearance of the corpse was much like that of a plaster of Paris cast.

In explanation of Dr. Wallace's course, it is argued that he acted in accordance with what the circumstances of the case seemed to require. It was necessary that the remains should be placed in as small a space as possible, to accommodate the means of conveyance. Col. Wayne is reported to have said, in regard to the affair: "I always regretted it; had I known the state the remains were in before separated I think I should certainly have had them again deposited there and let them rest, and had a monument erected to his memory."

William H. Holstein, a grandson of Gen. Wayne, in a letter printed in the Erie *Observer* of February 13, 1880, states that "Col. Wayne was not aware of the condition of his father's remains until all was completed or he would not have consented to the removal."

A SECOND DISINTERMENT.

Some years ago, Dr. Germer, of Erie, who has a profound veneration for Wayne's memory, read a sketch of the burial and removal, and was prompted to look up the place of the grave. He first ascertained the site of the block-house, which had long before disappeared with the other structures, and digging down at the probable foot of the flagstaff readily found the grave and coffin. The lid of the coffin, with the initials, etc., before described, upon it, was fairly preserved, but the balance had mostly rotted away. Largely through the efforts of Dr. Germer and Capt. Welsh, an appropriation was obtained from the Legislature, with which a substantial log block-house in imitation of the original was built to mark the site, and the grounds were surrounded by a railing with cannon at each of the four corners. The grave has been neatly and substantially built up with stone, and the coffin lid, with other relics of the early days, is carefully sheltered within the block-house—the whole forming as appropriate a monument to the hero as could well be devised.

HIS EASTERN TOMB.

The Wayne family burial ground, where the bones of the gallant General repose, is in the cemetery attached to St. David's Episcopal Church, at Radnor, Delaware County, not far from the Chester County line, less than an hour's walk from Wayne Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and fourteen miles west from Philadelphia. Not far distant is Paoli, the scene of the massacre which was so brilliantly avenged at Stony Point. The Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati erected a monument over the grave on the 4th of July, 1809, which is still in position. In close proximity are the last resting places of Gen. Wayne's wife, son and daughter, and of numerous relations. The house where Wayne was born, near Paoli, is still standing, or was in 1876, and his descendants, who occupy it, have collected and preserved many articles of interest as having been associated with his long and illustrious career.

CHAPTER XI.

Land Matters.

ON the 3d of April, 1792, one month after the cession of the Triangle, the General Assembly passed an act for the encouragement of emigration to the newly acquired territory. This measure, generally known as the "actual settlement law," was in substance as follows:

The lands north and west of the Rivers Ohio, Allegheny and Conewango are to be sold to any person who will cultivate, improve and settle the same, or cause them to be improved and settled, at £7 10 shillings for every hundred acres, with an allowance of six per cent for roads, etc.

On application to the Secretary of the Land Office, giving a description of the lands applied for, a warrant is to be issued to the applicant for any quantity not exceeding 400 acres.

The lands are to be divided into proper districts and one Deputy Surveyor is to be appointed for each district.

No title shall vest in the lands unless the grantee has, prior to the issuance of his warrant, made or caused to be made, or shall, within two years next after the same, make or cause to be made an actual settlement thereon, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every hundred in one survey, and erected a house, and resided or caused a family to reside on the same for the five years immediately following; and in default thereof new warrants shall be issued to actual settlers; *provided, that if any such actual settler or grantee "shall, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, be prevented from making such settlement, or be driven therefrom, and shall persist in his endeavors to make such actual settlement, then, in either case, he and his heirs shall be entitled to have and to hold such lands in the same manner as if the actual settlement had been made.*"

The lands actually settled and improved are to remain chargeable with the purchase money and interest, and if the grantee shall neglect to apply for a warrant for ten years after the passage of this act, unless hindered by death or the enemies of the United States, the lands may be granted to others by warrants reciting the defaults. The lands settled under this legislation are to be free from taxation for ten years.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

Soon after the "actual settlement law" was enacted, the Pennsylvania Population Company was formed at Philadelphia, the avowed purpose of which was to settle the lands of the Triangle. John Nicholson, the famous land speculator, was elected President, and Messrs. Cazenove, Irvine, Mead, Leet, Hoge and Stewart, managers. The stock of the corporation consisted of 2,500 shares, each of which represented or was intended to represent 200 acres. The title to the lands purchased was to be vested in trustees, to be held in common, and the proceeds were to be divided, pro rata, among the stockholders. Previous to the organization of the company, Mr. Nicholson had applied for 390 warrants in the Triangle, and 250 on the waters of Beaver River, to be located in his own name. These he transferred to the corporation, which

paid for them and perfected the title. The company also took up about 500 additional warrants in Erie and Crawford Counties. The lands located by the Population Company embraced the whole Triangle except the Erie and Garrison State Reserves and Irvine's Reservation. The corporation was dissolved in 1811, after the last war with Great Britain, and the remaining lands and unsettled contracts for the sale of lands passed into the hands of the individual members.

A GREAT LAND SPECULATOR.

"John Nicholson," says the author of the Historical Annals of Pennsylvania, "was Comptroller of the State from 1782 to 1794, during which time $27,000,000 of public money passed through his hands under circumstances of peculiar complication and difficulty, arising from the then state of paper money and the Government credit. He became the object of political persecution, and resigned his office. His private transactions were very extensive. At this period he was the owner of about 3,700,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, besides large possessions, real and personal, elsewhere. To meet his various pecuniary engagements for these lands, he formed joint-stock companies, to which he conveyed a large portion of them. His affairs became embarrassed; he was committed to prison, and died in confinement and insane during the year 1800. So early as the 17th and 18th of March, 1797, deeds had been made to the Pennsylvania Land Company, and individual creditors had obtained judgments against him. The commonwealth had an immense claim against him for unsettled land warrants, stock accounts, and other items, in liquidation of which the vast amount of lands held in his name, throughout thirty-nine counties, reverted to the commonwealth, and were taken or purchased by others. Conflicting claims, besides that of the State, were previously existing, and tended greatly to complicate the title of these lands. The matter was several times closed and as often re-opened by legislative enactments, special writs and new lawsuits, and, later, a sweeping claim was made by the individual heirs of Nicholson to an immense amount of land throughout the State—attempting to unsettle claims supposed to have been quieted many years since." A fuller account of a part of the agitation here referred to will be found in another place.

PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

The Population Company, on the 8th of March, 1793, issued instructions to their agents, offering the following inducements to settlers in Erie County:

A gift of 150 acres each to the first twenty families that shall settle on French Creek.

A similar gift to the first twenty families that shall settle in the Lake Erie territory.

A gift of 100 acres each to the next fifty families (after the first twenty) who shall settle on French Creek.

A similar gift to the next fifty families (after the first ten) who shall settle in the Lake Erie territory.

The settlers were privileged to locate on any lands of the company they chose, and if they cleared at least ten acres, and erected a comfortable house thereon, in which they resided, were to have a deed after two years. In case they were driven off by the Indians, no part of the two years was to run against them, and no title was to vest in any person or his heirs who abandoned the lands before receiving his deed.

Thirty thousand acres were offered for sale to actual settlers, in tracts not

exceeding 300 acres, at $1 per acre, payable at the option of the purchaser, in three years, with interest the last two years. The surveys were to be made under the direction of the company, at the expense of the grantee or purchaser.

HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

The Holland Land Company was an organization of twelve wealthy gentlemen living in Holland, who advanced several millions of dollars to the Gov. ernment during the Revolution, through the influence of Robert Morris. This debt was liquidated after the establishment of independence, by the Government. transferring to the company vast tracts of land in Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. The company also took up by warrant numerous tracts of land in Erie and Crawford Counties. These were issued to them at various times in 1793, 1794 and 1795, and numerous sales were made. In consequence of the Indian troubles, the settlers upon some of the tracts were prevented from making the improvements required by law within the two years prescribed, and the titles became involved in litigation, the same as in the case of the Population Company. The lands of the Holland Company lay south of the triangle line, across the entire width of the county. Maj. Alden, the first agent of the company, had his headquarters in Crawford County. He was succeeded by William Miles, of Union Mills. In 1815, H. J. Huidekoper, a member of the corporation, came on from Holland, took charge of the company's affairs, and established his office in Meadville. The lands remaining unsold were bought by Mr. Huidekoper in 1833, and helped to create the large fortune which he left at his decease.

TENTH DONATION DISTRICT.

By an act of March 12, 1783, the Legislature directed the laying-out of a district in the Northwest, to be bounded "by the Allegheny River on the southeast as far up as the mouth of the Conewango; thence by a line due north to the New York line; thence by the northern and western boundaries of the States, and south" by what was known as the Depreciation District, which extended up the Beaver to the mouth of the Mahoning. These lands were ap propriated to fulfill the promise of the commonwealth, made on the 7th of March, 1780, "to the officers and privates belonging to this State in the Federal army, of certain donations and quantities of land, according to their several ranks, to be surveyed and divided off to them, severally, at the end of the war. They were surveyed in lots of from 200 to 500 acres each, enough of each kind to supply the different ranks. A Major General was entitled to draw four tickets, by lottery, for 500 acres each; a Brigadier General, three of the same; and so on down to the drummers, fifers, corporals, and 'private sentinels,' who drew one ticket of 200 acres each." The Donation District was divided into sub districts, each of which was known by its number. The Tenth District commenced about a mile east of the borough of Waterford and extended eastward across the present townships of Amity and Wayne to the Warren County line. It was surveyed on the part of the State in 1785 by David Watts and William Miles, who came on from the East for that purpose, and returned home on the completion of their labors. In laying out the district they made several provoking errors, among others running their lines into Greene and Venango Townships, which did not belong to the State. This blunder was corrected, however, upon the purchase of the Triangle, but some of the other faults of the survey led to much litigation and hard feeling. Few of the soldiers for whose benefit the lands were set aside, moved on to them, the patents having generally been disposed of at a small price to speculators.

The object of the law was fulfilled without using the entire district specified for donation purposes, and the balance of the lands, including all that part of Erie County not named above and in the several grants and reservations, reverted to the State.

HARRISBURG AND PRESQUE ISLE COMPANY.

On the 13th of August, 1796, an association was formed at Harrisburg, under the title of the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company, for the purpose of "settling, improving and populating the country near and adjoining to Lake Erie." It was limited to ten persons, whose names were Richard Swan, Thomas Forster, John Kean, Alexander Berryhill, Samuel Laird, John A. Hanna, Robert Harris, Richard Dermond, William Kelso and Samuel Ainsworth. The capital of the company consisted of $10,000, of which no member was entitled to more than five shares of $200 each. The money paid in was to be "common stock," and was to be invested in the purchase of "inlots and outlots in the town of Erie and others," and of lands north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. The company purchased thirty seven Erie inlots and eight outlots at the public sale at Carlisle in August, 1796. They also obtained possession of 430 acres at the mouth of Walnut Creek, and of some land at Waterford. Mr. Forster came on as agent, in company with Mr. Swan, in the spring of 1797, and located on the Walnut Creek property. By the fall of that year, they had a saw mill erected, and the next year a grist mill was commenced, which was not completed, however, till the fall of 1799. They laid out a town at the mouth of the creek and called it Fairview. Both Forster and Swan took up large tracts in the vicinity on their own account. The title to a portion of the company's property was disputed by the Population Company, and, after long litigation, the Walnut Creek site was sold at Sheriff's sale.

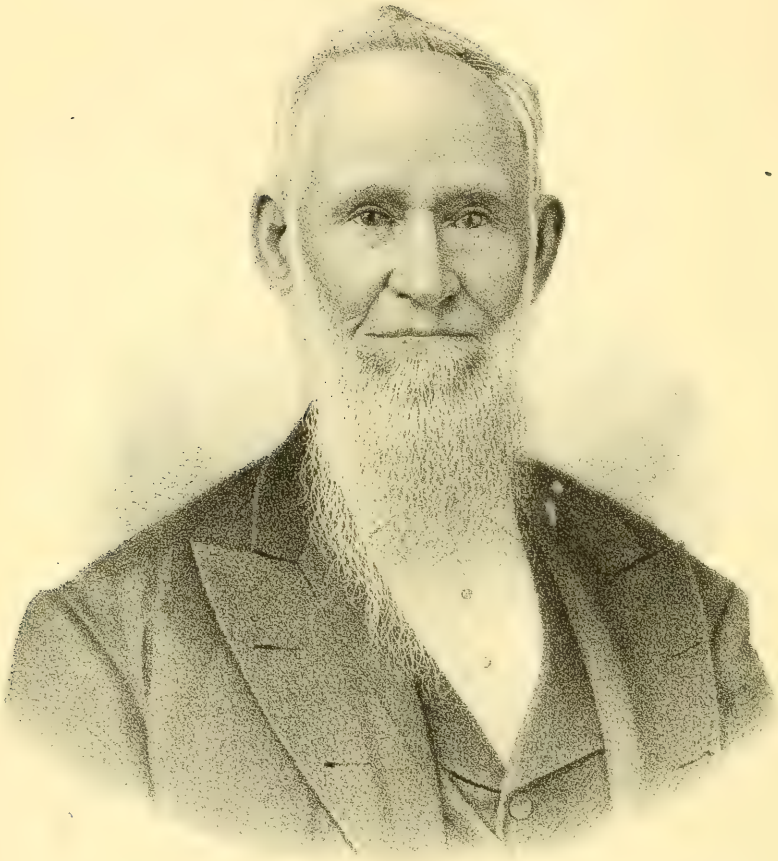
THE MORAVIAN GRANT.

The "Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen"—commonly known as the Moravians—had long maintained missionaries at its own expense among the Indians, who contributed largely by their Christian example and teachings to the peace of the frontier. In recognition of their services, the State, on the 17th of April, 1791, voted the association two grants of land of 2,500 acres each, with allowance, to be located respectively on "the River Connought, near the northwestern part of the State," and on "the heads of French Creek." The society located 2,875 acres in LeBœuf Township, which they named the "Good Luck" tract, and 2,797 in Springfield and Conneaut Townships, to which they gave the title of "Hospitality." These lands were leased until 1850, when they were purchased by N. Blickensderfer and James Miles. The first agent for the Moravians was William Miles, of Union, who was succeeded by his son James as manager of the "Hospitality," and by John Wood, of Waterford, as manager of the "Good Luck" tract.

THE RESERVATIONS.

The Reservations in the county were four in number, viz.: Irvine's Reservation, the Erie State Reserve, the Waterford State Reserve, and the Garrison Reserve.

Irvine's Reservation consisted of 2,000 acres in Harbor Creek Township, donated by the commonwealth to Gen. William Irvine as a special reward for his services during the Revolution. He located the tract while here to lay out the town of Erie. It was reserved in the grants to the Population Company.



J. H. Haynes.

In the grants to that company, the State also reserved a tract around the harbor of Erie, which became known as the Erie State Reserve. It commenced at the head of the bay and ran south three miles, then eastward, parallel with the lake, eight miles, then back to the lake shore three miles, making altogether some twenty-four square miles. An act passed the Legislature in April, 1797, providing for the sale of these lands. They were first surveyed by George Moore in 1795, again by John Cochran in 1796-97, and finally by Thomas Rees in 1799. The latter laid them out in three tiers—the one furthest from the lake consisting of 150-acre tracts, the second mainly of 130-acre tracts, and the last, or nearest to the lake, of tracts ranging from 100 to 50 acres. This, of course, did not include the inlots and outlots of the town of Erie. None of the lands were sold until 1801, and but few before 1804. Those who bought earliest paid from $3 to $4 per acre, one-fifth in hand, the balance in four equal annual payments. One party who owned 411 acres deeded the whole of it, in 1804, for a male slave. The final sale of the Reserve lands took place on the first Monday of August, 1833, when fifty-acre tracts on the bank of the lake west of the city were purchased at from $9 to $22 per acre.

The Reserve at Waterford, like that at Erie, was set apart by the State with a view to getting increased prices from the expected rapid growth of that town. It consisted of 1,800 acres in Waterford Township, and 400 in LeBœuf. Provision for its sale was made in the act of 1799, and most of the tract had passed into private hands by 1804.

The Garrison tract was provided for in the act of 1794, for laying out a town at Presque Isle, which directed the Governor to reserve "out of the lots of the said town so much land as he shall deem necessary for public uses; also, so much land, within or out of the said town, as may, in his opinion, be wanted by the United States for the purpose of erecting forts, magazines, arsenals and dock-yards." It lies on the bank of the bay on the east side of Erie City, and is now in the possession of the United States Government.

ACADEMY LANDS.

The act of 1799 provided that in the sales of land 500 acres should be held back from each of the Reserve tracts at Erie and Waterford "for the use of such schools and academies as may hereafter be established by law" in those towns. The lands that fell to the share of Waterford Academy lie in LeBœuf Township, at the mouth of LeBœuf Creek. They were sold off about 1840. The Erie Academy grant was in Mill Creek Township, and extended some distance along the Waterford Turnpike, commencing near the present southern boundary of the city. The land has passed into the hands of private owners.

SURVEYORS AND LAND AGENTS.

As already stated, the first survey in the county was that of the Tenth Donation District, made by Watts and Miles in 1785. Under the act of 1792, the territory north and west of the Ohio, Allegheny and Conewango Rivers, was divided into five districts, each of which was assigned to a Deputy Surveyor. District No. 1 was thus described: "Beginning on the bank of Lake Erie at the northeast corner of the tract purchased by the State of Pennsylvania of the United States; from thence extending due south to the northern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, and along the same upon the same due south course ten miles; from thence to run a due west course to the western boundary of the State; thence by the same north to Lake Erie; thence along the margin of said lake to the place of beginning." Thomas Rees was appointed Deputy

Surveyor on the 16th of May, 1792, with "full power to execute all warrants and surveys" to him directed by the Land Department of the State. He set out for his mission immediately, but learning that the Indians on Lake Erie were hostile, came no further than Northumberland County, where he opened an office. During his stay there warrants were filed by the Pennsylvania Population Company for the whole of the Triangle. He left for Presque Isle in the spring of 1793. On reaching Buffalo Creek (now the city of Buffalo), he was met by a delegation of Indians, who refused to let him proceed further, threatening that he would be killed if he did. After long delay, a number of warrants were surveyed for the Population Company in 1794, but the attitude of the Indians was so hostile, and reports of Indian murders so frequent, that Mr. Rees abandoned the field and returned to the East.

MORE LAND LEGISLATION.

The Legislature passed an act on the 22d of April, 1794, which provided that no further applications should be received by the land office for any unimproved land within the Triangle. This was after it had been ascertained that the territory was not sufficient to supply the warrants issued to the Population Company. The same act directed that no warrant should issue after the 15th of June of that year, for any land within the Triangle except in favor of persons claiming by virtue of some settlement and improvement having been made thereon, and that all applications remaining in the land office after that date for which the purchase money had not been paid, should be void. It was stipulated, however, that applications might be "received and warrants issued until the 1st of January, 1795, in favor of any persons to whom a balance might be due in the land office on unsatisfied warrants issued before the 29th of March, 1792, for such quantities of land as might be sufficient to discharge such balances;" provided, that the act should not be "so construed as that any warrants, except those wherein the land is particularly described, should in any manner affect the title of the claim of any person having made an actual improvement before such warrant was entered and surveyed in the Deputy Surveyor's books." Another act, passed in September of the same year, made it unlawful for any application for lands to be received at the land office, after its passage, "except for such lands where a settlement has been or hereafter shall be made, grain raised and a person or persons residing thereon."

SETTLED AT LAST.

The difficulty with the Indians, related in a previous chapter, delayed further operations until the spring of 1795, when Mr. Rees came on again, put up a tent at the mouth of Mill Creek, and resumed his duties as a surveyor. About this time he was also appointed agent for the Population Company, which renewed the instructions of 1793. The Rutledge murders happening soon after the arrival of Rees, kept emigration from the Triangle for awhile, but by fall quite a number of people had come into the county. Mr. Rees employed several Surveyors during the season, among whom were George Moore and David McNair, and by fall reported the sale for the company of 74,790 acres to some 200 different persons. Few of these, however, made an immediate settlement upon the land, through fear of Indian depredations. Mr. Rees resigned both as Deputy Surveyor and agent for the Population Company at the beginning of 1796, and from that date until the spring of 1802 served the State as Commissioner for the sale of lots, etc. He was succeeded in the first position by John Cochran, and in the second by Judah Colt. Mr. Rees took up a large tract in Harbor Creek Township, about one mile south of the pres-

ent Buffalo road, to which he cut a highway in 1797. After leaving the agency, he cleared up several large farms, on one of which he resided until his death in May, 1848. He was the first Justice of the Peace in this county, his appointment bearing date March 31, 1796.

Judah Colt, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Rees as agent of the Population Company, came on in that capacity on the 1st of July, 1796. His duties and experience are best told in the memoir he left for the use of his family, an abstract of which is here given:

ABSTRACT OF JUDAH COLT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I was born at Lyme, Conn., July 1, 1761. In August, 1795, in company with Augustus Porter, came to Erie to purchase land. At Presque Isle found a number of men encamped, United States troops erecting a fort, and Commissioners for the State, Gen. William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott, laying out the town of Erie. They had about 100 militia troops in their employ. Thomas Rees was acting as agent for the Pennsylvania Population Company in the survey and sale of lands. Porter and I took two certificates of 400 acres each at $1 per acre, payable in five annual installments. We made but a brief stay.

On the 3d of March, 1796, went to Philadelphia for the purpose of getting the lands purchased of Mr. Rees at Erie confirmed. The principal proprietors of the Population Company resided there. Offered to buy 30,000 acres at $1 per acre, but they declined to sell in so large a body. Col. Aaron Burr, who was one of the proprietors, informed me that they were in need of a more active agent, and offered me the position. A contract was entered into by which they agreed to pay me $1,500 a year, besides board, traveling expenses, etc. This was raised to $2,500 in 1798. Money was advanced with which to procure supplies and hire laborers, and in the month of April I started to return to my home in the Genesee country, New York. At New York City, I laid in provisions, sundry kinds of goods and farming utensils, such as were needed in a new country. They were shipped under the care of Enoch Marvin, up the river to Albany, across the portage by wagons to the Mohawk, up the latter by batteaux, then by wagons again to Oswego, and from there by lake and wagon to Presque Isle. Mr. Marvin arrived at the latter place on the 22d of June, 1796, but the boats did not reach Presque Isle till the 1st of July. He found a Captain's command stationed there in a garrison laid out and built in 1795. His tent or marquee was erected near the old French garrison. During the season, he met with considerable opposition from advance settlers, "a company known as Dunning McNair & Co., from the neighborhood of Pittsburgh." Leaving the agency in charge of Elisha and Enoch Marvin, I set out on the 4th of November for Philadelphia, returning to the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek May 31, 1797.

June 1, rode out to where Elisha Marvin was stationed, who had charge of the men employed by the agency, nine miles south of Lake Erie, known afterward as Colt's Station. Made this my headquarters until the 10th of November. The season was one of much business. The opposition of advance settlers caused me much trouble. I had to keep from forty to one hundred men in service to defend settlers and property. More than once mobs of twenty to thirty assembled for the purpose of doing mischief. Went to Pittsburgh with witnesses and had a number indicted by the grand jury of Allegheny County. On my return, loaded a boat with stores to take to the Sixteen Mile Creek, and put it in charge of four men. On their way up the lake, a storm upset the boat and three of the men were drowned. During the season, the building of

a vessel of about thirty-five tons was commenced at the mouth of Four Mile creek. The Lowrys and others were the indicted parties. Their disturbances took place in the months of June and July.

Went East in the fall, and set out to return to Erie in April, 1798. At New York, purchased supplies, which were sent forward in charge of B. Saxton and Eliphalet Beebe. Arrived at Presque Isle the 31st of May, and at Greenfield on the 3d of June. Brought my wife along for the first time. Resided at Colt's Station with my family until the 7th of November. The vessel, begun the year before at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, was completed in time to make a trip to Fort Erie. It was named the Sloop Washington. On the 10th of October, I accompanied about sixty-five of the settlers to Erie to attend an election, all of whom voted in favor of a Federal Representative. On the 7th of November, with Mrs. Colt, set out for Pittsburgh, on horseback. Our baggage was taken down French Creek in boats. Arrived at Pittsburgh the 9th of January, 1799. Shortly after our arrival, the weather became very warm, the frost came out of the ground, and the farmers began their plowing. Did not return to Erie County until May, 1801. During a part of 1800 and 1801, the peace of the county was much disturbed by the adversaries of the company. In the summer and fall of 1800, the settlement was visited by a number of clergymen who were sent out by the Ohio and Redstone Presbyteries, who preached in a number of places and took much pains to establish churches. Among them was Rev. Mr. McCurdy.

During the year 1801, some progress was made in organizing the militia of Greenfield. Elisha Marvin was chosen Captain. He had about eighty men in his company. During 1802, considerable progress was made in the county, military, civil and religious. In the month of June, 1803, aided by a Deputy Marshal of the United States Court, removed sundry intruders against whom ejectment had been brought, some of whom were obstinate and gave much trouble. During the same month, Mary Marvin arrived in company with her brother Elisha. September 24, purchased of James Wilson four lots, on which was a small house, in the town of Erie, for the sum of $490. On the 26th, set out for Pittsburgh by way of the new State road. Returned to Greenfield February 24, 1804. During the month of April, 1804, was again in Philadelphia as a witness in the United States Court relating to the lands of the Population Company, and in which the company was successful. On the 6th of August, 1804, began to improve my Erie property, to which I removed my family on the 21st of November.

The country in 1805 was still far from tranquil. People continued to take unlawful possession of lands claimed under warrants, and were encouraged by others for political purposes. The company brought sundry ejectments. During the summer we were called upon by a number of clergymen. In the month of December, James and Ezekiel Graham, who had unlawfully settled on the tract of the Population Company, purchased 100 acres each at $3 per acre, payable in installments.

November 20, 1806.—News came of a decision in the land case in United States Court at Philadelphia. Robert Penn, plaintiff; Adam Arbuckle, defendant.

July 1, 1807.—The obstinacy of adverse settlers renders my employment in some respects unpleasant. The Erie & Waterford Turnpike is in process of building.

Mr. Colt made frequent trips to Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh on the business of the company, being absent from his family much of the time. On one occasion he was gone fifteen months. He died in 1832, and left a large

estate. His successor for most of the members of the company was Judah C. Spencer. A few of the members placed their interests in charge of Thomas H. Sill.

Dunning McNair established an agency for the company on Conneaut Creek in 1797, and made contracts with most of the early settlers of that region.

LAND SALES.

Among those who took up large bodies of land at an early date were David Watts and William Miles, the first surveyors, who located 1,400 acres at Wattsburg, and 1,200 acres at Lake Pleasant, in 1796. Mr. Miles also purchased four tracts on the lake shore from the Population Company, on which he agreed to place settlers. Martin Strong, who came to the county in 1795, as a surveyor for the Holland Land Company, took up a large tract on the Ridge, in Waterford and Summit Townships. David McNair chose 800 acres of the Walnut Creek flats, at Kearsarge, besides other extensive tracts. He at one time owned some of the most valuable property in the county, including half of what is now South Erie. George Fisher, of Dauphin County, secured a vast body of land in Waterford and Washington Townships, and William Wallace, who was the first lawyer in the county, became possessor of numerous tracts in various townships. The inducement that caused the late Dr. W. A. Wallace to locate in Erie was to take charge of his father's estate. Many sales were made by the different companies between 1796 and 1799, and by 1800 a good share of the county had passed into the hands of actual settlers, or persons who intended to become such.

LIST OF PURCHASERS.

The following is a list of parties who entered into agreements with the Population Company for the purchase of lands in 1796-97 and 1798, all being for full tracts except the one in the name of George Hurst, which was for 200 acres:

James Baird, George Balfour, Russell Bissell, Negro "Boe," Richard Clement, Isaac Craig, Joshua Fairbanks, Thomas Forster, Thomas Gallagher, Thomas Greer, John Grubb, Samuel Holliday, Thomas P. Miller, Francis Brawley, Thomas Rees, Jr., Abraham Custard, Beriah Davis, Miles Crane, Elihu Crane, Abiathar Crane, Patrick Kennedy, John Sanderson, Morrow Lowry, William Lee, Rowland Rees, Robert Lowry, William M. Grundy, John Mill, James O'Harra, Judah Colt, Laton Dick, Charles John Reed, Benjamin Richardson, Benjamin Russell, David Hays, Anthony Saltsman, Francis Scott, James Herman, Joseph McCord, Azariah Davis, George Hurst, Arnold Custard, William Paul, William Barker, Israel Bodine, Samuel Barker, John Kennedy, Israel Miller, George Nicholson, George Lowry, Thomas Dunn, James Dunn, Henry Hurst, Ezekiel Dunning, Wiliam Dunn, William Parcell, Martin Strong, Hugh Spears, Richard Swan, Elihu Talmadge, J. F. Vollaine, Alex. Vance, John McKee, Hugh McLaughlin, John Oliver, Rufus S. Reed, Mary Reed, Stephen Oliver, Milhall Condon, Alex. McKee, David Long, Stephen Forster, Peter Grasoss, James Greer, Joseph L. Rowley, James Foulke, William G. Tysner, John Hay, Freeman Tuttle, Bernard Tracy, Hamilton Stone, Zelmar Barker, John Anderson, Daniel Dobbins, John Shaffer, John Cummings, Thomas Hughes, John Daggett, David Seely, Samuel Holliday, John Morris, Patrick McKee, David McCullough, Henry Strowman, William Sturgeon, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Hugh Trimble, James Leland, Robert Brown, Peter Prime, John Nichols, John Gordon, Robert McIntire, George W. Reed, Samuel Barker, John Cochran, George Tracy, William Weed, Oliver Dunn, William Baird, Oliver Thornton, Thomas Greer, Timothy Tuttle.

STATE COMMISSIONERS.

Below are transcripts from the papers on file in the State department at Harrisburg, relative to the land sales in Erie County:

April 18, 1800—Under consideration of the act of April 11, 1799, Thomas Rees, Jr., was appointed Commissioner for the town of Erie to sell the reserved lands and the in and outlots of Erie, David McNair for the town of Waterford, and John Kelso for the town of Warren.

April 25, 1800—Wilson Smith appointed Deputy Surveyor for the town of Erie.

July 1, 1800—John Kelso and David McNair resigned as Commissioners for the sale of lots, etc.

April 30, 1802—Thomas Rees' commission for sale of inlots superseded and annulled.

May 31, 1802—John Kelso appointed Commissioner, etc., to sell lands in room of said Thomas Rees, removed.

July 20, 1802—Thomas Rees, Jr., failed to pay over moneys received for sale of lands, and refused to deliver books, papers, etc., to his successor, his bond was ordered to be prosecuted by the Governor.

December 23, 1805—Thomas Forster appointed to sell in and outlots in the town of Erie, to supply vacancy occasioned by the removal of John Kelso by supersedeas.

March 29, 1809—Charles Martin for Waterford, and Conrad Brown for Erie, were appointed Commissioners of sales of lands in room of Thomas Forster, superseded.

February 3, 1810—John Kelso appointed Commissioner of sales in place of Conrad Brown, who declined to act.

April 13, 1811—Robert Knox and James Boyd, Commissioners of sales.

LAND LITIGATION.

Reference is made in Mr. Colt's autobiography to the serious disturbances and costly litigation which attended his career as agent of the Population Company. These difficulties assumed so threatening a character, that, as stated by him, he was obliged at times to keep a force of forty to sixty men in his employ to maintain the rights of the corporation. The causes of the troubles, in brief, were as follows:

It will be remembered that the law of 1792 provided that any actual settler, or grantee in any original or succeeding warrant, who should be driven from the country by the enemies of the United States, and who should persist in the endeavor to make a settlement, should be entitled to hold his lands in the same manner as if an actual settlement had been made. The Population Company and the Holland Company claimed that by their several efforts to occupy the lands in 1793, '94 and '95, they had fulfilled all the conditions of the law. In the spring of 1795, a proclamation was issued by the Governor declaring that the Indians had been conquered, and stating that the northwestern section of the State was open to settlement. The effect of this was to induce a number of people to emigrate to the county, some of whom purchased from the agents, while others set up adverse claims, asserting that the companies had forfeited the lands. The clause of the law on which the latter depended was that one which provided that settlements must be made prior to the date of the warrants, and requiring two acres to be cultivated, a house to be built and a family to be living on the claim five years after the issuing of the same.

The companies alleged that peace was not really secured until 1796, citing the Rutledge murder as proof. To this the adverse claimants replied that the murder was not really committed by the Indians, but was the deed of white men in the pay of the company, to relieve them from their embarrassment. This view found a good many supporters, even long after the occurrence. The question, "Who killed Rutledge?" was once as much used as the more modern phrase "Who struck Billy Patterson?" The adverse claimants were wrought up to a high state of feeling and determined to hold their settlements by force of arms. The principal seat of the troubles was in Greenfield and North East Townships, but they extended in some degree to Conneaut, Harbor Creek and other sections. As usual, in American affairs, the difficulty finally entered the political field. Those who sustained the companies were classed as Federalists; their antagonists as Democrats.

It will be understood that the disputes here referred to mainly related to the Population Company, whose interest in the lands of the county was ten times as extensive as that of the Holland Company. The latter, however, had difficulties with various parties who claimed to be actual settlers. Among those who became involved in litigation with them was William Miles, who had located and placed settlers upon lands which the company complained had been allotted to them. The Miles suits were ultimately settled by amicable arrangement, and he became the agent of the company. As a rule, the Population Company were more lenient in their treatment of the adverse claimants than the Holland Company.

The opponents of the companies appealed to the State authorities for protection in their claims, alleging that they had been induced to settle upon the lands by the proclamation of the Governor. Their case was frequently considered by the State Government, but nothing decisive was done until 1799, when Samuel Cochran, brother of John Cochran, the surveyor, was called into Gov. McKean's cabinet as chief of the land department. The question was then promptly taken up, and the cabinet decided that "the company warrants were null and void, and the land open to actual settlers." This decision was spread broadcast over the commonwealth, and led to another extensive emigration of persons who made settlements adverse to the company. Disputes in regard to titles being quite general throughout the country west of the Ohio, the Legislature, on April 2, 1802, passed an act directing the Supreme Court to decide the questions involved, which all grew out of the act of 1792. The law provided further that the Secretary of the Land Office should not grant any new warrants for land which he had reason to believe had been taken up under former warrants, but whenever applications of that character were presented, the original should be filed in the office, and a duplicate furnished the applicant. Every such application was to state under oath that the person applying was in actual possession of the land applied for, and the time when possession was taken, and was to be "entitled to the same force and effect and the same priority in granting warrants to actual settlers as though the warrants had been granted when the applications were filed." Under this act hundreds of emigants poured into the Northwest, who located lands, had them surveyed, and made actual settlements upon them, trusting to the decision of the Supreme Court to establish them in their possessions.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided against the adverse claimants, creating such a feeling of indignation and disappointment throughout the Northwest as has never been known since. This settled the business, so far as the Population Company were concerned, it being a State corporation, wholly composed of citizens of Pennsylvania. The Holland Land Company, being a

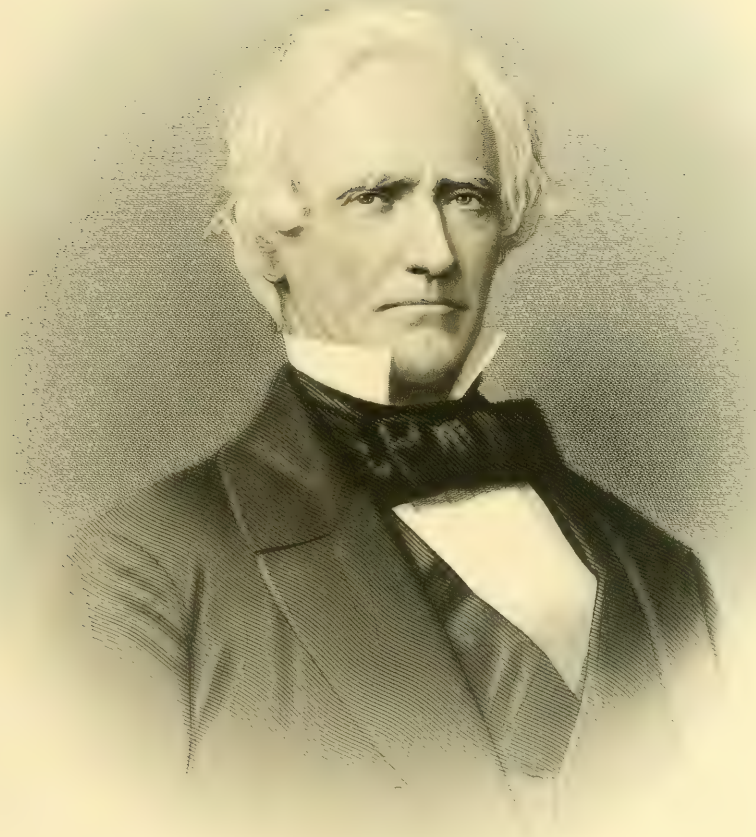
foreign concern, brought their action in the United States Circuit Court, where the decision was precisely like that of the State Supreme Court. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the other courts were fully sustained in an opinion rendered by Chief Justice Marshall in 1805. In each instance, the clause of the act of 1792, providing that warrantees should not lose their rights if driven away by the enemies of the United States, was cited as the basis of the decision.

This result settled the dispute for good. There being no further questions of title, the county began to fill up rapidly. Some of the adverse settlers left in disgust and despair, but the majority entered into arrangements with the companies to purchase the land which they had improved. The Population Company generally treated its grantees with commendable liberality, and instances occurred where parties were allowed forty years in which to pay up their articles.

THE SPECULATION OF 1836.

The most extensive land speculation known in Erie County took place in 1836, being confined mainly to the borough of Erie and vicinity. It grew out of the important internal improvements conceived and set in operation about that time, added to a tremendous over-issue of paper money. The canal to Beaver had been surveyed, a charter had been granted for the railroad to Sunbury, and considerable work had been done by the United States Government in building piers and deepening the harbor. A widespread impression sprung up that Erie was speedily destined to become a great city. The charter of the United States Bank at Philadelphia expired in 1836. In the spring of that year, the State Legislature chartered the United States Bank of Pennsylvania with a capital of $35,000,000. This institution established a branch at Erie, erecting the present custom house and the Woodruff residence adjoining, for a banking office and cashier's residence. The stock of the Erie branch, amounting to $200,000, was announced as having been taken on the 27th of February, 1836.

All of these matters combined gave an extraordinary impulse to real estate in the borough of Erie. On the receipt of tidings that the canal and bank bills had passed, the price of town lots jumped up 100 per cent. In a single week the sales of real estate amounted to over half a million dollars. Prices were still rising on the 1st of March, and the total sales during the week were reported as a million and a half in amount. One lot, purchased in February for $10,000, was resold in Buffalo within a month for $50,000. Every sort of wild enterprise was devised and found eager promoters. The speculation lasted until 1837, when the banks failed throughout the Union, causing a terrible revolution. As late as June 11 of that year, twelve water lots, of thirty-two feet front each, changed hands at $40,000. "The mania for speculation attacked all classes, and men bought and sold with almost wanton recklessness, finally bringing woe upon those in whose hands the property remained when the bubble burst. Some of these unfortunate persons never recovered from that catastrophe. Of course many profited by the speculation and got rich. On the whole, however, the general prosperity of the country, and of this county in particular, was severely retarded."



CHAPTER XII.

The Pioneers.

THE first known American citizens who located permanently within the bounds of Erie County were Thomas Rees and John Grubb, who reached Erie in the spring of 1795, the one as Deputy Surveyor for the State, and the other as a Captain of militia, and remained until their deaths. In June of the same year, William Miles and William Cook, with their wives, made a settlement in Concord Township, near the Crawford County line, where they were the sole residents for some years. A month or so later, Col. Seth Reed, accompanied by his wife and sons, Manning and Charles John, came to Erie in a sail boat from Buffalo, which was piloted by James Talmadge, who took up lands during the season in McKean Township. These three ladies were the first white persons of their sex who were known to have resided in the county. The other settlers during 1795 were Rufus S. and George W. Reed, James Baird and children, Mrs. Thomas Rees, and Mrs. J. Fairbanks, at Erie; Amos Judson, James Naylor, Lieut. Martin, and Martin Strong, at Waterford; John W. Russell, George Moore and David McNair, in Mill Creek; Capt Robert King and family, William and Thomas Black, and Thomas Ford and wife, in Le-Bœuf; Jonathan Spaulding in Conneaut; Michael Hare and two men named Ridue and Call, in Wayne; James and Bailey Donaldson in North East, and James Blair in Girard. So far as the records show, these were the only white people living in the county that year, though a good many persons were temporarily here during the season, prospecting for lands. Among the settlers during the interval between 1795 and 1800 were the following:

1796—Washington Township, Alexander Hamilton and William Culbertson; Erie, Capt. Daniel Dobbins; Mill Creek, Benjamin Russell, Thomas P. Miller, David Dewey, Anthony Saltsman and John McFarland; Greenfield, Judah Colt, Elisha and Enoch Marvin, Cyrus Robinson, Charles Allen, Joseph Berry, John Wilson, James Moore, Joseph Webster, Philo Barker, Timothy Tuttle, Silas and William Smith, Joseph Shattuck, John Daggett, John Andrews and Leverett Bissell; McKean, Thomas and Oliver Dunn; Fairview, Francis Scott, Summit, George W. Reed; North East, William Wilson, George and Henry Hurst, and Henry and Dyer Loomis; Springfield, Samuel Holliday, John Devore, John Mershom, William McIntyre and Patrick Ager; Venango, Adam and James Reed, Burrill and Zalmon Tracy; Waterford, John Lytle, Robert Brotherton, John Lennox and Thomas Skinner.

1797—Waterford, John Vincent and Wilson Smith; Wayne, Joseph Hall and —— Presser; Union, Hugh Wilson, Andrew Thompson, Matthew Gray, Francis B. and Robert Smith; Elk Creek, Eli Colton; Venango, Thomas, John and David Phillips; Springfield, Oliver Cross; Fairview, Thomas Forster, Jacob Weiss, George Nicholson, John Kelso, Richard Swan, Patrick Vance, Patrick and John McKee, Jeremiah and William Sturgeon and William Haggerty; LeBœuf, Francis Isherwood, James, Robert and Adam Pollock; Conneaut, Col. Dunning McNair; Mill Creek, John Nicholson, the McKees and Boe Bladen; Washington, Job Reeder, Samuel Galloway, Simeon Dunn, John and James Campbell, Matthias Sipps, Phineas McLenethan, Matthew Hamilton, John McWilliams, James, John, Andrew and Samuel Culbertson, and

Mrs. Jane Campbell (widow); North East, Thomas Robinson, Joseph McCord, James McMahon, Margaret Lowry (widow), James Duncan, Francis Brawley and Abram and Arnold Custard; Harbor Creek, William Saltsman, Amasa Prindle and Andrew Elliott.

1798—Erie, William Wallace; Wayne, William Smith and David Findley; Union, Jacob Shephard, John Welsh, John Fagan and John Wilson; Elk Creek, George Haybarger and John Dietz; Venango, William Allison and wife; Springfield, Nicholas LeBarger; Fairview, John Dempsey; Conneaut, Abiathar and Elihu Crane; Washington, Peter Kline; Girard, Abraham and William Silverthorn; North East, Thomas Crawford, Lemuel Brown, Henry and Matthew Taylor, William Allison, Henry Burgett, John, James and Matthew Greer; Waterford, Aaron Himrod.

1799—Waterford, John, James and David Boyd, Capt. John Tracy, M. Himebaugh, John Clemens, the Simpsons. and Lattimores; Erie, John Teel; McKean, Lemuel and Russell Stancliff; Summit, Eliakim Cook.

It is not claimed that the above is a complete list of the settlers up to 1800, but it is as nearly full as can now be obtained. Emigration was slow the first five years in consequence of the land troubles. After 1800, the county commenced to fill up more rapidly, and to attempt to give a roll of the settlers would exceed the limits of a work like this.

WHERE THE PEOPLE CAME FROM.

The early settlers were mainly New Englanders and New Yorkers, interspersed with some Irish from the southern counties of Pennsylvania, and a few persons of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. The New Yorkers were in general from the interior of the State, and the Pennsylvanians from Dauphin, Cumberland, Lancaster and Northumberland Counties. The Irish emigration fell off almost entirely in a few years, and the Pennsylvania Dutch took its place. The Riblets, Ebersoles, Loops, Zucks, Browns, Stoughs, Zimmermans, Kreiders, and others of that class, came in at a period ranging from 1801 to 1805. From that time, the people who settled in the county were almost universally of New England and New York origin until about 1825, when another emigration of Pennsylvania Dutch set in, which continued until 1835 or thereabouts. Among those who located in the county during this period were the Weigels, Warfels, Mohrs, Metzlers, Bergers, Brennemans, Charleses and others whose names are familiar. The later foreign element began to come in at a comparatively recent date—the Irish about 1825, and the Germans about ten years after.

The first settlers were a hardy, adventurous race of men, and their wives were brave, loving and dutiful women. It was to their superior intelligence and determined energy that we owe the fact that the county is so far ahead of many others in the State in schools, churches and all that goes to make up the comforts and afford the consolations of life.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The earliest marriage was that of Charles J. Reed, of Walnut Creek (Kearsage), to Miss Rachel Miller, which occurred on December 27, 1797. The second was that of William Smith to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, in Union Township, in 1799; the third, that of Job Reeder to Miss Nancy Campbell, in Washington Township, in 1800; and the fourth, that of Thomas King to Sarah Wilson, in Union, the same year.

The earliest recorded births were as follows:

John R., son of William Black, in Fort LeBœuf, August 29, 1795.

Mr. Boardman, of Washington Township (recently deceased), claimed to have been born in the Conneauttee Valley the same year.

Jane, daughter of William Culbertson, Edinboro, fall of 1797.

David M. Dewey, Walnut Creek, December 15, 1797.

Matilda Reed, Walnut Creek, 1798.

Elizabeth Holliday, Springfield, May 14, 1798.

Hannah Talmadge, McKean, 1798.

William Dunn, Summit, March 14, 1798.

Henry Wood, Conneaut, 1798.

Elizabeth and Ruth, daughters of the brothers Abiathar and Elihu Crane, Conneaut (both in the same house and on the same day), April 20, 1799.

William E. McNair, Mill Creek, 1799.

Robert, son of William Allison, Venango 1799.

William Bladen, Mill Creek, 1800.

Edwin J. Kelso, Mill Creek, 1800.

Sarah, daughter of Amasa Prindle, Harbor Creek, 1799.

Katharine, daughter of Aaron Himrod, Waterford, 1799.

Joseph Brindle, Springfield, March 1, 1800.

Mrs. George A. Elliot, Girard, 1800.

William Nicholson, Fairview, 1800.

Martha, daughter of Hugh Wilson, Union, August 18, 1800.

John W., son of William Smith, Wayne, 1800.

John A. Culbertson, Washington, 1800.

The earliest known deaths occurred in the years below:

Ralph Rutledge, killed by the Indians at Erie, May 29, 1795. His son was fatally shot at the same time, and died shortly after, in the fort at LeBœuf.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the block house at Erie, December 15, 1796.

Col. Seth Reed, Walnut Creek, March 19, 1797.

John Wilson, Union, June, 1799.

Mrs. Thomas Alexander, Conneaut, 1801.

Mrs. William Culbertson, Washington, 1804.

Adam Reed, Venango, 1805.

John Gordon, Fairview, 1806.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, ETC.

Most of the people were in moderate circumstances, and were content to live in a very cheap way. A majority had to depend mainly on the produce of their little clearings, which consisted to a large extent of potatoes and corn. Mush, corn bread and potatoes were the principal food. There was no meat except game, and often this had to be eaten without salt. Pork, flour, sugar and other groceries sold at high prices, and were looked upon as luxuries. In 1798–99, wheat brought $2.50 per bushel; flour, $18 a barrel; corn, $2; per bushel; oats, $1.50; and potatoes, $1.50. Prices were still higher in 1813–14, corn being $4 per bushel and oats, $3. The mills were far apart, the roads scarcely more than pathways through the woods, and the grists had to be carried in small quantities on the backs of men or horses. Few families had stoves, and the cooking was done almost entirely over open fires. The beds were without springs and were made up in general by laying coarse blankets upon boxes or rude frames. All clothing was home made. Every house had a spinning wheel, and many were provided with looms. Liquor was in common use, and there was seldom a family without its bottle for the comfort of the husband and the entertainment of his guests.

The first buildings were low cabins constructed of unhewn logs laid one

upon another with the crevices filled up with mud. These gave way, as the condition of the people improved, to more artistic structures of hewn timber in which mortar was substituted for mud. Hardly any were plastered. Many were without window glass, and wall paper was unknown. As saw mills increased, frame buildings of a better character were substituted for the log cabins, and occasionally a brick or stone structure was erected, which was talked about in all the country round as a marvel of architecture. The people were separated by long distances; for years there were few clearings that joined. In every house there was an immense fire-place, in which tremendous amounts of wood were consumed. When a new residence or barn was to be erected, the neighbors were invariably invited to the raising. On such occasions, liquor or cider was expected to be freely dispensed, and it was rarely the case that the invitations were declined. These raisings were the merry-making events of the day, and generally brought together twenty-five to fifty of the settlers, who worked hard, drank freely, and flattered themselves when they were through that they had experienced a jolly good time. A writer in one of the local papers says:

"Eighty years ago not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burned in the country. All the cooking and warming, in town as well as in the country were done by the aid of a fire kindled on the brick hearth or in the brick ovens. Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the light for the long winter nights, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was drawn from deep wells by the creaking sweep. No form of pump was used in this country, so far as we can learn, until after the commencement of the present century. There were no friction matches in those early days, by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled, and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night, and the tinder was damp, so that the spark would not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand from a neighbor. Only one room in any house was warm, unless some member of the family was ill; in all the rest the temperature was at zero during many nights in winter. The men and women undressed and went to their beds in a temperature colder than our barns and woodsheds, and they never complained."

Churches and schoolhouses were sparsely located, and of the most primitive character. One pastor served a number of congregations; and salaries were so low that the preachers had to take part in working their farms to procure support for their families. The people went to religious service on foot or horseback, and the children often walked two or three miles through the woods to school. There were no fires in the churches for a number of years. When they were finally introduced they were at first built in holes cut in the floors, and the smoke found its way out through openings in the roofs. The seats were of unsmoothed slabs, the ends and centers of which were laid upon blocks, and the pulpits were little better. Worship was held once or twice a month, consisting usually of two services, one in the forenoon and one immediately after noon, the people remaining during the interval and spending the time in social intercourse. It is much to be feared that if religious worship were attended with the same discomforts now as it was eighty to ninety years ago, the excuses for keeping away from the house of God would be many times multiplied.

GAME, ETC.

When the county was opened to settlement, it was covered with a dense forest, which abounded with deer, bears, wolves, rabbits, foxes, raccoons, squir-

rels, opossums, minks and martens.* This was a fortunate circumstance for the people, as the flesh of the wild beasts afforded them the only fresh meat many could obtain. Every man kept a gun and went into the woods in pursuit of game whenever the supply of food in his household ran short. Deer were abundant for years. There were numerous deer-licks, where the animals resorted to find salt water, at which the hunters lay in wait and shot them down without mercy. Bears were quite numerous, and did serious mischief to the corn fields. Wolves were also plenty, and committed much havoc. Packs of these animals often surrounded the cabins and kept their inmates awake with their howling. A bounty was long paid for their scalps, varying in amount from $10 to $12 per head. Accounts are given of sheep being killed by wolves as late as 1813. Occasionally a panther or wild cat terrified whole neighborhoods by its screaming. The last panther was shot at Lake Pleasant by Abram Knapp in 1857.

Besides the animals, the country was full of pigeons, ducks, geese, partridges and turkeys, in their season, all of which were more tame than now, and fell easy victims to the guns or traps of the pioneers. The lake, of course, contained plenty of fish, and most of the small streams abounded in trout. The rivulets emptying into French Creek were particularly famous for this favorite fish, and the stories told of their size and readiness to leap into the sportsman's hands are enough to drive an angler wild with enthusiasm. It does not appear that the county was ever much troubled with poisonous snakes. There were some massassaugies and copperheads on the peninsula, but the interior seems to have been remarkably free from dangerous reptiles.

Taken altogether, while they had to endure many privations and hardships, it is doubtful whether the pioneers of any part of America were more fortunate in their selection than those of Erie County. Every one of the settlers agrees in saying that they had no trouble in accommodating themselves to the situation, and were, as a rule, both men and women, healthy, contented and happy.

CHAPTER XIII.

Common Roads, Stage Lines, Mail Routes, Taverns, Etc.

THOSE who have familiarized themselves with the preceding chapters will remember that the French cut a road from Presque Isle to LeBœuf in 1753, the first year of their occupation, and kept it up as long as they maintained posts in Western Pennsylvania. This was the first, and for more than forty years the only road in Erie County. The French road began at the mouth of Mill Creek, ran south on a line parallel with Parade street, in Erie, to the corners in Marvintown, and then across Mill Creek Township, by the farms of George Rilling, Judge Vincent, Judge Souther, and others, to the Waterford Plank Road near the George Woods pump factory. From the plank road it extended across the hills to the Turnpike, and continued partly on the same route as the latter to LeBœuf Creek in Waterford Borough. Although rough and hilly, it was perhaps the most practicable line that could have been adopted at the time. Wherever necessity required, the road was "corduroyed"—

* A French memoir, written in 1714, says: "Buffalo are found on the south shore of Lake Erie, but not on the north shore."

that is, trunks of small trees were cut to the proper length and laid crosswise, close together—making a dry and solid, but very uneven surface. When the first settlers came in, the traveled road was pretty much in the same location as the old French route. The latter was still easily traceable, but was much grown up with trees.

An act passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1791 to open a road from Presque Isle to French Creek, and another in 1795 for the survey of a route from LeBœuf to the Juniata River in Mifflin County. The Susquehanna & Waterford Turnpike was located by Andrew Ellicott in 1796, from Lake Le Bœuf to Curwensville, in Clearfield County, by way of Meadville and Franklin. Its purpose was to give a continuous road from Erie to Philadelphia.

The earliest road opened after the American occupation was by Judah Colt, as agent of the Population Company, in 1797, from Freeport, on the lake near North East, to Colt's Station, and from the latter place to the Forks of French Creek, or Wattsburg, late in the season of 1798. The Eastern road through Greenfield, from North East to Wattsburg, was laid out about 1800; the ones from Waterford to Cranesville through Washington Township, and from Waterford to Edinboro, about 1802, and the road from North East to Waterford, by way of Phillipsville, in 1804.

The State opened a road through the northern tier of counties, from the head-waters of the Delaware River, in almost a direct line, to Ohio, in 1802 or 1803, which is still known as the State road.

So far as can be ascertained by the writer, these were the first roads in the county, though others may have been opened at a date not much later. The burning of the court house in 1823 destroyed all of the original surveys and records. An act of Assembly was obtained, legalizing a re-survey of the roads in the county. Three parties of surveyors were set to work, headed respectively by William Miles, Thomas Forster and Elisha Marvin. The first took charge of the eastern part of the county, the second of the central, and the last of the western. Every one of the roads originally provided for in the county now follows, in the main, the route marked out by these gentlemen.

Below is a historical sketch of the principal roads leading into the county from the city of Erie:

BUFFALO ROAD.

The route from Erie to the New York State line, through East Mill Creek, Harbor Creek, and North East, became known from the very start as the Buffalo road. It begins at the intersection of Peach and Eighteenth streets in Erie, and extends, at an almost uniform distance of about two miles from the lake, to the Niagara River at Buffalo. The road was surveyed by James McMahon in 1805, and appears to have been ready for travel in the same year. For some cause, the road was only opened westward in a direct line to Wesleyville, at which place travel diverged by a cross-road to the Lake road, and reached Erie, which consisted of a small collection of houses at the mouth of Mill Creek, by the latter thoroughfare. On petition of the farmers between Wesleyville and Erie, the court, in 1812, ordered the completion of the road to the latter place, and it was thrown open to travel some time in that year. The Buffalo road generally follows a nearly straight line, but there is an abrupt jog at the Saltsman place, on the east side of the city, the reason for which has been a puzzle to many. It is said to be due to two causes, first, there was an ugly swamp on the straight line, south of the present road; and, second, it was considered desirable to enter the city on the line of Eighteenth street. John Ryan kept a public house in the old building which still stands on the east side of the jog, and it is possible that his influence had something to do with

the location. The Buffalo road forms the principal street of the borough of North East, and of the villages of Wesleyville, Harbor Creek, Mooreheadville, and Northville. The distances from the park in Erie by this route are as follows: Buffalo, 90 miles; Northville, 19; North East, 15; Mooreheadville, 10½; Harbor Creek, 7½; Wesleyville, 4¼.

THE RIDGE ROAD.

The Ridge road is practically a continuation of the Buffalo road, and is connected with it by the southern part of Peach street in the city of Erie. It follows the line of the First Ridge and traverses the western part of Mill Creek, and the entire width of Fairview, Girard and Springfield Townships to the Ohio line. It was opened in 1805, the same year as the Buffalo road. The purpose of making the jog at Peach street is not exactly known, but it is supposed to have been done to avoid the swamps, which approached the foot of the ridge more closely than in the eastern part of the county. These have since been effectually drained, but in those days of poverty they seemed an insurmountable obstacle to a good road. Whatever the cause, the projectors of the route deserve the everlasting gratitude of the people of the county, as the hard, gravelly bed over which the road passes makes it the best in the county, seldom becoming muddy in winter or dusty in summer. The Ridge road passes through and constitutes the principal streets of Girard and Fairview Boroughs and the villages of Weigleville, Swanville, West Girard, East Springfield, and West Springfield. It is 100 miles by this route to Cleveland, 25 to West Springfield, 21 to East Springfield, 16½ to West Girard, 16 to Girard, 12 to Fairview, 9 to Swanville, and 2¼ to Weigleville, measuring from the parks in Erie City.

THE LAKE ROAD.

The Lake road crosses the entire county from east to west, at a distance from Lake Erie varying from a few rods to half a mile. It enters Erie on the east by Sixth street, and leaves on the west by Eighth street. It becomes merged into the Ridge road at or near Conneaut, Ohio. It was laid out in 1806, and opened partly in that year and at intervals of several years after, as the county became settled. The only place directly reached by the road is the village of Manchester, at the mouth of Walnut Creek, ten miles west of Erie. Although passing through a good country, the Lake road is less traveled than either the Buffalo or Ridge roads.

WATERFORD TURNPIKE.

The Erie & Waterford Turnpike was originated by Col. Thomas Forster who seems to have been the foremost man in most of the early improvements., Previous to its completion, the travel between Erie and Waterford was wholly over the old French road, which had been but slightly repaired and was in a horrible condition. The turnpike company was formed in 1805, its avowed object being the building of a link in the great contemplated thoroughfare from Erie to Philadelphia by way of the French Creek, Juniata and Susquehanna Valleys. The first election for officers was held at Waterford, and resulted in the choice of the following: President, Col. Thomas Forster; Treasurer, Judah Colt; Managers, Henry Baldwin, John Vincent, Ralph Marlin, James E. Herron, John C. Wallace, William Miles, James Brotherton and Joseph Hackney. Work was commenced in 1806, and the road was completed in 1809. It was a herculean undertaking for the time. In laying out the road, a circuitous course was taken to accommodate the settlers, many of

whom were stockholders in the company. The turnpike was a paying property until 1845, when it ceased to be remunerative to the stockholders. It was soon after abandoned by them and accepted as a township road.

Judge Cochran opposed the building of the "pike" on the ground that it was unconstitutional to make the public pay toll. The right of way was taken through his farm against his protest, and when the road was finished his hostility was aroused to such a degree that he felled trees across it. The toll question was tested before the County Court, and Judge Moore gave an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the act of incorporation. None of the other settlers opposed the right of way, and most of them looked upon the enterprise as one that would open up the country and add to their worldly wealth.

The turnpike originally ended at Waterford, but twenty years later the Waterford & Susquehanna Turnpike Company was organized, which extended the route by Meadville and Franklin to Curwensville, Clearfield County, where it connected with another turnpike running across the State, making a good wagon road from Erie to Harrisburg and Philadelphia. In laying out the "pike," fifty feet of land from the center were taken on each side of the road. The first toll gate out of Erie was kept by Robert Brown, near Dinsmore's mill, and the second by Martin Strong, on the summit of the Main Ridge.

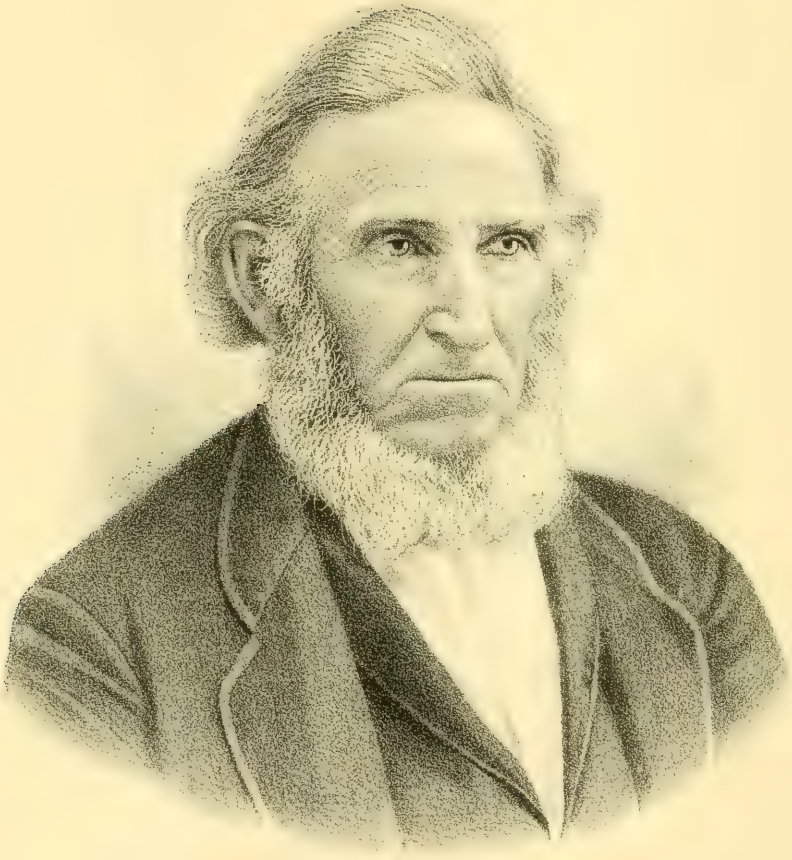
The pike commences on the southern border of the city, at the Cochran farm, and from there extends past the coffin factory and over Nicholson's hill to Walnut Creek. A little south of the crossing of that stream it ascends the Main Ridge, and from there to Strong's there is a continual up grade. Leaving Strong's, there is a regular descent to Waterford, in the LeBœuf Valley. The elevation of the road at Strong's is upward of eight hundred feet above Lake Erie. The only village on the route is Kearsage. The distance from Erie to Waterford by the turnpike is fourteen miles.

EDINBORO PLANK ROAD.

The Erie & Edinboro Plank Road Company was organized in 1850, with Hon. John Galbraith as President. The road was completed in 1852. It followed the course of the Waterford Turnpike to a point a little south of Walnut Creek, where it branched off and adopted a route partly new and partly the old Edinboro road. The road bed was covered, as the name indicates, with heavy planks, and the grade being in general quite moderate, furnished an easy and pleasant thoroughfare. The Edinboro & Meadville Plank Road, completed simultaneously, with Hon. Gaylord Church as President of the company, formed a smooth, continuous route from the lake to the county seat of Crawford County. Though the travel was large, neither road proved a profitable investment, and both were abandoned as plank roads and became township roads in 1868 or 1869. The Edinboro Plank Road passes through Middleboro, Branchville and McLane. The distances are eighteen miles to Edinboro, fourteen to McLane, twelve to Branchville, ten to Middleboro and four to Kearsage.

The following amusing story in connection with this road was related in the Erie *Observer* of October 20, 1880:

"Mr. Reeder, the stage driver between this city and Edinboro, tells a funny story about an Irishman who traveled with him last summer, and who, never having gone over the road before, did not understand the 'lay of the land.' A little south of Kearsage, where the plank road diverges from the pike, the sign board reads: '9 miles to Waterford.'



William Carroll

"Going a few miles farther, they came to the sign board in the valley of Elk Creek, which also reads, '9 miles to Waterford.'

"This seemed to strike the son of Erin as something curious, but he gave no audible utterance to his sentiments. Reaching Branchville, another sign board was seen bearing the familiar legend: '9 miles to Waterford.'

"By this time the passenger's curiosity was strained to the highest pitch. He jumped out of the stage while the mail was being changed, and walking close to the inscription read over to himself several times, '9 miles to Waterford,' as if to make sure that his eyes did not deceive him. The conveyance started toward Edinboro and when McLean was reached, once more rose up the strange words: '9 miles to Waterford.'

"The Irishman could contain himself no longer. He rose up in his seat in a state of great excitement, and stretching his neck outside of the stage as far as it would safely reach, yelled to the driver:

"'Be Gorra, what sort of a place is that Waterford, anyhow? It seems to be nine miles from everywhere?'"

WATERFORD PLANK ROAD.

The Erie & Waterford Plank Road was commenced in 1850 and completed in 1851, one year in advance of the similar improvement to Edinboro. Col. Irwin Camp was President of the company; John Marvin had the contract for building the road; Wilson King was the chief engineer, and David Wilson was the first assistant. In laying out the road an entirely new route was adopted, following the valleys of Mill Creek, Walnut Creek and LeBœuf Creek, and obviating the heavy grades of the old turnpike. The road, for a good part of its length, is nearly or seemingly level, and the only grades of consequence are at the summit hills between the streams, which are overcome by comparatively easy approaches. So skillfully was the engineering and grading performed, that a horse can trot most of the length of the road. The stranger traveling over this easy route would scarcely believe that at the Walnut Creek summit he was about 500 and at Graham's summit between 650 and 700 feet above the level of Lake Erie. There were three toll gates on the line—one a short distance north of Waterford, another at Capt. J. C. Graham's, in Summit, and the third near Eliot's mill, a mile or more outside of the then city limits. The road never paid a profit, and was abandoned to the townships in 1868 or 1869. No towns or villages are located along the line of the road, unless the little settlement at the Erie County Mills might be classed as such. The distance between Erie and Waterford is slightly more than by the turnpike.

About the same time that the above plank roads were built, another was pushed through from Waterford to Drake's Mills, Crawford County, to prevent the diversion of travel that was feared from the opening of the Erie & Edinboro and Edinboro & Meadville roads. This enterprise was no more of a financial success than the others, and, like them, was given up to the townships.

THE SHUNPIKE.

The stage company owning the line between Erie and Waterford had a quarrel over tolls with the turnpike company in the winter of 1827–28, which resulted in the construction by the former, at considerable expense, through Summit, Greene and Waterford Townships, of a new road, to which was given the suggestive name of the Shunpike. The route adopted commenced at Waterford, where the plank road and turnpike separate, followed the line of the former to a run on the Jesse Lindsley place, up that one-half or three-

quarters of a mile to the Summit Township boundary, across Summit to the L. A. Hull place, and from there by the old French road to Erie. That portion of the road from Graham's Corners to near Waterford, being the Shunpike proper, is still in use as a township road. Through Summit Township the Shunpike is nearly midway between the turnpike and plank road.

WATTSBURG PLANK ROAD.

A road was opened in 1809 from Erie to Wattsburg, through Phillipsville. It was poorly located in spots, and in 1828 a re-survey was made under the authority of the State, which appropriated a small sum for the purpose. This resulted in some changes in the location. In 1832, the road being in a bad condition, the citizens of Erie, Wattsburg and along the line made a subscription for its improvement. The road continued unsatisfactory until 1851, when the Erie & Wattsburg Plank Road Company was formed, with J. H. Williams as President. The plank road was completed in 1853, a year after the one to Edinboro, and two years after the one to Waterford. In the adoption of a route the old road was pretty closely pursued to the Diefenthaler place in Greene Township, where a diversion was made to the Bailey farm. There it struck the original line and afterward either followed or ran parallel with the old road to the farm of C. Siegel. From Siegel's an entirely new route was adopted through Lowville, leaving the balance of the old road undisturbed. The course of the plank road is southeasterly, across Mill Creek, Greene and Venango Townships. The highest points are at the H. L. Pinney and Bailey places, in Greene Township, the elevation being some five hundred feet at the former and six hundred at the latter. Conrad Brown and George W. Barr were the constructors of the road and owned most of the stock, which they sold in a few years to John H. Walker.

There were three regular toll gates—at Lowville, kept by William Black; at Diefenthaler's, kept by Mr. Clute, and at Marvintown, kept by F. E. Gerlach. The rates of toll charged were 31 cents for a double team from Erie to Wattsburg, and 25 cents for a single team. The farmers having found a way of avoiding the toll gate at Lowville, by driving over the Blore road; in the winter of 1852–53 a fourth toll gate was put up at Oscar Sears', in Venango Township, but the next spring it was abandoned. From the start the road was a non-paying enterprise, and it was allowed to run down though toll was still exacted. In the spring of 1865, public feeling became so much excited that a party of farmers was formed who started at Erie and tore down every gate on the road. Though they were severely threatened, none of the party were tried or punished, and no toll has been charged on the road since. It is now kept up by the townships through which it extends. Besides the village of Lowville, the road passes through Belle Valley and St. Boniface. The distances from Erie are: To Wattsburg, twenty miles; to Lowville, eighteen miles; to St. Boniface, seven and a half miles; and to Belle Valley four miles. It is said to be a mile further by this route to Wattsburg than by the old road. Phillipsville, on the remaining portion of the latter, after it branches off at Siegel's, is fourteen miles from Erie.

LAKE PLEASANT ROAD.

The first road in the direction of Lake Pleasant was opened in 1821–22 from Erie to a point near the Martin Hayes farm, in Greene Township, about a mile beyond the line of Mill Creek Township. In 1826–27, at a heavy expense for the period, the county continued the road past Lake Pleasant to French Creek, where it meets the thoroughfare between Union and Wattsburg.

At the era last spoken of, the country south of the Hayes place was almost an unbroken forest clear through to Lake Pleasant. The distance from Erie to Lake Pleasant is twelve miles, and to French Creek two and a half miles further. It is said to be two miles shorter from Erie and Wattsburg by this road than by the plank road. The road branches off from the Wattsburg plank at the Davidson place, about two miles outside of Erie, and running in a general southwestern course passes through the corner of Mill Creek Township, enters Greene, which it cuts through the center from northwest to southeast, traverses the southwestern corner of Venango and terminates in the northwestern corner of Amity.

THE COLT'S STATION ROAD.

The road from Wesleyville to Colt's Station, through parts of Harbor Creek and Greenfield Townships, was once of more consequence, comparatively, than now, but is still considerably traveled. It was laid out about 1813, to give a route between Erie and Mayville, N. Y. At Colt's Station, an intersection is made with the North East & Wattsburg road.

OLD TAVERNS.

The first public house on the south shore of Lake Erie, west of Buffalo, and the first building erected within the limits of Erie City, was the Presque Isle Tavern, built by Col. Seth Reed in July, 1795. It stood near the mouth of Mill Creek, and was a one-story log and stone structure. The next year, Col. Reed built a two-story log building on the southwest corner of Second and Parade streets, which he turned over to his son, Rufus S. Reed, who kept a store and tavern in it for many years.

The third tavern was built in Erie by George Buehler in 1800. Needing larger accommodations, he erected another at the northeast corner of Third and French streets, which afterward became known as the McConkey House. This building was occupied as Perry's headquarters in 1813. It was standing till a few years ago. Mr. Buehler moved to Harrisburg in 1811, and established the well-known Buehler House in that city; the name of which was afterward changed to the Bolton House.

Outside of Erie, the earliest public house was opened in Waterford by Lieut. Martin in 1795. Public houses were established by Richard Swan at Manchester in 1805; by Henry Burgett at North East in 1806; by Lemuel Brown on the site of the Haynes House, in the same place, in 1808; by John Ryan on the Buffalo road, near East avenue, Erie, in 1809; by George W. Reed in Waterford in 1810; and by John and David Phillips at Phillipsville in the same year. After Mr. Ryan's death, his widow kept the house till 1820, when she married Wareham Taggart, who assumed charge of the property, and gave it the name of the Taggart House. In 1835, Anthony Saltsman, son-in-law of Mr. Taggart, became the landlord, and served in that capacity a number of years. It was once a noted stand, being the site of the militia trainings for Mill Creek Township, and a sort of political center.

Before the introduction of railroads, the Buffalo and Ridge roads were among the busiest thoroughfares in the country, being the great avenues for emigration and trade between the Northeastern States and the West. Numerous public houses sprung up and did a good business. The tavern keepers of those days were usually men of much force of character, and wielded wide political influence. It is said that at one time there was not a mile along the roads named without a public house. Many of the buildings are standing, but have been converted to other purposes. The completion of the Lake Shore

Railway caused a diminution of travel almost instantly, and it was not long before the emigrant, cattle, and freight business fell off entirely. One by one the public houses closed, and by 1860 there were none left in operation except in the towns and villages. Among the most noted of the old lake shore taverns were the Doty and Keith Houses at East Springfield; the Martin House at Girard; the Fairview House at Fairview; Swan's Hotel at Swanville; the Halfway House, a little west of the county almshouse; the Weigleville House; the Taggart House above referred to; Fuller's Tavern at Wesleyville; and the Brawley House at North East. A number of these are yet in operation, and will be mentioned in connection with the places where they are located.

Back from the lake shore the best known of the older hotels were Martin Strong's, at the summit of the Waterford Turnpike; the Eagle Hotel at Waterford; the Robinson House at Edinboro; the Sherman House at Albion; the Wattsburg House at Wattsburg; and the Lockport House at Lockport.

The Erie City hotels, and the more recent ones outside, will be described in their proper connections.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

Up to 1800, a good share of the travel and transportation was by means of small boats on the lake from Buffalo, and by way of French Creek from Pittsburgh. Judah Colt's colony at Greenfield was supplied in this way for several years. The goods that came by lake for the Greenfield colony were landed at Freeport, and from there were transported on horseback or by ox teams. The boats on French Creek generally went no farther up than Waterford, but in times of good water they were poled to Greenfield Village. They were either canoes or flat-bottomed vessels, the latter being something like the mud scows now seen on Presque Isle Bay, but small and shallow, drawing but a trifling amount of water. Those on the lake were originally propelled by oars, but it was not long till sails were introduced. The passengers generally acted as a crew, and were glad of the privilege. In winter many persons came into the country, either on foot or in sledges, by traveling on the ice of the lake. There was more of a beach along the whole length of the lake than now; and, until roads were opened, this was much used during the summer.

By 1810, there were roads to all points south, east and west, and the opportunities for travel and transportation became greatly improved. The roads however, were still rough and muddy, and horseback riding was the favorite mode of travel. Many instances are related where emigrants came in with their few household goods loaded on horses' backs, the wife riding one, the husband another, and the children, if any, a third animal. Sometimes they were too poor to own more than one horse, in which case the wife and small children rode, and the husband walked by their side with his gun or ax over his shoulder. As the roads became better, the once familiar two-horse wagons were introduced. These were covered with cotton cloth stretched over hickory ribs, and furnished shelter for the whole family, besides carrying their goods. There being few public houses up to 1820, each party brought their provisions along, stopping at meal times by the springs, and doing their cooking over open fires. From the direction of Pittsburgh the French Creek route continued to be the one used till some time after the second war with Great Britain. The supplies for Perry's fleet, including the cannon, were largely transported in flat boats to Waterford, and from there by the turnpike to Erie. Most of the roads in the county were in poor condition as late as 1830.

The introduction of stage coaches was a great step ahead. After that came the steamboats, which carried hundreds of passengers on each trip. For a

number of years succeeding the opening of the canal, thousands of emigrants, bound for the West, reached Erie by steamboat, and from there went by canal-boats down to the Ohio. The packet boats on the canal, the steamboats and the stage coaches all did a good passenger business until the completion of the railroads, which speedily put an end to their business.

THE SALT TRADE.

One of the leading industries of the early days was the transportation of salt for the Southern markets. This trade was commenced by Gen. James O'Hara, of Allegheny County, about 1800, and continued until 1819, being at its height probably about 1808 to 1812. The salt was purchased at Salina, N. Y., hauled from there to Buffalo in wagons, brought in vessels to Erie, unloaded in warehouses at the mouth of Mill Creek, and from there carried by ox teams to Waterford, where it was placed in flat-boats and floated down French Creek and the Allegheny to Pittsburgh and the country beyond. The growth of the trade, as shown by the custom house records, was from 714 barrels in 1800, to 12,000 in 1809, which amount was increased at a later period.

The hauling of the salt over the portage between Erie and Waterford and the floating of it down French Creek gave employment to many citizens of the county. To some farmers the trade was really a Godsend, as their land barely furnished food for their families, and, no markets being near for the little they had to sell, they were obliged by necessity to spend a part of their time at some other employment to raise money for taxes, groceries and clothing. This was especially the case just before and immediately after the war, when the times were very hard. It is estimated that when the trade was at its best, one hundred teams and as many persons were constantly on the road between Erie and Waterford. The time for making each trip was calculated at two days and the average load for a four ox team was fourteen barrels. The price paid at first was $1.50, and then $1 per barrel, which was reduced by the close of the business to 50 cents. As may be imagined, the road was always bad, and it was not unusual for a wagon load of freight to get stuck in the mud, and be four days in crossing the portage. On many occasions, a part of the burden had to be abandoned on the way, and a second trip made to get it to its destination. A number of warehouses were erected on the bank of LeBœuf Creek at Waterford for storing the salt until the water was at a suitable stage for floating it down French Creek. The salt was bought at Salina for 60 cents per bushel, and the price at Erie and Waterford ranged from $5 to $12 a barrel, It required from two to three months to convey it from the place of manufacture to market at Pittsburgh. There was a period when salt was almost the only circulating medium in the county. Oxen, horses, negro slaves and land were sold to be paid for in so much salt. As a sample, Hamlin Russell, father of N. W. Russell, of Belle Valley, exchanged a yoke of oxen for eight barrels, and Rufus S. Reed purchased of Gen. Kelso a colored boy, who was to be held to service under the State law until he was twenty-eight years old, for one hundred barrels. The price that season was $5 per barrel, making the value of the slave $500. The discovery of salt wells on the Kiskiminitas and Kanawha, about 1813, cheapened the price of the article at Pittsburgh, so that Salina could not compete, and the trade by way of Erie steadily diminished until it ceased altogether in 1819.

STAGE LINES AND MAIL ROUTES.

In 1801, a route between Erie and Pittsburgh, via Waterford and Meadville, was opened, to carry the mail once a week. By 1803, it had been reduced to

once in two weeks, but was soon changed back to the original plan. The mode of transportation was on horseback for some years, and later by a horse and common wagon. At what time a regular stage line commenced running is not known to the writer, but it was probably about the date of the completion of the turnpike. In 1826, stages began running each way three times a week, carrying a mail every trip. This was increased to a daily mail, each direction, which continued until the day of railroads.

A route was established between Erie and Buffalo in 1806 to carry the mail once a week. Mr. Knox, Postmaster at Erie, stated to a friend that the mail was often taken in the driver's breeches pockets. During a good share of the time before coaches were introduced, the pouch was carried on the back of a single horse; then it was increased in size so that two horses were required, one carrying the driver and the other the mail.

The first line of stages between Erie and Buffalo was established by Messrs. Bird & Deming, of Westfield, N. Y., and commenced making weekly trips in December, 1820. At the beginning, a stage left Buffalo every Saturday at noon and reached Erie the next Monday at 6 P. M.; returning, it started from Erie at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and arrived at Buffalo on Thursday at noon. By January 8, 1824, a stage with mail was making semi-weekly trips between Erie and Cleveland. On the 10th of February, 1825, a mail coach commenced running daily between Erie and Buffalo. The stage line to Cleveland consisted for a time of a single horse and wagon.

It was considered a great stride forward when a line of four-horse coaches was placed on the road between Buffalo and Cleveland by a company of which Rufus S. Reed and Ira R. Bird were the chief men. This event, which took place in 1827, was as much talked about, and, if anything more, as the opening of a new railroad would be to-day. The new line carried a daily mail each direction and was a source of large profit to its owners. Eighteen hours were allowed as the time between Buffalo and Erie, but bad roads and accidents often delayed the coaches much longer.

The mail route to Jamestown, N. Y., via Wattsburg, was established in 1828. At the start a man or boy on foot carried the pouch once a week. The route to Edinboro was established in the winter of 1835–36, and the pouch was carried weekly on a horse's back. A weekly mail was carried over the Station road more than forty years ago. Stages still carry the mails to Wattsburg, Edinboro, Greenfield, Lake Pleasant, Franklin Corners and intervening post offices.

The arrival of the stages in old times was a much more important event than that of the railroad trains to-day. Crowds invariably gathered at the public houses where the coaches stopped, to obtain the latest news, and the passengers were persons of decided account for the time being. Money was so scarce that few persons could afford to patronize the stages, and those who did were looked upon a fortunate beings. The trip to Buffalo and Cleveland was as formidable an affair as one to Chicago or Washington is now by railroad. The stage drivers were men of considerable consequence, especially in the villages through which they passed. They were intrusted with many delicate missives and valuable packages, and seldom betrayed the confidence reposed in them. They had great skill in handling their horses, and were the admiration and envy of the boys. Talk about the modern railroad conductor —he is nothing compared with the importance of the stage coach driver of forty years ago.

CHAPTER XIV.

Religious Organizations, Churches, Graveyards, Etc.

WHEN the French army penetrated this section in 1753, they were accompanied by several Catholic priests, who served in the double capacity of chaplains and missionaries. They erected a small log chapel at Erie, on the right side of Mill Creek, near its mouth, and another within the walls of Fort Le-Bœuf, at Waterford, in which the solemn rites of the mother church were regularly administered until the departure of the invading forces in 1759. So far as any record exists, these were the only religious services held within the bounds of Erie County previous to the year 1797. It is not known whether the chapels were torn down when the French left the country, were destroyed by the Indians, or fell into decay, but no trace of either is mentioned by the early American settlers.

The first Protestant exercises we have any account of took place at Colt's Station, in Greenfield Township, where Judah Colt had established the most important settlement then in the county, on Sunday, the 2d of July, 1797. About thirty persons assembled in response to a general invitation. No minister was located within the bounds of the county, and the services were led by Mr. Colt, who read a sermon from Dr. Blair's collection.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

Most of the colonists were Presbyterians from New England and the valley of the Susquehanna, and it was no more than natural that that denomination should have been the first to look after the spiritual welfare of the promising settlement. In 1799, a tour that is somewhat celebrated in the annals of the church was made through this section by Revs. McCurdy and Stockton, two missionaries who were sent out by the Ohio and Redstone Presbyteries. They visited Erie, Waterford and North East, and preached at each place to the delight of the pious people of the community, many of whom had not been afforded an opportunity to attend public worship for a number of years. A period of two years ensued before the colonists were favored with another ministerial visitation, when Mr. McCurdy was again sent forth, assisted by Revs. Satterfield, Tate and Boyd, all of the Presbyteries above named. The first two reached Middlebrook, in Venango Township, in August, 1801, and preached with great acceptance in a chopping that had been prepared for the purpose on the bank of French Creek. They were accompanied by their wives, and traveled on horseback. No roads had been opened in that part of the county and the party had to find their way by marked trees and trails through the woods. The efforts of the two ministers met with such marked favor that it was resolved upon the spot that a meeting house should be put up within the ensuing week. On the next Thursday, the population for miles around gathered at the site that had been chosen, on a knoll near the first place of worship, cut down the forest trees, hewed them into shape, and at night had a rough log building under roof, the first house for Protestant worship erected in Erie County. This structure was succeeded by another and better one in 1802, known to every old settler as the Middlebrook Church, which stood until decay

compelled it to be taken down some twenty years ago. From Middlebrook, after organizing a congregation of eighteen members, Messrs. McCurdy and Satterfield continued their journey to Colt's Station and North East, where they were joined by Messrs. Tate and Boyd. At the latter place, these four participated in the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper ever administered in Erie County, according to Protestant forms. The scene of this eventful ceremony was at the house of William Dundas, within the present limits of North East Borough, and the date was the 27th of September, 1801. An audience of about 300 had assembled, of whom some forty sat down to the tables. A congregation with the title of "The Churches of Upper and Lower Greenfield" was organized at the same time.

THE ERIE PRESBYTERY.

The whole of Western Pennsylvania this side of the Allegheny River was at that time within the jurisdiction of the synod of Virginia. On the 2d of October, 1801, in response to the petitions of those who foresaw the coming importance of the field, that synod set off the territory between the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and Lake Erie, extending some distance also west of the Ohio line, into a Presbytery, to which the name of Erie was given. The new Presbytery met at Mt. Pleasant, Beaver County, on the 13th of April, 1802, seven ministers only being in attendance. Supplications were filed from Upper and Lower Greenfield, Middlebrook and Presque Isle. Revs. McCurdy, Satterfield and McPherrin were chosen missionaries, and, it is presumed, visited Erie County during the year, but no evidence of the fact is to be found.

PERMANENT PREACHERS.

Rev. Robert Patterson, who had accepted a call from "The Churches of Upper and Lower Greenfield," was received by the Presbytery on the 30th of September, 1802. He returned to North East, and entered upon his pastoral work on the 31st of December, but was not ordained until September 1, 1803. The congregation were still without a building, and the ordination exercises were held in John McCord's bark house. Mr. Patterson's contract was to preach two-thirds of his time for the congregation, and the balance was spent by him in riding the county from place to place, holding services in the woods, barns, sheds and private houses. During these trips, he had numerous startling adventures, and suffered many privations. An effort was made to have him devote one-third of his time to Erie, but failed for want of an adequate subscription. A log church was built at North East in 1804, on the knoll now occupied by the cemetery of that borough. Mr. Patterson preached at Springfield during that year, and organized a preaching point there. The first church in the latter township was built in 1804 on the site of the cemetery at East Springfield. Mr. Patterson was unable to stand the fatigues of frontier duty, and in April, 1807, applied to the Presbytery for a release from his charge, which was granted.

REV. JOHNSON EATON.

During the year 1805, Rev. Johnson Eaton came on from the southern part of the State, and preached for some time at the mouth of Walnut Creek and in Springfield. In the fall of that year, he went back to his home, returning in 1806 with a bride, and settling permanently in Fairview Township. The devotion of the young wife, and the earnestness of the minister can only be appreciated when it is remembered that they rode on horseback through



George Seldon

the woods the whole way from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, with nothing but a trail to guide their course, and with scarcely a house on the route at which to obtain shelter and refreshments, to take up their abode in what was almost an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Eaton immediately entered upon his pastoral duties, having the whole county for his field, but giving special attention to the people at Fairview and Springfield. In 1807, he succeeded Mr. Patterson at North East, and he also held occasional services for several years at Colt's Station, Middlebrook, Waterford and Erie. He was not ordained, however, till June 30, 1808, the ceremony, for lack of a church building, taking place in William Sturgeon's barn, in or near the limits of Fairview Borough. A church was built at the mouth of Walnut Creek in 1810. During the war with Great Britain, Mr. Eaton gave his services to the Government as a Chaplain, besides ministering to his congregation with as much regularity as the unsettled condition of the time would allow. By 1816, the population of Erie had increased sufficiently to enable an arrangement to be made by which he gave one-third of his time to the congregation there, which had been organized by him September 15, 1815. He continued as pastor of the Erie congregation until 1823, and of the Fairview Church until his death, on the 17th of June, 1847. The first year of Mr. Eaton's residence in the county, his salary was $360 a year, one-half of which was to be taken in produce.

In 1808, supplies were granted by the Presbytery to "Upper Greenfield, Middlebrook, Waterford and Erietown," and in 1809 it was reported to that body that none of these places could support a pastor. It must have been due to the poverty of the people, though, rather than to their want of religious principle, for we find that in 1808 one Jared Goodrich, of Greenfield, was fined $4 by Justice Marvin, of the same township, for driving his ox team to Erie on Sunday. If every offense of a similar nature were punished now, the offices of Justice and Constable would be more profitable than that of Sheriff.

THE ERIE AND OTHER CHURCHES.

No regular preaching of any kind was had at Erie until Mr. Eaton was called to give one-third of his time, as before stated, the people who were piously inclined being compelled to attend worship at North East and Fairview. A faithful few rode their horses to these places every Sabbath when service was held, regardless of the weather, and for a number of years the churches were not even warmed in winter. Men, women and children in those primitive days thought nothing of riding ten to twenty miles over rough forest roads in the middle of winter to attend Divine worship, which meant a good deal more to them than an opportunity to show off their fine clothes, or a mere compliance with the mandates of fashionable society.

The Presbyterian congregation of Waterford was organized in 1809, and that at Union in 1811, being the first in those places. Rev. John Matthews was settled as pastor of the Waterford and Gravel Run (Crawford County) congregations October 17, 1810. The Union congregation did not put up a building till 1831, and that of Waterford till 1834. In 1817, Rev. Mr. Camp was employed as a missionary to supply the churches unable to support a pastor, and served in that capacity for two years. The minutes of the Presbytery in 1820 show congregations at Springfield, North East, Waterford, Middlebrook, Union, Fairview and Erie.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists held occasional worship at an early date in various por-

tions of the county, but principally in the western and southwestern townships. The first service of which there is any positive knowledge was led by Rev. Joseph Bowen, a local preacher, at the house of Mrs. Mershon, near West Springfield, in September, 1800. A class was organized near Lexington, in Conneaut Township, in 1801, and the same year a great revival was held at Ash's Corners, Washington Township. The first church building was erected in 1804, about a mile south of West Springfield, and soon after its dedication was the scene of a famous revival, during which Rev. Andrew Hemphill was the instrument of converting about 100 souls. The first quarterly meeting was held in that church in July, 1810. Meetings of the denomination in Erie were held by circuit preachers, at long intervals, commencing in 1801. Worship took place in the winter of 1810–11, in a tavern on the west side of French street, between Sixth and Seventh. A congregation would seem to have been partially established soon after the beginning of the century, but was probably unable to support a pastor until 1826, at which period the First Church of Erie City dates its organization. The earliest of the other congregations in the county were those at Mill Village, organized in 1810; North East, in 1812; Fair Haven, Girard Township, 1815; Girard Borough, 1815; Waterford Borough, 1816; Union City and Fairview, 1817; Middleboro, 1819; Northville, 1820; Wattsburg, 1827; Wesleyville, 1828.

The following interesting incidents relative to the history of the Methodist Church in Erie County were contributed by Mr. Frank Henry to the Erie *Gazette:*

At the annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., in the month of August, 1830, the following resolution was passed, viz.:

Resolved, that a new circuit be formed, and called Erie Circuit. That it shall comprise that part of North East Circuit lying west of North East, Greenfield and Venango Townships, and that part of Meadville Circuit lying north of Waterford and east of Springfield Townships, in Erie County.

I have the original minutes of the new circuit up to the time when it was again subdivided and Wesleyville Circuit was formed. Also, the complete minutes of Wesleyville Circuit to the present time.

Nearly all the preachers who met in conference in Uniontown in 1830 went there on horseback over mountains and through the wildnerness, fording or swimming over creeks and rivers, and often camping out at night. Some were too poor to own a horse, and went to conference on foot. They were indeed heroes and those were "the heroic days of Methodism." What a wonderful change has been wrought in the half century that has passed away. There are only a few—perhaps half a dozen members of the conference in 1830—who are now living. Nearly all the persons whose names are recorded in the minutes have passed "from labor to reward," but their names are written in the Book of Life. Many readers of the *Gazette* well remember these old pioneers, and will be interested to have the work of the fathers recalled to memory, and will doubtlesss be pleased to read a few extracts from the old "log book:"

First quarterly Conference for Erie Circuit held at Harbor Creek, September 13, 1830. Present, William B. Mack, Presiding Elder, Joseph A. Barrass and A. Young, circuit preachers. Roll call, present: Local preachers, N. W. Curtis, Barney Bort, William Stafford; exhorters, Luther Stone, D. D. Daniels, Y. Wilkins, Joseph S. Buck, Justus Osburn; class leaders, David Burton. A. Bowers, William Allen, William Campbell, Edmund Brace; circuit stewards, James Flowers, Sturkely Stafford, John Wheaton. James McConkey, Recording Steward. Voted unanimously, that the members of this Quarterly Conference will do all they can to establish weekly class collections on this circuit.

Signed: W. B. MACK, *P. E.*
A. YOUNG, *Sec'y.*"

During this conference year, Rev. Mr. Barrass, preacher in charge, received his salary in full, viz., $167. The salary now paid the pastor of one of the charges—in the city of Erie— would have endowed a college professorship in those primitive times. This meeting was held in warm weather and the doors and windows were open. An enterprising and devout cat persisted in annoying those having charge of the communion basket, causing merriment among some of the young people present, and disturbing the meeting. Finally, Brother Barrass took the cat outside and beat its brains out against the corner of the house. It is said that that cat was none of the nine-lived species. This act filled the hearts of some of the "beam in their own eye" ones with holy indignation and horror. The storm eventually subsided and the good brother was not "cast out of the synagogue."

On the 26th of December, 1830, at the close of a meeting in the court house, where the Methodists then worshiped, a subscription paper was circulated to raise money to pay the preacher. We notice the names of George Moore, Captain Wright, Albert Kelso, J. Lantz, Pressly Arbuckle, William Himrod and Thomas Moorhead, Jr., on the paper. At the next meeting $4 were raised to pay for wood and candles.

The second quarterly meeting was held in West Mill Creek in December 1830. Josiah Flower was one of the exhorters present. John Brace, of Beaver Dam; Timothy Clark, of North East, and Thomas Stephens, of Erie, were added to the Board of Stewards.

The third quarterly meeting was held in Harbor Creek, February 19, 1831. Stephen Stuntz, A. C. Barnes, Watts B. Lloyd and Josiah Flower were among the exhorters present at this meeting, and James McConkey was Secretary.

The fourth quarterly meeting was held in connection with a camp meeting in a grove on the farm of Judge Sterrett, in Harbor Creek, near Wesleyville, June 25, 1831. James Flower, a Steward, resigned, and John Shadduck was appointed. The following local preachers were present: Barney Bort, William Stafford, John Keese Hallock, N. W. Curtis, Philip Osborn, William Burton, Titus Cook. Josiah Flower joined the Annual Conference. Exhorters present: Justus Osburn, Luther Stone, D. D. Daniels, Nehemiah Beers, Stephen Stuntz, David Burton, John McClune, Joseph S. Buck, Watts B. Lloyd, Freeman Palmer and Franklin Vandoozer.

The first annual meeting of the Erie District Bible, Tract and Sunday School Society was held at the brick meeting house, Harbor Creek, July 4, 1836, Rev. W. B. Mack, Chairman; James McConkey, Secretary; and John Shadduck, Treasurer. Managers, Stephens Stuntz, John Wheaton, Stukely Stafford, J. S. Buck, Thomas Adams, Timothy Clark, David D. Daniels, George Walker, James Flower, E. N. Hulburt, John Richards and David Sterrett. The meeting adjourned to meet at Wheaton's meeting house in Mill Creek July 4, 1832. Almond Fuller and Stewart Chambers were among the subscribers to the funds of the society. All the members of this society are now dead except Stewart Chambers, of Wesleyville, Penn., and George W. Walker, of Marquette County, Wis.

The first quarterly conference of Erie Circuit ever held in the borough of Erie, met November 19, 1831, W. B. Mack, Presiding Elder; John P. Kent and A. Plimpton were circuit preachers. Peter Haldeman acted as Secretary, *pro tempore*. James Flower, Peter Haldeman, John Magee, A. Bowers, James Boyle, and — Sweetland were the class leaders present. Watts B. Lloyd was by verbal consent allowed to preach for the time being. Stephen H. Wilcox was licensed to preach.

The next meeting was held in Wesleyville, and Ezekiel Chambers was

licensed to preach. The fourth quarterly conference was held at Peter Himebaugh's, in Beaver Dam, July 28, 1832. David Vorse, Asa White and Edmund Brace were among the exhorters, and William Chambers, James Bail, William B. Weed, Luther Lewis and B. Deighton, class leaders. A committee to build a meeting house in McKean was appointed, viz.: John K. Hallock, Ezra White and James Bail. The following local preachers' licenses were renewed: Barney Bort, William Stafford, Philip Osborn, Josiah Flower, Nehemiah Beers, David Vorse and Peter Haldeman. At this meeting Watts B. Lloyd was licensed to preach, and Capt. Thomas Wilkins was licensed to exhort. At their own request, the papers of Stephen Stuntz and Justus Osborn were not renewed.

Second quarterly conference was held in Wesleyville, February 9, 1833, J. S. Barrass, Presiding Elder; John Chandler and E. P. Stidman, circuit preachers. Luther Stone was silenced and expelled from the church. Edmund Brace and F. Vandoozer returned their licenses to exhort. A committee was appointed to estimate the expense of building a meeting house in Erie, viz.: J. McConkey, T. Stephens and E. N. Hulburt; Trustees for same, E. N. Hulburt, J. McConkey, T. Stephens, David Burton and John Richards.

The third quarterly meeting was held in Erie April 18, 1833. W. Rogers, J. Hay and J. McCoy were made an estimating committee to build a meeting house in Fairview.

The fourth quarterly meeting was held on the camp ground in Fairview June 22, 1833. F. Vandoozer was expelled from the church, after trial by a committee, viz.: W. S. Chambers, N. Beers, William May, Solomon Riblet, George W. Walker, P. Cauffman, Robert Ferguson and Alva Phelps. An appeal of Barney Deighton was laid over.

"At a regular meeting of the Stewards of Erie Circuit, held in Erie September 21, 1833, to take into consideration the proper amount of money to be collected from each class for the support of the preachers, the following apportionment was made, viz.:

"Wesleyville, $40; Erie, $55; Haybarger's, $8; Burton's, $10; Brown's, $10; McKean, $12; Bean's (3), $12; Lake Pleasant, $10; Adam's, $10; Wheaton's $30; Fairview, $30; Bradish, $6; H. Clark's, $6; Backus's $12; T. Clark's, $8; Haldeman's, $8; Rees Hill, $18; Gospel Hill, $18."

Rev. J. Chandler and Samuel Gregg were the "circuit riders," and the amount estimated for the support of the two men and their families for an entire year was $343. During the conference year, beginning September, 1879, and ending September, 1880, the combined salaries of the Methodist Episcopal preachers within the limits of this same territory, including house rent, was $8,054.

The second quarterly conference for the year 1833 met at the Wheaton Meeting House (now Asbury) in West Mill Creek. Rev. Hiram Kinsley was Presiding Elder. The minutes are in the peculiarly illegible handwriting of Rev. Samuel Gregg, author of "History of Methodism Within the Bounds of Erie Conference." James McConkey tendered his resignation as Steward, and George W. Walker was elected Recording Steward.

The following trustees were "appointed to secure a proper location and build a meeting house in Fairview Township," viz.: James McClelland, or Miller, Henry Rogers, John McKee (?), Stephen Stuntz, James Morton.

The fourth quarterly meeting met in Wesleyville July 7, 1834, Rev. Hiram Kinsley, Presiding Elder, in the chair. The name of Audley McGill appears on the minutes as class leader. Also the name of Christian Bort. Local preachers, Capt. Thomas Wilkins and Philip Osborn, were also present. E. N. Hul-

bert was appointed a Steward for Erie, and Henry Rodgers Steward for Fairview. The decision of the committee in the case of John Dillon was sustained. A committee was appointed to build a parsonage for the use of the circuit, viz.: George W. Walker, Thomas Rees and William Chambers. This committee was authorized to apportion to each class the amount expected from them to pay for the same. The parsonage was built in Wesleyville, and has been used for that purpose ever since. Rev. Noble W. Jones and family are its present occupants.

The preachers were paid in full. The account reads as follows: "Preachers—John Chandler, $100; wife, $100; child, $16; total, $216. Paid. Samuel Gregg, $100. Paid." The Recording Steward very properly classed Mrs. Chandler and child as preachers, and paid them accordingly. There is no class of women on earth more earnestly devoted and self-sacrificing than the wives of Methodist preachers. Many successful men owe more to their wives than to their own unaided exertions, but are not magnanimous enough to admit the fact.

The next quarterly meeting was held in Fairview, Rev. Alfred Brunson, Presiding Elder; P. D. Horton, circuit preacher; Harry Rogers, Christian Bort, F. Dixon, M. Haybarger, R. Weeks and J. Bradish were the class leaders present.

The second quarterly meeting was held in Wesleyville December 6, 1834. George W. Walker was released from the Parsonage Building Committee, and Rev. P. D. Horton appointed to fill the vacancy.

The third quarterly conference met at Wheaton's meeting house February 28, 1835. David Chambers appealed from the decision of the committee at Wesleyville, and the committee were not sustained G. Hawly was chosen Recording Steward, in place of George W. Walker, resigned.

The fourth quarterly meeting was held in McKean May 23, 1835. U. Gittings, D. Ray, George Deighton, S. Brace, William Kinnear, Philip Osborn and William Stafford were the local preachers present.

At the session of Pittsburgh Conference, held in the summer of 1834, a new circuit called Wesleyville Circuit was set off, and the rest of the old Erie Circuit left to take care of themselves. The minute book was left for use of the Wesleyville Circuit, and the last record is in the hand writing of William P. Trimble, Recording Steward, and bearing the date of January 25, 1862. I believe, however, that Wesleyville Circuit contained for a long time all the territory of the old Erie Circuit outside the borough of Erie.

A quarterly conference for Wesleyville Circuit was held at Backus Schoolhouse, in South Harbor Creek, March 12, 1836; Isaac Winans, Presiding Elder; Thomas Graham and P. D. Horton, circuit preachers.

A new committee, Stutely Stafford, Ezra White and James Bayle, was appointed to build a new meeting-house at or near McKean Corners.

The next quarterly conference was held in Wesleyville June 25, 1836. Philip Osborn and Barney Bort were recommended to the annual conference for admission to the "traveling conexion." The preachers were paid in full —$124 each for a year's hard work. Some of the membership charged the preacher's family with extravagance in using up so large a salary! It was not considered advisable to pay the preachers much money in those days. It had a tendency to make them "stuck up and worldly-minded." Any unmarketable produce, such as rancid butter or lard, moldy hay, or wilted potatoes, etc., was often taken to the parsonage as "quarterage," and the preacher and his wife were expected to receive these tokens of brotherly thoughtfulness with becoming humility and thankfulness. I called at the parsonage in Wesley-

ville many years ago, and while there a good brother brought in a cheese. He did not inquire whether the preacher wanted it or not but laid it on the table, with a sanctimonious grin on his weazened face. At that time good cheese could be bought for 8 cents per pound. "Brother, how much shall I credit you for this?" inquired the preacher. "I took it on a debt, and will not be hard with you. Call it 10 cents per pound," was the prompt reply. The preacher's son, a promising lad of twelve summers, inspected the cheese very closely. In a few minutes he came in with a piece of his mother's new clothes' line in his hand. "Why, my son! what in the world are you going to do?" his mother inquired. "Going to tie up pa's cheese to keep it from crawling away," was the laconic reply. The cheese was a living, loathsome mass of maggots, and the old rascal knew it before going to the parsonage. The good layman sneaked off, and was that preacher's enemy ever after. If such fellows succeed in dodging into heaven, then the doctrine of universal salvation will be "the correct thing."

In 1836, J. Chandler, L. D. Mix and Albina Hall were the circuit preachers.

At the meeting held in Wesleyville January 21, 1837, David W. Vorse, of McKean, was licensed to preach. At a meeting held in McKean July 4, 1837, he was recommended to the annual conference for admission to the itineracy. David Chambers was made an agent of the circuit to build the parsonage. This enterprise seemed to move along slowly. A resolution to sustain him unanimously passed.

The next meeting was held at Hoag's Schoolhouse, in South Harbor Creek, September 30, 1837. A committee on temporal interests was appointed, viz.: William Campbell, George W. Walker and David Chambers. This committee was directed to notify subscribers to the parsonage fund that they must pay up or be dealt with according to discipline. D. Preston and D. Pritchard were the preachers. March 3, 1838, at a meeting held in Fairview, Peter Haldeman was licensed to preach.

At the meeting held in McKean June 2, 1838, Philip Osborn was recommended to the annual conference for deacon's orders. All that part of Wesleyville circuit west of the Waterford Turnpike was formed into a new circuit, to be called McKean Circuit. The following is the first official board of McKean Circuit: Joel Stafford, Recording Steward; Joseph S. Buck, Lewis Calder, John L. B. ——, Philip Osborn, George Deighton and John Palmiter.

At a meeting held in Wesleyville June 15, 1839, Mathias Himebaugh was licensed to preach. David Preston and Theodore D. Blinn were the circuit preachers. The former received a salary of $169.58, and Mr. Blinn received $93.65.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS, LUTHERANS, EPISCOPALIANS, ETC.

Rev. Robert Reid, a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, gathered a congregation in Erie in 1811, which was the first regularly organized religious body in the city. Services were held in a schoolhouse until 1816, when a church building was erected, eight years in advance of that of the First Presbyterian congregation. These two were the sole religious organizations in the city in 1820. A second society was organized by Mr. Reid at Waterford in 1812, three years after the Presbyterian body of the same place. The denomination became known as the United Presbyterian Church in 1858, as will be explained below.

In the year 1815, Rev. Charles Colson, a Lutheran minister from Germany, came to the Northwest and organized four congregations of that church, one each at Meadville, French Creek, Conneaut and Erie. The Erie society died

out very soon, and does not appear to have been revived until many years later. The earliest Lutheran Church in Erie City was built in 1835.

The first knowledge we have of the Episcopalians is through a paper, a copy of which has been preserved, drawn up in 1803, and signed by fourteen citizens, agreeing to contribute the sum of $83 annually "to pay one-third of Rev. Mr. Patterson's time in Erie, until a Church of England clergyman can be placed." Mr. Patterson, it will be recollected, was the Presbyterian minister in charge at North East. Among the signatures are the familiar names of Reed, Rees and Wallace. No organization of the denomination was effected till March 17, 1827, when a number of persons withdrew from the Presbyterian Church and became united as St. Paul's Episcopal congregation. About the same time, Rev. Charles Smith came on from Philadelphia and assumed charge as rector. Services were held in the court house till a building was completed in November, 1832. The Waterford society, the second in the county, was organized the same year as the one at Erie.

The first building of the Christian denomination was erected at East Springfield in 1826, and the second in Fairview Township in 1835.

CATHOLICS AND OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The Roman Catholics had no organization in the county until 1833, when a church was erected in the northern part of McKean Township, and occupied until the new one was put up in Middleboro. St. Mary's and St. Patrick's congregations in Erie date from 1833 and 1837 respectively. The Catholics now number more communicants than any single denomination in the county.

The Lake Erie Universalist Association was organized in Wellsburg in 1839, where a church had been established the preceding year. The Erie church was not organized until 1844.

The earliest Baptist congregation was in Harbor Creek Township in 1822. This was followed by societies at Erie in 1831, and in North East and Waterford Townships in 1832.

The United Brethren, the Adventists and the other denominations are comparatively new to this section.

Some of the churches are large, handsome and expensive structures, while about one-third are plain wooden buildings that cost less and are less imposing than many of the barns in the county. The most elaborate churches are in Erie, Corry, North East, Union, Girard, Fairview, Miles Grove, Harbor Creek, Waterford and Mill Village. The Cathedral church of the Roman Catholics, at the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, in Erie, which has been building for several years, will, when completed, be the most extensive, costly and handsome religious edifice in this part of Pennsylvania.

LIST OF CHURCHES.

Below is a list of the various congregations in the county in 1880, with the year each one is supposed to have been organized. Any additions that have been made since that year will be mentioned in the township sketches:

Presbyterian (19).—Belle Valley, 1841; Beaver Dam, Wayne Township, about 1820; Central Church, Erie, 1871; Chestnut street, Erie, 1870; Corry, 1864; East Springfield, 1804; Edinboro, 1829; Fairview Borough, 1845; First Church, Erie, 1815; Girard Borough, 1835; Harbor Creek, 1832; Mill Village, 1870; North East Borough, 1801; Park Church, Erie, 1855; Union City, 1811, Waterford Borough, 1809; Wattsburg, 1826; Westminster, Mill Creek Township, 1806–1851; Wales, Greene Township, 1849.

The Presbyterian Churches of Erie County are within the bounds of the

Synod of Pennsylvania and of the Presbytery of Erie. The Synod was constituted in 1881, and embraces the four old Synods of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Erie and Pittsburgh. The Presbytery embraces Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango and Mercer Counties, and contains sixty-two churches and about fifty ministers.

United Presbyterian (6).—Beaver Dam, Wayne Township, 1859; First Church, Erie, 1811; Five Points, Summit Township, 1842; Mission Church, Erie, 1874; Waterford Borough, 1812; Whiteford's Corners, Summit Township, 1876.

The name of this denomination in Erie County was originally the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. On the 26th of May, 1858, the Associated Presbyterian and the Associated Reformed Presbyterian societies of the Northern States consolidated under the name of the United Presbyterian Church. The churches of this county are attached to the First Synod of the West and to the Lake Presbytery. The Synod embraces all of the churches in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny and portions of Ohio and Michigan. The Presbytery covers Erie and Crawford Counties, a portion of Mercer and a small part of Trumbull County, Ohio.

Episcopal (8).—Emanuel, Corry, 1864; Cross and Crown, Erie, 1867; Miles Grove, 1862; Mission of the Holy Cross, North East, 1872; St. Paul's, Erie, 1827; St. John's, Erie, 1867; Union City, 1875; St. Peter's, Waterford Borough, 1827.

The churches of Erie County are embraced in the Diocese of Pittsburgh and in the Erie Deanery. The Diocese includes all of Pennsylvania west of the Eastern lines of Somerset, Cambria, Clearfield, Elk, Cameron and McKean Counties; the Deanery comprises Erie, Crawford, Venango, Lawrence and Mercer Counties. The Pittsburgh Diocese was organized November 15, 1865, on which date Rev. John B. Kerfoot was elected Bishop. His consecration took place on the ensuing 26th of January. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Cortland Whitehead, who was consecrated on January 25, 1882. The Erie Deanery was erected on the 12th of June, 1874. The Deans have been as follows: 1st, Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Erie; 2d, Rev. W. H. Mills, Erie; 3d, Rev. Henry Purdon, Titusville.

United Brethren (13).—Branchville, McKean Township, about 1866; Corry, 1864; Clark settlement, Harbor Creek Township, 1856; Erie, 1878; Elk Creek and Girard line, 1870; Elk Creek Township, 1853; Fairview Township, about 1857; Greene and Venango line, 1871; Macedonia, Venango Township, ——; New Ireland, LeBœuf Township, 1876; Shattuck's Corners, Greenfield Township, about 1874; Union City, 1872; Wayne Valley, Wayne Township, 1870.

Roman Catholic (16).—Albion, prior to 1850; St. Mary's, Erie, 1833; St. Patrick's, Erie, 1837; St. Joseph's, Erie, about 1853; St. John's, Erie, 1869; St. Andrew's, Erie, 1871; St. Thomas, Corry, 1860; St. Elizabeth, Corry, 1875; St. John's, Girard, 1853; St. Boniface, Greene Township, 1857; St. Peter's, Greene Township, 1870; St. Matthew's, Summit Township, 1867; St. Francis Xavier, Middleboro, 1833; St. Gregory's, North East, 1854; St. Teresa's, Union City, 1857; St. Cyprian's, Waterford Station, 1878.

The Erie Diocese comprises the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Cameron, Elk, McKean, Potter and Warren. It was established in 1853, Rt. Rev. Michael O'Conner being the first Bishop. He was transferred from Pittsburgh in 1853, and re-transferred in 1854. His successor, Rt. Rev. J. M. Young, was consecrated April 23, 1854, and died September 18, 1866. Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, present Bishop, was consecrated August 2, 1868.



Thomas H. Hall

Methodist Episcopal (55).—Albion, prior to 1850; Ash's Corners, Washington Township, 1867; Asbury, Mill Creek Township, 1846; Asbury, Union Township, 1840; Beaver Dam, 1838; Carter Hill, about 1835; Corry, 1862; Cherry Hill, 1858; Concord Township, 1879; Cranesville, about 1830; Crane road, Franklin Township, 1867; East Springfield, 1825; Edinboro, 1829; Edenville, LeBœuf Township, 1839; Elgin, 1854; Eureka, 1867; First Church, Erie, 1826; Fair Haven, Girard Township, 1815; Fairplain, Girard Township, 1840; Fairview Borough, 1817; Franklin Corners, 1866; Gospel Hill, Harbor Creek Township, 1816; Greenfield, 1836; Girard Borough, 1815; Harbor Creek, 1834; Hatch Hollow, Amity Township, prior to 1835; Hamlin, Summit Township, 1837; Keepville, about 1867; Lowville, 1875; Lockport, 1843; Miles Grove, 1867; McLane, Washington Township, 1863; Mill Village, prior to 1810; Middleboro, 1819; Macedonia, Venango Township, ——; North Corry, 1870; North East Borough, 1812; Northville, about 1820; Phillipsville, prior to 1848; South Harbor Creek, Harbor Creek Township, prior to 1830; Simpson Church, Erie, 1858; Sterrettania, 1842; South Hill, McKean Township, about 1860; Sharp's Corners, Waterford Township, 1838; Sherrod Hill, ——; Tower Schoolhouse, Venango Township, ——; Tenth Street, Erie, 1867; Union City, 1817; Waterford Borough, 1814; Wellsburg, 1833; Wattsburg, 1827; West Springfield, 1801; Wales, Greene Township, about 1850; West Greene, 1827; Wesleyville, 1828.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches in Erie County are attached to the Erie Conference, organized in 1836, the bounds of which extend on the west to the Ohio State line, on the east to a line running slightly beyond Jamestown, N. Y., and Ridgway, Penn., and on the south to a line running east and west below New Castle, Penn. The Conference is subdivided into six Presiding Elders' districts, viz.: Erie, Clarion, Franklin, Jamestown, Meadville and New Castle. The Erie District includes the churches of Erie, Mill Creek, Fairview, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harbor Creek, McKean, North East, Summit, Springfield, Wesleyville and Waterford; the Meadville District those of Albion, Edinboro, Lockport, Mill Village, Union and Wattsburg; the Jamestown District those of Corry. The Presiding Elders of these districts have been as follows:

Erie District—G. Fillmore, 1821–24; W. Swayze, 1825–27; W. B. Mack, 1828–31; J. S. Barris, 1832; H. Kinsley, 1833; J. Chandler, 1836–38; J. C. Ayers, 1839–42; T. Goodwin, 1843–44; J. Robinson, 1845–48; B. O. Plimpton, 1849; E. J. L. Baker, 1850–53 and 1865–68; J. Leslie, 1854–57; J. Flower, 1858–61; J. H. Whallon, 1862–64; D. M. Stever, 1869–72; R. M. Warren, 1873–75; W. F. Wilson, 1876–78; R. W. Scott, 1879–80.

Meadville District—Z. H. Coston, 1832; A. Brunson, 1833–34; I. Winans, 1835; J. S. Barris, 1836–37; H. Kinsley, 1838–39, 1843–45 and 1855–58; J. Bain, 1840–42; B. O. Plimpton, 1846–48; W. Patterson, 1849–52; E. J. Kenney, 1853–54; N. Norton, 1859–62; J. W. Lowe, 1863–66; G. W. Maltby, 1867–70; W. P. Bignell, 1871–74; J. Peate, 1875–78; F. H. Beck, 1879–80.

Jamestown District—H. Kinsley, 1834–36; R. A. Aylworth, 1837–38; D. Preston, 1839–41; J. J. Steadman, 1842–43; D. Smith, 1844–47; W. H. Hunter, 1848–51; J. H. Whallon, 1852–55; B. S. Hill, 1856–58; J. W. Lowe, 1859–62; G. W. Maltby, 1863–66; J. Leslie, 1867–70; A. Burgess, 1871–72; N. Norton, 1873–75; O. G. McEntire, 1876–79.

Universalist (5).—Corry, 1877; Erie, 1844; Girard, about 1850; Wellsburg, 1838; West Springfield, 1848.

Evangelical Association (6).—Emanuel, Summit Township, about 1838; Salem, Fairview and Mill Creek line, 1833; Salem, Erie, 1833; Mt. Nebo, Fairview Borough, 1833; North East Borough, 1870; congregation at Sterrettania.

Lutheran (11).—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed, Erie, 1835; St. Paul's German Evangelical, Erie, 1850; German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity, Erie, 1881; First English Evangelical Lutheran, Erie, 1861; Evangelical Lutheran, Girard Borough, 1866; Evangelical Lutheran, Fairview, 1856; St. Paul's German Lutheran, Mill Creek Township, about 1836; St. Paul's German Evangelical, North East, 1864; St. Jacob's Evangelical United, Fairview Township, 1852; Franklin Township Church, 1871; German (Lutheran), Corry, about 1874.

Baptist (16).—Corry, 1863; Edinboro, 1838; Franklin and Elk Creek line, 1866; First Church, Erie, 1831; German Church, Erie, 1861; Lowrey settlement, Harbor Creek Township, 1822; McLane, Washington Township, 1838; North East, 1832; Newman's Bridge, Waterford Township, 1832 or 1833; Pageville, 1839; Second Greenfield Union Free-Will Baptist, Greenfield, Township, 1881; Union City, 1859; Waterford and Amity line, about 1835; West Springfield, 1826; Wattsburg, 1850; Wellsburg, 1839.

Christian (8).—Corry, 1864; Draketown, 1877; East Springfield, 1826; Fairview Township, 1835; Girard and Franklin line, 1872; Hare Creek, Wayne Township, 1877; McLallen's Corners, 1828; Oak Hill, Waterford Township, 1854.

Disciple (2).—Albion, 1880; Lockport, 1877.

Congregational.—Corry, 1874.

Hebrew.—Erie, 1858; Corry, about 1873.

Advent.—Edinboro, 1863.

Wesleyan Methodist (3).—Concord Township, 1840; Erie, 1847; Keepville, 1854.

African Methodist Episcopal.—Erie, re-organized, 1877.

Union.—Manross Church, LeBœuf Township, erected 1869.

Recapitulation.—Presbyterian, 19; United Presbyterian, 6; Episcopalian, 8; United Brethren, 13; Roman Catholic, 16; Methodist Episcopal, 55; Congregational, 1; Advent, 1; African Methodist Episcopal, 1; Universalist 5; Lutheran, 11; Evangelical Association, 6; Baptist, 16; Christian, 8; Disciple, 2; Hebrew, 2; Wesleyan Methodist, 3; Union, 1; total, 174.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The first Sunday school in the county was founded by Rev. Mr. Morton and Col. James Moorhead at Moorheadville, in 1817. In 1818, Mrs. Judah Colt returned to Erie after a visit to New England, where schools for the religious instruction of children on the Sabbath had recently been introduced, and by the aid of Mrs. R. S Reed and Mrs. Carr established a class for girls, which met alternately at the houses of the two ladies last named. After a time the brothers of the girls asked to be admitted, but fears were entertained that they would be hard to control, and it was only after much debate and hesitation that they were allowed to enjoy the benefits of the class. Col. Thomas Forster became interested in the enterprise, and in 1820 tendered the ladies a room, which was gladly accepted. A public meeting was held in the court house on the 25th of March, 1821, to consider the project of regularly organizing "a Sunday School and Moral Society." Resolutions in favor of the same were drafted and introduced by R. S. Reed, Thomas H. Sill and George A. Eliot—one capitalist and two lawyers—and solemnly adopted by the audience. A paper for contributions was passed around, and the munificent sum of $28.50 subscribed to procure suitable books. This subscription paper is now hanging up in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie. The school commenced in May with an attendance of sixty-four, big and little,

who had increased to eighty-one at the end of six months, of whom twenty-one, or nearly one-fourth, were colored. Horace Greeley, then an employe in the office of the Erie *Gazette*, was one of the scholars in the winter of 1830–31. A second school was started in September, 1830, by the ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal congregation, and held its sessions in the court house until their church building was completed. The first schools had to encounter some opposition, even from zealous Christian citizens. A Sabbath school is now connected with almost every church in the county.

BIBLE SOCIETY AND Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The Erie County Bible Society was established in 1824, and has been in continuous operation ever since. Its mission is to distribute the Holy Book free of cost to those who are too poor to buy, and at a moderate price to persons in better circumstances. The first officers were Rev. Johnston Eaton, President; Rev. Robert Reid, Vice President; George Selden, Secretary; and E. D. Gunnison, Treasurer. Its annual meetings are held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in May.

The only Young Men's Christian Association in the county is in Erie, and was organized in September, 1860. The society owns a fine building at the corner of Tenth and Peach streets, which is conveniently fitted up for its purpose. Its library of nearly six thousand volumes is free to all who visit the reading rooms, and, for a moderate sum per annum, the holders of tickets are allowed to take books to their homes. Aside from its religious influence, the association has done a good work among the young men and women of the city by increasing their literary taste, and giving them the opportunity to read good books instead of the trashy stuff that floods the land. It also maintains a Railway Employes' Reading Room in the building on Peach street, opposite the northern entrance to the Union depot.

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES.

As death and religion are always associated to a certain extent, this seems to be the proper place to give a brief sketch of some of the old graveyards in the county, which, thanks to an improved taste, are fast giving way to neat and ornamental cemeteries. The first burial place of which there is a record, was established at Colt's Station in Greenfield Township on the 6th of July, 1801. A party of fifteen met and cleared off an acre for the interment of the dead, which has remained as a graveyard to this day, though in a sadly neglected condition. Their example led the people at Middlebrook to follow suit, and a burial place was begun there in the following month. Most of the bodies in the latter have been removed within the last thirty years, and the spot is now used for farming purposes. A graveyard was established at Erie nearly at the same time, on the bank of the lake, east of Parade street, but was abandoned about 1805. Others were located at an early day at Waterford, North East, Fairview, Springfield and elsewhere. In 1805, three lots were set aside for a graveyard at the southeast corner of French and Eighth streets, Erie, which was used by all denominations until 1827, when it became the property of the United Presbyterian Church, whose building adjoined the premises on the east. The property was sold in 1862, the bodies were removed to the cemetery, and the site is now covered with dwellings. The Presbyterians purchased four lots at the southeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets, in Erie, in 1826, and used them for burial purposes for upward of twenty years, when the bodies were carefully removed to the cemetery and the land was sold to private purchasers.

The Episcopal Graveyard was also on Seventh street, nearly opposite the gas house. Besides the above, there was a graveyard on Third street, east of the Catholic school, on the north side, which was used for burial purposes as late as 1837. The Catholic burial grounds on Twenty-fourth, between Sassafras and Chestnut streets, still contain numerous bodies, which will probably be removed some day to the cemetery west of the city. An unused graveyard is also attached to St. John's Church in South Erie. The various cemeteries in present use will be described in connection with the city.

As the county increased in population, graveyards were located in every section, some of which continue, while the sites of others have almost or entirely been forgotten. Many families chose burial places on their farms, and some of these still exist. The old-style graveyards were, and those that remain are, generally speaking, dismal and forbidding places, the tombstones dingy and often tottering, the fence sides grown up to brambles, the graves and walks in a horrible state of neglect, and the whole aspect well calculated to encourage the belief in ghosts, goblins and demons, which was quite universal forty years ago.

The establishment of the cemetery at Erie, which was dedicated in May, 1851, and speedily became one of the tastiest in the Union, has had a gratifying effect upon the whole county. People of refinement from the neighboring towns, comparing it with the neglected graveyards at their homes, became ashamed of the contrast, and efforts, some successful and others futile, have been made to secure creditable places of burial in almost all sections. Corry, Union City, North East, Waterford, Girard, Fairview, Springfield, Sterrettania and Lowville have cemeteries that speak well for the taste of their citizens, and at Erie the new Catholic cemetery near the Head is fast assuming a first rank. The writer hopes to be spared long enough to see every vestige of the old-style graveyard removed from the face of the earth, and each town and township in possession of a cemetery that will be an honor to the living and afford a proper resting-place for the dead.

CHAPTER XV.

Mills and Factories.

THE first mill in Erie County of which there is any record was built at the mouth of Mill Creek in 1795–96, under the direction of Capt. Russell Bissell, of the United States Army, to supply timber for barracks, dwellings, etc., for the use of the troops who had been sent forward as a protection to the settlers. It gave name to the stream, and stood until 1820, when it burned down. Another saw mill was built upon its site in 1831, by George W. Reed and William Himrod, the frame of which stood till some time after 1861. The second saw mill within the city limits was erected on the same stream, at or near where the Hopedale Mill stands, by Robert Brotherton, in 1806, and the third at the Eighth street crossing in 1807 or 1808, by William Wallace and Thomas Forster. About 1810, the Wallace & Forster mill privilege was bought by R. S. Reed, who added a grist mill. The property fell into the hands of George Moore in 1822, and a carding machine and fulling mill were added. They were purchased by P. & O. E. Crouch in 1859, who improved

the grist mill from time to time and continued to operate it. In 1815, two more grist mills rose upon Mill Creek, the one built by R. S. Reed at the Parade street crossing, and the other by Mr. Large near the corner of French and Eleventh streets. Mr. Reed put up a distillery near his mill, and both concerns were run by him until his death. The mill building, an unusually large one, stood until about ten years ago. The mill erected by Mr. Large was allowed to go down, and its site was adopted by Vincent, Himrod & Co., for the establishment since known as the Erie City Iron Works. The fourth grist mill in the city was put up by the McNairs in 1827, on State street, south of the Lake Shore Railroad track, using the water of Ichabod Run for power. It went down, and in 1849 the Erie City Mill was built by McSparren & Dumars, to use the water of the same stream. The building was sold, moved further south, and is still standing. The Hopedale Mill was built by Henry Gingrich, on the site of the Brotherton Saw Mill, about 1850, and was operated for a time by Oliver & Bacon. These gentlemen in 1865 secured the Canal Mill, built by William Kelly, under the supervision of Jehiel Towner, on Myrtle street, near Sixth, to use the surplus water of the canal, and have managed it ever since.

At one period there were no less than half a dozen distilleries within the city limits, and perhaps as many saw mills, the latter all driven by the water of Mill Creek, which was quite a strong, steady stream. Mr. Russell, in one of his valuable contributions to the *Gazette*, says: "When there was not one-fifth of the population, a distillery was to be found in almost every neighborhood. Most families were as particular in laying in their barrel of whisky as their barrel of pork, and would rather be without the latter than the former."

Of mills in the vicinity of the city, the earliest were erected by John Cochran, who put up a saw mill in 1800, and a grist mill in 1801 on the site of the present Densmore Mill. Three miles south of the city, on what is now the Waterford Plank Road, Robert McCullough, in 1802 or 1804, put up a saw and grist mill, which are still in operation under the title of the Erie County Mills. All of these used the water of Mill Creek. In 1814, a small grist mill was built by Thomas Miller, on the little stream which empties into the bay at the Head, to which he soon after added a mill for making linseed oil. The ruins remained until quite recently.

OUTSIDE OF ERIE CITY.

The second and third saw mills in the county were put up in 1797—one by Thomas Forster at the mouth of Walnut Creek, and the other by Robert Brotherton, on LeBœuf Creek, near the Waterford Station of the P. & E. road. The latter added a grist mill in 1802. In 1798, a fourth saw mill was built near the mouth of Four Mile Creek by Thomas Rees, for the Population Company. The fifth was built by Leverett Bissell, on French Creek, in Greenfield Township, in 1799.

During the year 1798 the first grist mill in the county was built at the mouth of Walnut Creek under the superintendence of Thomas Forster. The other mills established outside of Erie City before the last war with Great Britain were as follows:

One on Spring Run, Girard Township, by Mr. Silverthorn, in 1799.

A grist and saw mill by William Miles, at Union, in 1800, now known as Church's mill. In the same year, a small grist mill, by James Foulk, at the mouth of Six Mile Creek.

A saw mill by William Culbertson, in 1801, and a grist mill in 1802, at Edinboro, now known as Taylor & Reeder's mills.

A saw mill by Capt. Holliday, in 1801, and a grist mill in 1803, at the mouth of Crooked Creek, in Springfield Township, both of which have gone down.

A saw mill in 1802 or 1803, by John Riblet, Sr., on Four Mile Creek, half a mile south of Wesleyville. No vestige of this remains.

Lattimore's and Boyd's saw mills, in Waterford Township, about 1802. Grist mills were added to each at a later date, and allowed to go down some forty years ago.

A grist and saw mill, in 1803, by Capt. Daniel Dobbins and James Foulk, near the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek, since known as Neely's mill.

A grist mill on Sixteen Mile Creek, in North East Township, by Col. Tuttle, in 1807, now known as Scouller's.

The following shows when the mills mentioned were erected, and will be found convenient for comparison:

1814—The West Girard Grist and Saw Mill, on Elk Creek, by Peter Woolverton. A saw mill where Lines' mills stand, on Crooked Creek, in Springfield, by Amos Remington and Oliver Cross.

1815—A saw mill by William Saltsman, at the foot of the gulley of Four Mile Creek, in Harbor Creek Township.

1816—A saw mill by James Love, on Walnut Creek, in Mill Creek Township. A saw mill on Mill Creek, by Foote & Parker.

About 1820—The Strong Grist Mill, on Crooked Creek, in Springfield, by Andrew Cochran.

1822—The Lowville Mills, by Samuel Low. The Wattsburg Mills, by William Miles.

1823—The Nason Mill, on Bear Run, in Fairview, by Daniel Bear. The Porter Mill, on Conneaut Creek, in Springfield, by Comfort Hay. Two mills in Amity Township, near Milltown, one by Capt. James Donaldson. The grist mill at Wesleyville, by John Shattuck.

1824—A saw mill in the south part of Greenfield, by John Whiteside.

1825—Shattuck's saw mill at Wesleyville. The mills at Wellsburg, by Samuel Wells.

1826—The old Cooper Mill, on Four Mile Creek, by William Saltsman.

The Burger Grist Mill, on French Creek, in Le Bœuf Township, was built by George Burger about 1830; the Line Grist Mill, in Springfield, by Mr. Case, about 1832; the Sterrettania Mills, on Elk Creek, by David S. Sterrett, in 1839; the Moore Saw Mill, in Le Bœuf, about 1840; and the Branchville Mill, about 1850.

OTHER EARLY MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Among the earliest mills were Weigle's, at the crossing of Walnut Creek by the Ridge road, in Fairview Township, built by S. F. Gudtner; the Elgin Mills, on Beaver Dam Run, by Joseph Hall; the grist mill on LeBœuf Creek, in Greene, by Jacob Brown; and the Backus Mill, on Six Mile Creek, in Harbor Creek. All of these were established in the beginning of the century, but the writer has been unable to obtain the exact dates. A saw mill was built at an early period by Michael Jackson, and a grist mill by Amos King, at Albion. In 1810, there was a carding and woolen mill on the site of the Cass factory in Harbor Creek.

Soon after the war of 1812–14, a perfect mania arose for building saw mills, and every stream that could be turned to use was employed to drive from one to a dozen wheels. The county was still largely covered with forest trees, and all of the streams contained more water than now. The cutting of the timber was followed by the drying up of the streams. Most of the mills have gone

down, and those that remain generally use steam. With few exceptions, the grist mills remain on the sites originally adopted. Hubbard B. Burrows was a noted millwright and constructed a good share of the early mills.

The first concern in the county for the manufacture of iron goods was a foundry at Freeport, North East Township, built in 1824, by Philetus Glass. The next of any consequence was the establishment of Vincent, Himrod & Co., in Erie, who engaged in the manufacture of stoves, using the site of Large's grist mill, and the water-power of Mill Creek. The concern began operations in the winter of 1840–41, and has continued ever since under several changes of name and management. The Erie City Iron Works cover a portion of the site of the old mill, and the Chicago & Erie Stove Company and Erie City Boiler Works are offshoots from the original establishment.

LIST OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Below is as nearly as could be ascertained in 1880 a list of the mills and factories in the county outside of Erie and Corry. Any omissions or changes that are discovered before this book is published will be noted in the township and borough sketches:

Creameries—Amity Creamery, near Wattsburg.

Cheese Factories—West Springfield, Springfield Township; Phillipsville, Venango Township; Wellsburg, Elk Creek Township; Steadman's, Franklin Township; West Union, Union Township; Waterford; Concord, Concord Township; Beaver Dam, Wayne Township; Carter Hill, Wayne Township; Kennedy, Wayne Township; Culbertson's, Union City; Jones', Union City; Bean's, Summit Township; Excelsior, Summit Township; Grahamville, North East Township; Reed's, McKean Township; Bean's, near Middleboro; Little Hope, Greenfield Township; Lockport, Lockport Borough; Wellman's Washington Township; McLallen's Corners, Washington Township; Phelp's, Edinboro; West Greene, Greene Township; Newman's Bridge, Waterford Township; Brown's, Conneaut Township; Keepville, Conneaut Township; Wheeler's, LeBœuf Township; Mill Village; Excelsior, Cherry Hill.

Grist Mills—Richard's, Amity Township; Nason's, Fairview Township; Weigle's, Fairview Township; Oriental, Fairview Township; Lohrer's, Fairview Township; Porter, Springfield Township; Lines', Springfield Township; Strong's, Springfield Township; Lowville, Venango Township; Wattsburg; Long, Wells & Co.'s, Wellsburg; The Old Spires, Wellsburg; Steenrod's, Union Township; Anchor, Union City; Church's, Union City; Judson & Hipple's, Waterford Township; Williams & Dewey's, Waterford Borough; Elgin; Densmore's, Mill Creek Township; Erie County, Mill Creek Township; Kocher's, Mill Creek Township; William H. Cooper's, Wesleyville; the Old Cooper, Harbor Creek; Neely, Harbor Creek; Sterrett & Barron's, Sterrettania; Hilliker's, Branchville; Guy & Beatty's, North East Township; Jones', North East Township; Scouller's, North East Township; Little Hope, Greenfield Township; Strickland & Nason's, Girard Township; West Girard, Girard Township; Reeder & Taylor's, Edinboro; Thornton's, Albion; Burger Mill, LeBœuf Township; Irving's, Union City.

Tanneries—Vetner's, Fairview Township; Wells & Sons', Wellsburg; Smith & Shoppart's, Waterford Borough; Bolard & Hayes', Waterford Borough; Sterrettania; Chisholm's, McKean Township; Rappold's, near Sterrettania; Roher's, McKean Township; Scouller & Tyler's, North East Township; Nason's, North East; St. John's, Washington Township; Rossiter's, Girard Township; Aldrich's, Lockport; McWilliam's, Edinboro; Terrill's, Union City.

Saw, Shingle, Lath and Heading Mills—Shove's, Amity Township; Wheeler's, Amity Township; Doolittle & Chaffee's, Amity Township; Donaldson's (saw and shingle), Amity Township; Richard's, Amity Township; Cox's, Amity Township; Ester & Kelsey's (shingle), Amity Township; Ruhl's, Fairview Township; Kreider's, Fairview Borough; Comer's, McKean Township; Propeck's, McKean Township; Porter's, Springfield Township; Lines', Springfield Township; Strong's, Springfield Township; Reed's, Springfield Township; Lowville (saw, shingle and heading); Phillipsville (saw and shingle mill); Wattsburg (saw mill); Bowman's, Wellsburg; Pageville, Elk Creek Township; Mohawk, Franklin Township; Sweet & Alden's, Franklin Township; Mishler's, Franklin Township; Gimber's, Franklin Township; Fenno's, Union Township; Bentley's (saw and shingle), Union Township; Kamerer's, Union Township; Vermilyea's, Union Township; Miller's, Union Township; Harrison's, Union Township; one on the South Branch, Union Township; Brunsteter's, Union City; Carroll's (saw and shingle), Union City; Clough's (shingle), Union City; Kimball & Harrison's (shingle) Union City; Church's, Union City; Clark & Son's, Union City; Pratt & Son's, Union City; Davis', Waterford Township; Benson's, Waterford Township; Lattimore's, Waterford Township; Brotherton's, Waterford Township; Judson & Hipple's, Waterford Township; Himrod's, Waterford Township; Boyd's, Waterford Township; Hull's, Waterford Township; Marsh's, Waterford Township; Dewey's (saw and lath), Waterford Borough; Young's, Concord Township; Crowell's, Concord Township; Ormsby's, Concord Township; Lovell's Station, Concord Township; Elgin (saw-mill); saw-mill on the Brokenstraw, Wayne Township; two shingle-mills on the Brokenstraw, Wayne Township; two saw-mills on Hare Creek, Wayne Township; shingle-mill on Slaughter Run, Wayne Township; saw-mill near the New York line, Wayne Township; Erie County Mill, Mill Creek Township; Russell's, Mill Creek Township; Nece's, Mill Creek Township; Geist's, Mill Creek Township; Strohcr's, Mill Creek Township; Thomas's (saw, shingle and feed), Mill Creek Township; Balkey's, (shingle and feed), Mill Creek Township; William H. Cooper's, Wesleyville; the old Cooper, Harbor Creek Township; Dodge's (saw and shingle), Harbor Creek Township; Neely, Harbor Creek Township; another mill, Harbor Creek Township; Jackson's, Summit Township; Sterrett & Barron's, Sterrettania; Wood's, McKean Township; Osborn's, McKean Township; Decker's, McKean Township; Leland's, McKean Township; Lampson's (saw and shingle), Middleboro; Guy & Beatty's (saw and shingle), North East Township; Freeport, North East Township; Applebee & Butts's, North East Township; mill near New York line (saw and heading), North East Township; three portable mills, Greenfield Township; Raymond's, Greenfield Township; Little Hope, Greenfield Township; West Girard, Girard Township; Gudgeonville, Girard Township; Pettis', Girard Township; Herrick's, Girard Township; Shipman's, Girard Township; Godfrey's, Girard Township; one saw-mill at Lockport; Wait & Ensign's (saw and lath), Washington Township; Wellman's (saw, shingle and lath), Washington Township; Reeder's, Washington Township; Davis & Rider's, Washington Township; Black's, Washington Township; Gardner's, Washington Township; Wade's (saw, shingle and lath), Washington Township; Sherwood's, Edinboro; Reeder's, Edinboro; Brown's (saw and lath), Greene Township; Kane's, Greene Township; Ripley's, Greene Township; two mills on Six Mile Creek, Greene Township; Spalding's, Conneaut Township; one portable mill, Conneaut Township; Albion Saw Mill; Moore's, Le Bœuf Township; Manross', Le Bœuf Township; Wheeler's, Le Bœuf Township; Fogle's, Le Bœuf Township; Dunlap's, Le Bœuf Township;



Thomas McKee

Waterhouse's, Le Bœuf Township; Robinson's Corners, Venango Township; Henderson's (shingle), Venango Township; Bennett's, Venango Township; the Gillett Mill, Mill Village; George Burger's (saw and shingle), Mill Village.

Cider, Jell and Vinegar Factories—Glazier's, Fairview Borough; Galyard's, Fairview Borough; Lowville Cider Mill; Bennett's, Venango Township; Wager's, Union Township; Carroll's, Union City; Rice's, Waterford Township; Hare's, Waterford Township; Belle Valley; Tompkins', Mill Creek Township; Balkey's, Mill Creek Township; Thomas', Mill Creek Township; Cooper's, Wesleyville; Troop's, Harbor Creek Township; Hauck's, Sterrettania; Leland's, McKean Township; Smith's, McKean Township; Wiswell's, McKean Township; Wagner's, McKean Township; Rhode's, cider and vinegar, North East Township; Green & Chase's, cider and vinegar, North East Township; Brown's, Girard Township; Moseman's, Greenfield; West Girard, cider and plaster, Girard Township; Lockport; Waterhouse's, LeBœuf Township; McLellan's Corners, Washington Township; Anderson's, Washington Township; Mitchell's, Mill Village.

Planing Mills, Sash, Door and Blind Factories—Kreider's, Fairview Borough; one at Lowville; two planing mills at Wattsburg; one sash factory at Wattsburg; Mills', Franklin Township; Cooper's, Union City; Clark & Son's, Union City; Jenkin's, Union City; Hunter's, Union City; Dewey's, Waterford Borough; one at Middleboro; Green's, North East Township; West Girard, Girard Township; one at Lockport; one at Girard Borough; Wade's, Washington Township; Taylor & Reeder's, Edinboro; Mickel's Planing and Spoke Mill, Mill Village; Beardsley's Stave Mill, Mill Village.

Woolen, Carding and Fulling Mills—Thornton's, Albion; Lewis', Washington Township; Thornton's, Girard Township; Grimshaw's, North East Township; Irving's, Union Township; Cass', Harbor Creek; one in Wayne Township.

Paper Mills—Franklin, North East Township; Watson & Morgan's, Fairview Township.

Brick and Tile Works—Seigel's, Fairview Township; Thomas', West Springfield; Kilpatrick's, North East Township; Kane's, North East Township; Dyer Loomis', North East Township; West Girard, Girard Township; Barton & Kelly's, Waterford Borough; Kennedy's, Conneaut Township.

Wooden Articles—Pease's Tub and Firkin Factory, North East Borough; Jones' Barrel Factory, North East Township; New Era Organ Factory, North East Township; Grape Basket, Fruit and Cigar Box Factory, North East Township; Stetson's Handle Factory, North East Township; Freeport Table Factory, North East Township; Freeport Turning Works, North East Township; Coffman's Pump Factory, North East Township; Brown's Hand Rake Factory, Girard Township; Lockport Oar Factory; Girard Furniture Factory; White's Factory, Washington Township; Taylor & Reeder's Pump Factory, Edinboro; Wells & Andrews' Oar Factory, Albion; VanRier's Horse Rake, Wheelbarrow and Shovel Factory, Albion; Dodge's Handle Factory, Harbor Creek; Troop's Basket Factory, Harbor Creek; Elgin Barrel Factory; Coffin Factory, Mill Creek Township; Gunnison's Pump Factory, Mill Creek Township; Blanchard & Hanson's Furniture Factory, Union City; Wescott's Dowel Pin Factory, Union City; Clark & Son's Stave and Handle Mill, Union City; Hunter's Pump Factory, Union City; Hatch's Broom Factory, Union City; Jones' Cheese Box Factory, Union City; Manross' Stave Works, Union City; Thompson's Water Wheel Works, Union City; Woods & Johnson's barrel factories, Union City; Chair and Furniture Factory, Union City; Westcott's Broom Handle Factory, Union City; Wheeler's Chair

Factory, Union City; Woods' Stave Factory, Union City; Sulky Hay Rake Factory, Waterford Township; Hasting's Tub and Firkin Factory, Waterford Township; Wattsburg Handle Factory; Wattsburg Furniture Factory; Wellsburg Furniture and Coffin Factory; Zeigler's Broom Factory, Wellsburg; Keeler's Furniture Factory, Wellsburg.

Beer Breweries—Wager's, Union City; Mill Creek Brewery; Bannister's, North East Township.

Carriage and Wagon Works—Griffith's, North East Borough; Fromeyer's, North East Borough; Mattison's, LeBœuf Township; Sterrettania Wagon Shop; two wagon shops at Middleboro; Lamphier & Brower's, Union City; Morton's, Union City; two wagon shops at Beaver Dam; Howe & Son's, Waterford Borough; Taylor's, Waterford Borough; Emanuel Ziegler's, Wellsburg; Fargo's, Fairview Borough; Wurntz's, Fairview Borough; Williams', Amity Township.

Miscellaneous—Glass's Foundry, North East Borough; North East Canning Factory; Girard Wrench Factory; Miles Grove Iron Foundry; Denio's Agricultural Tool Works, Miles Grove; Pettibone's Limekiln, Girard Township; Mount Hickory Iron Works, Mill Creek Township; Dunmyer's Iron Works, Union City; Union City Iron Works; Johnson's Boot and Shoe Factory, Waterford Borough; Wattsburg Feed Mill; Purcell's Spring Bed Factory, Wellsburg.

Recapitulation—Creamery, 1; cheese factories, 28; grist mills, 36; tanneries, 14; saw, shingle, lath and heading mills, 117; cider, jell and vinegar factories, 27; planing mills and sash, door and blind factories, 17; woolen, carding and fulling mills, 6; paper mills, 2; brick and tile works, 8; manufactories of wooden articles, 39; beer breweries, 3; carriage and wagon shops, 11; miscellaneous, 12; total, 316.

As the list stands above, with Erie and Corry added, there are fully 450 concerns in the county that can properly be classed as mills and factories. Their number, extent and variety will be as much of a surprise to the reader as they were to the writer in making up this chapter.

CHAPTER XVI.

Lake Navigation.

THE first vessel to sail the waters of Lake Erie was built by Robert Cavalier de la Salle, an adventurous Frenchman, on the Niagara River, six miles above the Falls, in the year 1677. She was named the Griffin, and was of sixty tons burthen. La Salle navigated Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, to Green Bay, in the present State of Wisconsin, where, with a picked number of men, he left the vessel and marched overland to the Mississippi. The remainder of the crew attempted to return to the Niagara, and are supposed to have been lost in a storm, as neither vessel nor men were heard from afterward. Nearly a hundred years later the French built another sailing vessel with which they undertook to navigate the lake. This second venture was as unsuccessful as the first, the vessel having foundered and forty-nine of her crew having been drowned.

No record is to be found of any other sailing vessel on the lake until 1766, when the British, who had secured possession of both shores, built and

launched four. They were of light burthen, and were chiefly used for carrying troops and army supplies. All transportation of a commercial character, and all of the very limited passenger business was carried on by batteaux until after the close of the Revolutionary war. They kept close to the shore, were mainly propelled by paddles or oars, and if a sail was used it was simply a blanket fastened to a pole, to take advantage of favorable winds. The earliest American sailing vessel on the lake was a small boat, owned and run by Capt. William Lee, in which he carried passengers and light articles of freight between Buffalo and Erie. She was constructed to use oars in going against the wind, and had no crew, the passengers being obliged to work for their passage.

The first sailing vessel built on the south shore of Lake Erie was the sloop Washington, of thirty tons, under the superintendence of Eliphalet Beebe, at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, for the Pennsylvania Population Company, owners of the bulk of the land in the Triangle. She was launched in September, 1798, was employed for some twelve years in the service of the company, and was removed on rollers across the Niagara Peninsula, to Lake Ontario in 1810, where she was lost. The first vessel launched at Erie was built at the mouth of Mill Creek, in 1799, Capt. Lee and Rufus S. Reed being her principal owners. She was named the Good Intent and sunk at Point Abino in 1806, with all on board. The Harlequin, built at Erie in 1800, by Mr. Beebe, was also lost the first season, with her entire crew. About 1801, the Wilkinson, of sixty-five tons, was owned at Erie. She was commanded by Capt. Daniel Dobbins, in 1805. Another early Erie vessel was the schooner Mary, of 100 tons, built by Thomas Wilson, in 1805.

The British kept a fleet of armed vessels on the lakes from 1792 until Perry's victory in 1813, and in 1810 had as many as seven of this class in commission. They were called the "provincial marine service," and were manned mostly by Canadians. To counteract their movements, the United States Government, at various times up to 1809, had placed four vessels of war upon the lake, the most formidable of which was the Detroit, the one that brought Gen. Wayne to Erie on returning from his Western expedition. She was wrecked off Presque Isle the next fall. Of this class of vessels the only one that was in service on Lake Erie at the outbreak of the last war with Great Britain was the Adams, of 150 tons, which was captured by the British in 1812. The brigs Lawrence and Niagara, and the schooner Ariel, of Perry's fleet, were constructed at the mouth of Cascade Creek (the site of the Erie and Pittsburgh docks), and three gunboats at the mouth of the old canal, in 1813.

In 1794, two British armed vessels lay outside the harbor of Erie for some time, as a menace against the occupation of the lake shore region by the Americans.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Previous to the war of 1812–14, a dozen or more vessels comprised the whole merchant fleet of the lake, averaging about sixty tons each.* The chief article of freight was salt from Salina, N. Y., which was brought to Erie, landed on the beach below the mouth of Mill Creek, hauled in wagons to Waterford, and from there floated down French Creek and the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh. As the trade progressed, three large buildings were erected on the beach for storing the salt. In 1806, 6,000 barrels were registered at the Erie custom house, and the amount increased to 18,000 barrels at a later period. Commerce was suspended on the lake during the war, but it revived immediately after, and has steadily grown year by year.† The dis-

*The Buffalo *Express* of October 10, 1811, contained the following: "The schooner Salina, Daniel Dobbins, master, arrived at this port on the 31st ult., having on board a cargo of fur, estimated at $150,000."

†Col. Foster, collector of Presque Isle, writing under date of July 28, 1815, said: "Lake Erie is crowded with small craft, generally of five to twenty tons."

covery of salt in the vicinity of Pittsburgh put an end to that branch of the lake traffic about 1819.

Among the pioneer lake captains were Daniel Dobbins, William Lee, Thomas Wilkins, Seth Barney, C. Blake, James Rough, John F. Wight, Levi Allen, John Richards, George Miles and Charles Hayt. Capt. Richards quit sailing and went to ship-building with considerable success. Capt. Wilkins commenced with the Reeds in 1822, and was long one of their most popular commanders. Rufus S. Reed owned vessels at an early day, and continued in the business during the balance of his life. In 1809, he and Capt. Dobbins purchased the schooner Charlotte, of ninety tons, from a Canadian. She was long sailed by Capt. Dobbins. The Charlotte was at Mackinaw when that place surrendered to the British in 1812, and Capt. Dobbins, Rufus S. Reed, W. W. Reed and the crew became prisoners of war. She was sent by the enemy to Detroit, where Gen. Hull included her in the general surrender

THE ERA OF STEAMBOATS.

The first steamboat to navigate Lake Erie was the Walk-in-the-Water, of 342 tons, built on the Niagara River, between Black Rock and Tonawanda, and launched on the 28th of May, 1818. On her first trip it took from 7.30 P. M., on Monday, to 11 A. M. on Tuesday, to reach Cleveland from Erie, and the entire voyage from Buffalo to Detroit required forty-one hours and ten minutes, the wind being ahead all the way up. She carried quite a number of passengers, and having pleasant accommodations, they enjoyed the trip mightily. As the boat neared the head of the lake, the Indians ran down to the water's edge, and gave utterance to their amazement by repeated signs and shouts. The Walk-in-the-Water made regular trips each season between Buffalo and Detroit, on each of which she stopped at Erie. She was stranded in Buffalo Bay in 1822, and her engines were removed and put into the Superior, which was her immediate successor.

The first steamboat launched at Erie was the William Penn, of 200 tons, in May or June, of 1826. She was the sixth on the lake, and was built by the Erie & Chautauqua Steamboat Company, the original managers of which were Walter Smith, E. L. Tinker and Charles Townsend, of New York, and R. S. Reed, P. S. V. Hamot, Josiah Kellogg, John F. Wight, Daniel Dobbins and Peter Christie, of Erie. The association was organized in 1825 and continued until some time after 1832. The William Penn was commanded by Capt. Thomas Wilkins in 1827.

Gen. C. M. Reed's first steamboat was the Pennsylvania, Capt. John Fleeharty, master. She was launched near the foot of Sassafras street, in July, 1832, and towed to Black Rock, where her engines were put in. The General built the Thomas Jefferson in 1834 and the James Madison in 1837, both at Erie, in about the same locality as the Pennsylvania, Capt. Wilkins being placed in command of the former and Capt. R. C. Bristol of the latter. A writer in the Erie *Gazette* makes this statement: "On the 25th of May, 1837, Gen. Reed's steamboat James Madison came into this port from Buffalo with upward of one thousand passengers and a heavy cargo of freight. The Madison cleared $20,000 on this single trip. She was 700 tons burthen. Those early steamboat days, before the time of railroads and palace cars, were the most prosperous times ever known on the lakes. Very often a steamboat would more than pay for herself in one season."

In 1837, the ill-fated Erie was built at the foot of French street, by the Erie Steamboat Company—Thomas G. Colt and Smith I. Jackson being the chief men—and the Missouri followed, built by Gen. Reed in 1840. The

Erie was subsequently purchased by Gen. Reed, who owned the vessel until her destruction by fire. All of these were large, elegant, rapid and popular boats.

In 1826, three steamboats entered and cleared from Erie Harbor every week, and from two to ten schooners. The opening of the canal between Erie and the Ohio River, in the spring of 1845, gave an immense impetus to the lake trade at this port. Tens of thousands of emigrants were brought from Buffalo each year, taking the canal route to the Ohio Valley, and the harbor of Erie was one of the liveliest on the lake. The tide of travel by way of the lake continued until the completion of the Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo in 1853, when the emigrant business dropped off and the steamboats were compelled to depend mainly upon the freight business, to and from the upper lakes. In one of Mr. Frank Henry's valuable series of reminiscences, printed in the Erie *Gazette*, he says:

"As late as the year 1850, there were no railroads in this region of country. The only public means of conveyance between the East and West was by stage coaches on land, and steamboats on the lakes during the months of navigation. There were many competing lines of steamers, strongly built and fitted up and furnished in princely style, regardless of expense, and commanded by the most capable and experienced men that could be found. The arrival of one of these 'floating palaces' in port was an event of more importance and interest than a circus would be in these days. Scores of sight-seers would crowd the decks and cabins, closely inspecting every nook and corner. * * These steamboats all used wood for fuel, and were propelled by steam, the exhaust of which could be heard far over the hills on the mainland, striking terror to the hearts of timid people who never heard such sounds before. The highest ambition of many a country boy was to find employment in any capacity on one of these boats. Many of these lake captains were very popular with the traveling public, and were better known, either personally or by reputation, than many a United States Senator of the present day. The boats of these favorites were generally crowded to their utmost capacity."

PROPELLERS AND SHIPS.

The first propeller on Lake Erie was the Vandalia, of 150 tons, built at Oswego and brought through the Welland Canal in 1842. Two others appeared the same season. The propellers have entirely taken the places of the old style steamboats, being found more safe, economical and reliable.

The first full-rigged ship on the lake was the Julia Palmer, of 300 tons, launched at Buffalo in 1836. The ship Milwaukee was built in the same year at Grand Island, in the Niagara River.

THE OLD TIMES AND THE NEW.

In an address delivered by Mr. Martin, of Buffalo, at Niagara Falls on the 11th of August, 1881, he made these striking statements:

"In 1855, the average wheat-carrying capacity of a sail vessel was from 16,000 to 18,000 bushels; in 1865, 25,000 to 30,000 bushels; in 1875, 40,000 to 50,000 bushels; and now 50,000 to 70,000 bushels. The largest sail vessel now on the lakes carries 2,300 tons of freight; in 1855, the average wheat-carrying capacity of a propeller was 18,000 bushels; in 1865, 25,000 to 30,000 bushels; in 1875, 40,000 to 50,000 bushels, and now, from 70,000 to 80,000 bushels.

"Iron ship building was commenced in 1862. * * The propeller and consort system was first established in 1870, and has become a great factor in solving the question of cheap transportation."

In connection with the above, the following from the Erie *Gazette* of May 22, 1881, will be of interest:

"The five-masted schooner David Dows, Capt. Skeldon, master, was in port, taking in a cargo of coal, during the week. She is the largest sailing vessel ever built on the lakes. She is 287 feet over all in length. The Dows carries 7,484 yards of canvas. Her tallest spar is 170 feet high from the deck, Her largest anchor weighs 4,320 pounds. One chain is one and a half inch links and 450 feet in length. The Dows was built in Toledo, and this is her first trip. She will carry 3,000 tons or 180 car loads. She can carry three kinds of grain at once. The Dows can carry 130,000 bushels of wheat."

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

The following statistics of the vessels on Lake Erie at various periods show the progress that was made in sixty years:

In 1810, eight or nine sailing vessels, averaging 60 tons.

In 1820, one small steamboat and thirty sailing vessels, averaging 50 tons.

In 1831, eleven steamboats aggregating 2,260 tons, and one hundred sailing vessels, averaging 70 tons.

In 1845, forty-five steamboats, aggregating 30,000 tons, and two hundred and seventeen other vessels aggregating 20,000 tons.

In 1847, sixty-seven steamers, twenty-six propellers, three barks, sixty-four brigs and three hundred and forty schooners.

In 1860 (including Lake Ontario), one hundred and thirty-eight steamers, one hundred and ninety-seven propellers, fifty-eight barks, ninety brigs and nine hundred and seventy-four sloops and schooners. Total tonnage, 536,000; valuation, $30,000,000.

The Government statistics of 1870 showed that the marine commerce of the lakes in 1869 exceeded the whole American coasting trade on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The United States Steamer Michigan, the only vessel of war now on the chain of lakes, was launched at Erie on the 9th of November, 1843, and accepted and commissioned by the Government on the 15th of August, 1844. She is of 538 tons burthen, is wholly built of iron excepting the spar deck, and is pierced for twelve guns, but only carries eight. The Michigan is a side-wheeler, with a length over all of 167 feet, an extreme beam of 47 feet, a depth of hold of 14 feet, a registered tonnage of 450 tons and a displacement of 685 tons. She was built at Pittsburgh, transported in pieces to Cleveland, brought from that city to Erie in a steamer, and put together at this harbor, being the first iron hull ever set afloat on the lakes. The crew of the Michigan averages ninety-eight persons, including eleven officers. Her tonnage, armament and crew are regulated by treaty with Great Britain, which is also authorized to place a vessel of the same character on the lakes. Erie has always been the headquarters for the Michigan. The successive commanders of the vessel have been as follows: William Inman, Stephen Champlin, Oscar Bullus, —— Biglow, —— McBlair, —— Nicholas, Joseph Lanman, John C. Carter, Francis A. Roe, A. Breyson, James E. Jouett, —— Brown, —— Gillis, —— Wright, —— Cushman, G. W. Hayward and Albert Kautz. Several of these officers have risen to the rank of Commodore, and one of them, Joseph Lanman, to that of Rear Admiral.

Erie has been the station for the United States Revenue Cutters ever since that branch of the Government service was established on Lake Erie. The first cutter was the Benjamin Rush, of thirty tons, built at this port by Capt. John Richards, about 1827, and first commanded by Capt. Gilbert Knapp, who was

succeeded by Capt. Daniel Dobbins. The second was the Erie, of sixty-two tons, launched at Reed's dock, in March, 1833, and placed in charge of Capt. Dobbins, with the present Capt. Ottinger as his Second Lieutenant. The latter made his first cruise upon the lake in the Benjamin Rush, with Capt. Dobbins as his chief officer, in 1832. The Erie was succeeded in 1846 by the iron steamer Dallas, of which Michael Conner was Captain, and Douglas Ottinger First Lieutenant. This vessel was removed to the Atlantic coast, by way of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence River, in 1848. The Jeremiah S. Black was one of six steam cutters built by the Government, being one for each lake, in 1857, and was placed under the command of Capt. Ottinger, who had been promoted. At the outbreak of the civil war, these vessels were moved to the Atlantic coast under the direction of Capt. Ottinger, by way of the St. Lawrence River. In 1864, Capt. Ottinger superintended the construction of the steam cutter Perry, which is still in service and of which he was the commander, with the exception of two years, until 1881, when he was placed on the retired list. This vessel, which was built on the Niagara River, on her trial trip, for more than two hours moved at a speed of upward of nineteen miles an hour, and has made headway, in a winter gale, on the open lake against wind blowing fifty-five miles per hour. The Perry carries two rifled Parrott twenty-pounders, and two brass howitzers, twenty-pounders, and is manned by one Captain, three Lieutenants, three Engineers and thirty shipped men. She is 170 feet long, 24 wide, 10½ deep, and draws 7½ feet. Her capacity is 404 tons, old measurement. The revenue service is a branch of the United States Treasury Department, and has no connection with the navy. The duty of the cutters is to enforce the laws for the collection of the revenue, and to afford relief to vessels in distress during the storms of autumn. They have rendered valuable service in this way, saving many lives and a vast amount of property.

DISASTERS ON THE BAY AND LAKE.

Some of the most appalling marine disasters on record have taken place on Lake Erie, causing sorrow to hundreds of homes and involving the loss or ruin of many brave and enterprising citizens. The early disasters have already been recited, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. The following are some of the most terrible incidents that have happened in later years on the bay and lake:

The schooner Franklin, owned by P. S. V. Hamot, loaded at Buffalo for an upper port, left Erie on the 16th of October, 1820, and was never seen afterward. Capt. Hayt and three men, all residents of Erie or vicinity, were lost.

In April, 1823, four men—Hutchinson, Zuck, Fox and Granger—started to cross the bay in a boat. The water was rough, the boat capsized, and all but Granger were drowned.

The steamboat Washington burned off Silver Creek in 1838, and sixty persons lost their lives.

Eleven men left the wharf at Erie in a small boat on the 14th of May, 1834, to go to the steamboat New York, lying at the outer pier. A blinding snow storm prevailed and the boat was upset. Nine of the party were drowned, among them Thomas McConkey, Deputy Collector of the port.

One of the most dreadful calamities in the history of lake navigation occurred on the 9th of August, 1841, and is still remembered with horror by our older citizens. The steamboat Erie, of Erie, owned by Gen. Reed, commanded by Capt. Titus, and bearing a large party of emigrants, was coming up the lake from Buffalo, and when off Silver Creek was discovered to be ablaze. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of some demijohns of

turpentine on board, which ignited by coming in contact with the coals of the furnace. The Erie having been newly painted and the wind being high, the flames spread with amazing velocity, and in an inconceivably brief period of time the boat was burned to the water's edge. Two hundred and forty-nine persons were lost, of whom twenty-six were residents of Erie. Between 120 and 130 bodies rose to the surface and were recovered. An act of heroism occurred in connection with the disaster which deserves to be handed down to the farthest generation. The wheelsman, Augustus Fuller, of Harbor Creek, on the discovery of the fire, immediately headed the boat for the shore, and stood at his post till surrounded by flames, when he fell dead from suffocation. The Erie was valued at $75,000.. Her cargo was worth about $20,000, and the emigrants, it is calculated, had with them $180,000 in gold and silver.

Another calamity of an equally horrible nature took place in 1850. The steamboat G. P. Griffith burned near Chagrin, Ohio, and 250 souls were lost.

The propeller Henry Clay foundered in 1851, and nothing was ever heard of any one on board. Nineteen lives were lost by the foundering of the propeller Oneida in 1852.

In the summer of 1852 the steamboat Atlantic collided with another vessel, and sunk off Long Point, opposite Erie. One hundred and fifty lives were lost.

The propeller Charter Oak foundered in 1855. Eleven persons were missing.

Fifty six persons met with an untimely end in 1856 by the burning of the Northern Indiana.

The sloop Washington Irving, of Erie, Capt. Vannatta, left this port for Buffalo on the 7th of July, 1860, and was never heard from again. She is supposed to have foundered. All on board—seven persons—were drowned.

The steamer Morning Star was sunk by a collision with the bark Cortland in 1868, and thirty-two persons were lost.

The loss of life on all of the lakes in 1860 was 578, and of property over $1,000,000.

Coming down to the season of 1882, the notable disasters were the foundering of the Canadian steamer Asia, in Georgian Bay, on the 10th of September; the wreck of the schooner Henry Folger, on Salmon Point, on the night of December 3; the burning of the steamer Manitoulin, in Georgian Bay, on May 18; and the burning of the steam barge Peters, on Lake Michigan, in December. The loss of life was as follows: In connection with the Peters, 13; the Manitoulin, between 30 and 40; the Asia, upward of 100, and the Folger, 9.

One of the severest gales ever known occurred in November, 1883, lasting from the 11th for several days, and extending over the whole chain of lakes. Nothing like it had been seen for many years. From fifty to sixty vessels were lost, and the damage was scarcely less than a million dollars.

DISTANCES BY LAKE.

The following are the distances by water in miles from the harbor of Erie:

Alpena, Lake Huron	578
Bay City, Lake Huron	407½
Bayfield, Lake Superior	376
Buffalo, Lake Erie	79
Chicago, Lake Michigan	827
Cleveland, Lake Erie	100
Coburg, via Welland Canal	172
Copper Harbor, Lake Superior	727
Detroit, Detroit River	188
Duluth, Lake Superior	933
East Saginaw, Lake Huron	421



Samuel Rea

(DECEASED.)

Hamilton, Lake Ontario	130
Marquette, Lake Superior	694
Milwaukee, Lake Michigan	762
Port Sarnia, Lake Huron	253½
Sandusky, Lake Erie	150
Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior	534½
Superior City, Lake Superior	933
Toledo, Lake Erie	197
Toronto, via Welland Canal	126

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The season of 1834 was unusually backward. Navigation opened the 24th of March, but was much retarded by ice and storms. On the 14th of May, snow fell along the south shore of the lake to the depth of six inches.

The lake was open and navigation was in full operation between Erie and Detroit in April, 1835, but Buffalo Creek was closed till the 8th of May.

The Revenue Cutter Erie sailed from the port of Erie to Buffalo about the last of December, 1837, without interruption. In February, 1838, the steamer Dewitt Clinton came into Erie from Buffalo and went from Erie to Detroit without obstruction.

In the winter of 1844–45, the steamer United States made a trip every month between Buffalo and Detroit.

On the 13th of December, 1852, a steamboat passed up the lake and another on the 10th of January, 1853. Generally speaking, the port of Erie is open about two weeks before that of Buffalo, as is shown by the following table:

OPENING OF THE HARBORS OF ERIE AND BUFFALO.

	ERIE.		BUFFALO.			ERIE.		BUFFALO.	
Year.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.
1826	April	2d	May	2d	1855	May	10th	April	21st
1827	April	24th	May	11th	1856	May	6th	May	2d
1828	March	5th	April	1st	1857	April	27th	April	27th
1829	January	29th	May	21st	1858	April	3d	April	15th
1830	April	18th	April	6th	1859	April	8th	April	7th
1831	April	14th	May	8th	1860	April	21st	April	17th
1832	April	21st	April	27th	1861	April	15th	April	13th
1833	April	12th	April	28th	1862	March	31st	April	6th
1834	March	24th	April	8th	1863	February	27th	April	7th
1835	April	11th	May	8th	1864	April	1st	April	14th
1836	April	25th	April	27th	1865	April	10th	April	27th
1837	April	17th	May	16th	1866	April	14th	April	22d
1838	March	29th	March	31st	1867	April	5th	April	19th
1839	April	9th	April	11th	1868	April	9th	April	11th
1840	March	27th	April	27th	1869	April	3d	May	1st
1841	April	10th	April	14th	1870	April	15th	April	16th
1842	March	12th	March	7th	1871	March	25th	April	1st
1843	April	11th	May	6th	1872	April	12th	May	6th
1844	April	1st	March	14th	1873	April	17th	April	28th
1845	March	29th	April	3d	1874	March	28th	April	18th
1846	March	23d	April	11th	1875	April	15th	May	12th
1847	April	7th	April	23d	1876	April	7th	May	5th
1848	March	20th	April	9th	1877	April	23d	April	17th
1849	March	25th	April	11th	1878	March	16th	March	16th
1850	March	11th	March	29th	1879	April	26th	April	25th
1851	April	1st	April	2d	1880	March	16th	March	17th
1852	April	1st	April	20th	1881	April	27th	May	3d
1853	May	9th	April	14th	1882	March	6th	March	10th
1854	April	8th	April	29th	1883	April	13th		

Navigation on Lake Erie usually closes about the 1st of December, but is sometimes extended to the middle of the month. Ice, as a rule, forms first in

the shoal water of the western part of the lake. Vessel insurance begins generally on the 1st of May and always closes on the 30th of November.

COLLECTORS AT ERIE.

The collection district of Presque Isle embraces the whole coast line of Pennsylvania on Lake Erie. Below is a list of the collectors, with the dates of their commissions:

Thomas Forster, March 26, 1799; Edwin J. Kelso, July 1, 1836; Charles W. Kelso, July 10, 1841; Murray Whallon, June 19, 1845; William M. Gallagher, April 29, 1849; James Lytle, April 22, 1853; John Brawley, October 15, 1857; Murray Whallon, March 11, 1859; Charles M. Tibbals, November 1, 1859; Thomas Wilkins, June 22, 1861; Richard F. Gaggin, May 7, 1869; James R. Willard, February 19, 1874; Hiram L. Brown, March 22, 1878; Matthew R. Barr, December 1, 1880; H. C. Stafford, July 17, 1883.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Under Col. Forster, Thomas McConkey, James Maurice; under E. J. Kelso, Murray Whallon; under C. W. Kelso, A. C. Hilton: under M. Whallon, first term, A. P. Durlin; under W. M. Gallagher, William S. Brown; under Messrs. Lytle, Brawley, Whallon (second term) and Tibbals, W. W. Loomis; under Thomas Wilkins, R. F. Gaggin; under R. F. Gaggin, Thomas Wilkins; under J. R. Willard, William F. Luetje; under Messrs. Brown and Barr, R. F. Gaggin; under Mr. Barr, from March, 1883, Andrew H. Caughey; under Mr. Stafford, E. H. Wilcox and Alfred King.

The Collectors are appointed by the President for a term of four years, unless sooner removed. Messrs. Forster, Edwin J. Kelso, Whallon, Lytle, Brawley and Tibbals were appointed as Democrats; the others as Whigs or Republicans. The emoluments of the office are as follows: Collector, $1,000 salary, and fees not to exceed $1,500 (averaging $1,800 in all); Deputy Collector, $1,600; Inspectors, $3 a day during the season of navigation.

Collector Forster's salary for the year 1817 was as follows: Regular pay, $250; fees, $267.95; emoluments, $8.01.

VESSELS OWNED IN ERIE.

The following lists of vessels owned in Erie at the opening of navigation in 1860 and 1880 are given for the purpose of comparison:

1860.

Brigs.—Paragon, 212 tons, Andrew Scott and William Christian.

Barques.—American Republic, 459 tons, Charles M. Reed.

Schooners.—W. M. Arbuckle, 170 tons, C. M. Tibbals and John M. Gray; West Chester, 208 tons, E. L. Nason; Armada, 235 tons, John Dunlap and G. J. Morton; W. A. Adair, 82 tons, E. Longley; Post Boy, 95 tons, Andrew Scott and Mary Day; Huntress, 351 tons, W. A. Brown & Co.; E. C. Williams, 157 tons, J. Hearn and W. L. Scott; Pacific, 186 tons, George J. Morton; Washington Irving, 111 tons, A. Scott and James Marshall; St. James, 286 tons, Charles M. Reed; Columbia, 166 tons, J. Hearn and W. L. Scott; St. Paul, 304 tons, Charles M. Reed; Mary Morton, 246 tons, George J. Morton; Arrow, 281 tons, J. Hearn and W. L. Scott; N. G., 61 tons, A. R. Reynolds & Brother; Mary M. Scott, 361 tons, J. Hearn and W. L Scott; Susquehanna, 271 tons, Charles M. Reed; Milton Courtright, 389 tons, J. Hearn and W. L. Scott; L. D. Coman, 178 tons, J. Hearn and W. L. Scott; Citizen, 150 tons, Charles M. Reed; St. Andrew, 444 tons, Charles M. Reed; Illinois, 110 tons, E.

L. Nason and T. W. Roberts; Storm Spirit, 214 tons, A. Scott and J. H. Rankin; Geneva, 197 tons, J. Hearn and W. L. Scott. Total, 5,924 tons; valuation about $300,000.

1880.

Propellers.—Alaska, 1,288 tons, Anchor Line; Annie Young, 1,007 tons Anchor Line; Arizona, 924 tons, Anchor Line; China, 1,239 tons, Anchor Line; Conemaugh, 1,610 tons, Anchor Line; Conestoga, 1,726 tons, Anchor Line; Delaware, 1,732 tons, Anchor Line; Gordon Campbell, 996 tons, Anchor Line; India, 1,239 tons, Anchor Line; Japan, 1,239 tons, Anchor Line; Juniata, 1,709 tons, Anchor Line; Lehigh, 1,705 tons, Anchor Line; Lycoming, 1,610 tons, Anchor Line; Philadelphia, 1,464 tons, Anchor Line; R. Prindaville, 246 tons, Anchor Line; Winslow, 1,049 tons, Anchor Line; Wissahickon, 1,620 tons, Anchor Line; City of New York, 417 tons, A. E. Shepard.

The China, India, Japan and Winslow are elegant passenger boats.

Tug Propeller.—Erie, 58 tons, Anchor Line.

Tugs.—Hercules, 8 tons, R. O'Brien; Thomas Thompson, 19 tons, J. & T. Mahoney.

Steamer.—Mary Jarecki, 646 tons, A. E. Shepard.

Sloop.—Rambler, 11 tons, A. Steinmetz.

Schooners.—Allegheny, 664 tons, Anchor Line; Annie Sherwood, 622 tons, Anchor Line; Charles H. Weeks, 325 tons, Anchor Line; Keepsake, 287 tons, Anchor Line; Schuykill, 472 tons, Anchor Line; Thomas A. Scott, 741 tons, Anchor Line; Charles H. Burton, 515 tons, Thomas White; John Sherman, 322 tons, James McBrier; Frank W. Gifford, 452 tons, J. C. Van Scoter and Levi Davis; J. S. Richards, 311 tons, J. C. Van Scoter and George Berriman; Harvest Queen, 299 tons, Margaret Christie; Julia Willard, 214 tons, H. W. Spooner and Samuel Rea, Jr.; Wanderer, 11 tons, E. D. Ziegler; James F. Joy, 583 tons, R. O'Brien and M. Christie.

Steam Pleasure Yachts.—Emma V. Sutton, 23 tons, J. D. Paasch; J. H. Welsh, 14 tons, John and William Stanton; Mystic, 75 tons, W. L. Scott; S. H. Hunter, 27 tons, James Hunter.

Total—Propellers, 18; tug propellers, 1; tugs, 2; steamer, 1; sloop, 1; schooners, 14; steam yachts, 4; in all 41; enrolled tonnage, 28,690; cash valuation, $1,675,000.

BUSINESS OF THE PORT.

The entrances at the port of Erie during 1869 were 655, and the clearances 678, with a total tonnage of about 300,000. The following persons and firms were in the lake business in that year: Coal and shipping, Walker & Gilson, John Hearn & Co., Charles M. Reed, Josiah Kellogg, Starr & Payne, George J. Morton, Scott & Rankin; coal and iron, Curtis & Boyce; grocery and ship chandlery, Andrew Hofsies. Besides these there were about half a dozen saloons in operation on the docks, and a grocery at the mouth of the canal.

During the season of 1880, the entrances were 1,025, and the clearances 999, with a total tonnage of 1,565,183. The revenue collected for three years was, from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1879, $9,163; from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, $4,910; from July 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880, $19,448. The largely increased receipts of the last year were owing to heavy importations of barley from Canada. With the exception of the lumber business, the whole trade of the port is now done by the Anchor Line and William L. Scott & Co. The former do all the grain and miscellaneous business, and the latter firm control the entire coal and iron ore trade.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND THEIR KEEPERS

The first light-house upon the chain of lakes was erected at Erie in 1818, on the bluff overlooking the entrance to the harbor, a tract of land for the purpose having been ceded to the United States Government by Gen. John Kelso. A new structure was built of Milwaukee brick in 1858, but proved to be defective, and it was replaced by a third building of stone in 1866, at a cost of $20,000. For some unexplained reason, and against the protests of all the lake men at Erie, the officer in charge of light-houses upon the lakes concluded to abandon it; the buildings and grounds were sold at public auction on the 1st of March, 1881, and the light-house was demolished.

About the year 1830, the Government added a beacon light on the north pier at the entrance to the harbor of Erie. It consisted of a tall wooden tower, resting upon a heavy bed of masonry. This structure was carried away by a sailing vessel in the summer or fall of 1857, and was replaced by the present wrought iron tower in the summer of 1858. The light-house was modeled and forged into form in France, reaching Erie with nothing to be done except to bolt the pieces into their proper positions. A neat frame dwelling for the keeper, the same that still exists, was erected while the tower was being put together, John Constable and Ed. Bell being the contractors. Five different lights are maintained at this station, all fixed, white, sixth order lenses, and used as ranges. In addition to these and for the further protection of navigators, there is a 1,200-pound Meneely fog bell, which is operated by clock work, and tolls three times each minute in snowy and foggy weather.

A third light-house station was established on the north shore of the peninsula, and a handsome brick tower erected for the purpose, from which the first light was exhibited on the night of July 12, 1873. It is known as the Flash Light, and cost the Government $15,000. The keeper's family are provided with a snug residence, but the isolated situation renders their life anything but a cheerful one.

No regular journal seems to have been kept by any of the keepers until 1872, when Mr. Frank Henry commenced a daily record, which, it is to be hoped, will always be continued as a part of the duties of the position. By the kindness of various gentlemen, we have been able to make up the following partial list of keepers.

LAND LIGHT.

1818–1833—Capt. John Bone, of Erie.
1833—Robert Kincaide, of Erie.
1841—Griffith Hinton, of Harbor Creek.
1845—Eli Webster, of McKean.
1849—James W. Miles, of West Mill Creek. He died in the summer of 1853, and the duties were performed by his wife, Isabel Miles, till the ensuing spring.
April 1, 1854—John Graham, of Erie.
April 1, 1858—Gen. James Fleming, of Erie.
October 27, 1858—A. C. Landon, of Erie.
July 15, 1861—John Goalding, of Erie.
April 1, 1864—George Demond, of Erie.
August 1, 1871—A. J. Fargo, of Fairview.

Mr. Fargo retained the position, with his wife as assistant, until the light-house was abandoned. The pay was $560 per year to the principal and $400 to the assistant.

BEACON LIGHT.

William T. Downs, Erie, years unknown.

Benjamin Fleming, Erie, years unknown.
John Hess, Erie, years unknown.
Leonard Vaughn, Summit, years unknown.
George W. Bone, Erie, appointed July 19, 1861.
Richard P. Burke, Erie, March 1, 1863.
Frank Henry, Harbor Creek, May 1, 1869.

In June, 1873, upon the addition of another light, James Johnson, of Erie, was appointed assistant keeper. He was succeeded in September of the same year by C. E. McDannell, of East Mill Creek, who still holds the position. The pay is $520 per year to the keeper and $400 to the assistant.

FLASH LIGHT.

July 12, 1873—Charles T. Waldo, of Fairview.
Spring of 1880—George E. Irvin; A. J. Harrison.
Fall of 1880—O. J. McAllister, of Wattsburg.
Fall of 1880—George E. Town, of North East.
Spring of 1883—Clark Cole, of Erie.

Messrs. Waldo, McAllister and Town all resigned, finding the lonely life incident to the position more than they could stand. The pay of the keeper is $520 per year.

CHAPTER XVII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE first court in the county was held in the "big room" of Buehler's Hotel, at the corner of French and Third streets, Erie, which was then and for many years afterward the central portion of the town. From there the place of holding the court was changed to the log jail on Second street, and the quarters in that modest structure being found too small, another removal was made to apartments in Conrad Brown's building, on the opposite corner of Third and French streets from Buehler's. These premises were occupied until the completion of the first court house in 1808. The latter was a small brick building that stood in the West Park, at Erie, a little north of the soldiers' and sailors' monument. The county was too poor to afford the total expense, and the State generously granted $2,000 toward the erection of the building. On Sunday morning, March 23, 1823, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, this court house was destroyed by fire, with all the books, papers and records, inflicting a loss to the county which cannot be measured in dollars and cents, and the effects of which were felt for fully a generation after the event. The fire was caused by taking ashes out of a stove on Saturday, throwing them into a nail keg and neglecting to move them out of doors. When the flames were discovered, they had advanced too far to permit the saving of any of the contents of the building. The ensuing May term of court was held in the Erie Academy, and that edifice was rented for county purposes and occupied by the various county officials for two years.

On the 2d of April, 1823, P. S. V. Hamot, Rufus S. Reed, Thomas Laird, Robert Brown, James M. Sterrett, John Morris and Thomas H. Sill entered into an agreement to advance $2,000 for one year, without interest, to the county for the purpose of rebuilding the court house. This proposition was accepted by the Commissioners, who advertised at once for proposals. The

job of filling the cellar of the old building, and packing it with clay, was let to Abiather Crane on the 21st of April ensuing. On the 24th of May, a contract for rebuilding the walls on the old foundation was let to Thomas Mehaffey and Joseph Henderson for $1,950. The carpenter work and furnishing was awarded on the 14th of January, 1824, to William Benson and William Himrod, of Waterford, for $2,000. September 7, 1824, the Commissioners contracted with Thomas Mehaffey to lath and plaster the building, and on the same day with John Dunlap to finish the carpenter work, the consideration being $434 in the first instance, and $100 in the second.

The new building was completed and occupied in the spring of 1825. It stood nearly on the site of its predecessor, and was a two-story brick structure, surmounted by a wooden cupola. The entrance fronted the south, and opened into a vestibule, from which three other doors gave access respectively to the court room proper and to the galleries. The interior consisted of one room, with galleries around three sides. For nearly thirty years, this was the principal hall of the town, being used miscellaneously for religious worship, political meetings, entertainments, and in fact for almost every public purpose. The building was long the most elegant court house in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and its erection was a heavy burden upon the county. The County Commissioners hesitated for some time about levying a tax to meet the expenditure, the credit of the county fell to a low figure, and no improvement took place until a member of the board was elected who was not afraid to do his duty. In the cupola of the court house hung a bell which had quite an interesting history. It belonged originally to the British ship Detroit, captured by Perry in the battle of Lake Erie. From that vessel, it was transferred to the United States brig Niagara, one of the lake fleet, where it was in use till 1823, when it was placed in the navy yard at Erie. On the abandonment of the navy yard in 1825, when most of the material was sold at auction, the old bell was bought by R. S. Reed, who disposed of it to the County Commissioners, by whom it was hung in the cupola of the court house. In 1854, after the arrival of the bell for the present court house, the old bell was stolen, but was recovered in the course of a few months, and finally purchased by the city of Erie for the sum of $105.

A little to the west of the court house was a two-story building containing the county offices.

The corner-stone of the third and present court house was laid on Tuesday, August 17, 1852, at 2 P. M., an address being delivered on the occasion by Hon. John Galbraith, President Judge. The building required nearly three years to complete, the first court held therein being on the 7th of May, 1855. It was modeled upon the court house at Carlisle, Penn., after plans by Thomas H. Walter, an architect of considerable celebrity. The Commissioners undertook to do the work without contract, and to that end employed John Hill to superintend the carpenter work and William Hoskinson the mason work, both at $3 per day. Daniel Young, of Erie, furnished the brick; William Judson & Co., of Waterford, the timber and lumber; Levi Howard, of Franklin Township, the stone; and Cadwell & Bennett, of Erie, did the roofing. On May 1, 1854, after about $30,000 had been expended, a contract was made with Hoskinson & Hill to finish the building, put up the fence, grade the grounds, and do all work pertaining to the completion of the edifice, for $61,000, deducting what had already been expended. Afterward, there was an allowance of $2,392 to these parties for extras, making the cost of the building when accepted by the Commissioners over $63,000. Subsequent repairs, additions and improvements have increased this sum to about $100,000.

The court house is 61 feet by 132 in size, and contains all the county offices, each in a separate fire-proof room. The first story, apart from the entrance hall, is equally divided by a vestibule running the full length, which is crossed by another in the center. At each end of the two vestibules is a door, making four in all, opening into the building. On the right hand, entering from the front, are the Prothonotary's and Recorder's offices, and on the left, those of the Sheriff, Treasurer, County Commissioners and Clerk of the Courts. The court room, a large apartment capable of holding nearly a thousand persons, with high, plainly frescoed walls and ceilings, is in the second story, being reached by two flights of stairs beginning in the hall on the first floor and terminating in another on the upper. The part of the room assigned to the bench and bar, which is at the north end, opposite the entrance, is railed off from the balance and neatly carpeted. The seats for spectators rise gradually from the bar to the door, and are more comfortable and convenient than usual in buildings of this sort.

Portraits of some of the former Judges and older members of the bar adorn the walls. The room is an excellent one for the purpose, aside from a defect in its acoustic properties, to remedy which several attempts have been made without avail. In the rear of the court room are the grand jury room—which is also the receptacle of the law library—two other jury rooms, a ladies' room, wash room, etc. A narrow stairway back of the court room is used by the officers and attorneys and for bringing in prisoners. The building is heated by steam, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the city water system. Taken altogether, with several serious defects, it is one of the handsomest and most convenient court houses in the State, a credit to the county and an ornament to the city of Erie.

A tasty brick building for the janitor was erected during the year 1880, between the court house and jail, at a cost of about $800. The lot on which the court house stands was purchased for the County Commissioners in 1804 by Judge John Vincent, who was present at the dedication of the building in 1852. It was upon this lot within the old jail ground that Henry Francisco, the only person ever executed in the county, was hung by Sheriff Andrew Scott, in 1838.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The first jail was a small log building, erected soon after the organization of the county, on the southwest corner of Holland and Second streets. It was in this modest structure that court was once held, as before stated. A second jail, of brick, was put up on the site of the present court house in 1830. The third and existing jail was erected in 1850, and remodeled in 1869 at an expense of $39,671, under the superintendence of R. C. Chapman. It consists of a Sheriff's residence and jail combined, both three stories high, fronting on Fifth street, in the rear of the court house. In a wing on the west side is the office of the warden, through which all persons have to pass on entering or leaving the jail. A high stone wall completely incloses the jail proper, leaving a small yard, where the prisoners are allowed to exercise. The interior of the jail is divided into six rows of cells, two rows to each story, and each cell is closed with a heavily grated door. In front of the cells, on the first and second floors, at a distance of about three feet from the line of doors, runs an iron grating, which answers the double purpose of keeping the prisoners more secure and giving them a narrow pathway in which to stretch their limbs. The cells on the third story do not have this extra grating, and are used for women and the milder class of criminals. Every cell is alike in its contents, being provided with two iron frames attached to the walls for

bedsteads, a mattress and blankets, a water closet, and a supply of city water. The floors and stairways are of iron, the walls are of stone, and no wood is seen in the building aside from the tables and seats. On the third floor of the Sheriff's house is the hospital, in which is a bath tub and other conveniences for the sick.

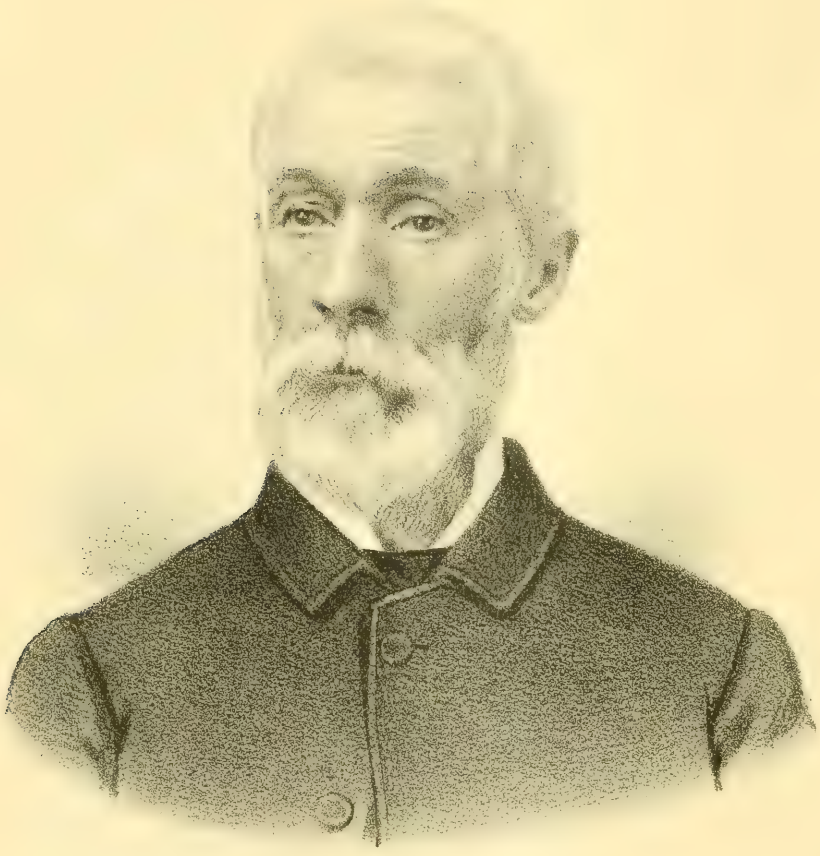
The regular bill of fare for the prisoners is as follows: Breakfast—a loaf of bread and cup of coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables; supper—a cup of tea and the balance of the bread left from breakfast and dinner. The meals are handed in to the prisoners through a narrow opening in the wall between the jail and the Sheriff's kitchen. To the above is frequently added some palatable dish, through the kindness of the Sheriff's family, and on holidays the prisoners are usually treated to roast turkey. The average of inmates is about twenty. This number is generally doubled two or three weeks before the Court of Quarter Sessions, and correspondingly reduced after they adjourn. Prisoners of the worst class are sentenced to the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny City; young men who are convicted of the first offense, to the Allegheny County Work House; and boys and girls to the State Reform School at Morganza, Washington County.

The first jailer was Robert Irvin, who was succeeded by John Gray, James Gray, William Judd, Robert Kincaid and Cornelius Foy. John Gray held the position, off and on, for many years. The first Sheriff who acted in the capacity of jailer was Albert Thayer, who was elected in 1825. For some years past the Sheriff's duties have been too onerous to allow of his taking immediate charge of the jail, and the institution has been in care of a warden, acting under and responsible to that officer. No employment is given to the prisoners, and they spend the day time in reading, chatting, mending their clothing and concocting mischief.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

In the year 1832, while John H. Walker was a member of the Assembly, he procured an act ceding the third section of two thousand acres of State land in Mill Creek Township, west of Erie, to the borough, the proceeds to be used in constructing a canal basin in the harbor. It was stipulated in the act that one hundred acres should be reserved to Erie County on which to erect an almshouse, the land to be selected by three commissioners appointed by the County Commissioners. The latter officers, on May 7, 1833, named William Miles, George Moore and David McNair, who chose the piece of ground on the Ridge road, three miles west of Erie, which has ever since been known as the "poor house farm." The original tract was increased to about one hundred and thirteen acres including the allowance by the purchase of a small piece from Mr. Warfel in 1878.

Soon after the selection of the farm, an agitation began for the erection of a county almshouse on the property. A proposition to that effect was submitted to the people in 1839, and, after a hard fight, was voted down by a majority of 154. The friends of the measure claimed that the question had not been fairly treated, and it was again brought before the people at the spring election of 1840, when it was carried by the close vote of 1,599 in favor to 1,594 in opposition. Three Directors of the Poor were elected the same year. Contracts were soon after let for the construction of a building, and by the fall of 1841 it was ready for the reception of the paupers. Before that, each borough and township took care of its own poor, under the supervision of two overseers elected by their citizens. The original building was of brick, and for the time, was one of considerable magnitude.



Moses Kinder

The present large and imposing edifice was commenced in 1870 and substantially completed in 1871, though the finishing and furnishing continued until 1873. Its cost, as shown by the requisitions upon the County Commissioners from 1869 to 1873, was $118,000. A further sum of $10,000 was voted in 1874, of which, perhaps one half was applied to the improvement of the building and grounds. About $3,000 of the balance are understood to have been used in building the barn, and nearly $2,000 in putting down gas wells upon the farm. The building for insane male persons was added in 1875, at a cost of about $2,000.

The almshouse stands on a rise of ground between the Ridge road and Lake Shore Railroad, facing the former, with which it communicates by a wide avenue lined on both sides with young trees. The main building is of brick, four stories high, 188 feet long by 44 to 46 wide, with a cupola in the center and another at each end. Extending from the center on the north side is a three-story brick wing, 86x30 feet, and a short distance to the west is the small two-story brick building above referred to, for the care and safe-keeping of insane males. On the first floor of the main building are the Steward's office and family apartments, the men's sitting room, store room, bath room, etc. The three other floors are divided into sleeping rooms, except that a large space at the west end of the second story is used as the female hospital. The north wing contains the paupers' dining room and kitchen on the first, the women's insane department on the second, and the men's hospital on the third floor. The capacity of the building is for about four hundred inmates. All the cooking for the paupers is done by steam. The heating is effected mainly by steam generators, in part by natural gas from wells on the farm, which also supply the light. The water is pumped from a spring to a tank on the fourth story, from which it is distributed over the entire building. Attached to the building is a medical depository and a small library, the latter the contribution of Hon. Henry Souther.

The food supplied to the inmates is clean and abundant, though plain. Breakfast is made up of beef soup, meat, potatoes, bread and tea or coffee, as the parties choose. For dinner, they are furnished coffee with sugar and milk, one kind of meat, potatoes or beans, wheat bread, and frequently soup, turnips, beets and other vegetables. To this bill of fare is added on Sundays ginger cake and some kind of pie. Supper usually consists of bread, coffee and cold meat, with occasionally a bowl of rice. Each pauper is given a pint of coffee and helps him or herself to the other articles on the table unless incapable by weakness or deformity. The hours for meals are: Breakfast at 7:15, dinner at 12:30, and supper at 5:30 or 6. Every inmate is obliged to be in bed by 9 o'clock P. M., and to rise by half past six in the morning. Those who are over thirty-five years of age are allowed a certain quantity of tobacco each week. Few of the paupers are able to work and those who are have to make themselves useful, the men by helping in the garden or on the farm, and the women by sewing or doing household service.

The sleeping apartments are plain, but comfortable. Each inmate is provided with a cheap bedstead, straw tick, two sheets, either a feather or straw pillow, and in winter with two comforters. They generally sleep a dozen or two in one large room. Great care is taken to keep the bedding clean, in order to prevent the spread of disease.

The poor house farm is one of the best in the county, and has generally been kept under fine cultivation. A few rods north of the buildings is a large spring, which will furnish an ample supply of water for all the needs of the institution to the end of time. The barn is of the modern style, with base-

ment stable. A little to the east, inclosed by a neat fence, is the new pauper burial ground, which already contains the bodies of about 100 unfortunates. Each grave is marked by a stone and a number corresponding with the one in the death book.

The charity system of the county is in charge of three Directors of the Poor, one of whom is elected annually. They employ a Steward of the almshouse, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Attorney, a Physician for the almshouse (who also attends to the Erie poor), and one physician each at Corry, North East, Union, Waterford, Albion, Harbor Creek, Edinboro, Mill Village, Girard, Wattsburg, Middleboro, Springfield and Fairview. The subordinate employes at the almshouse are one engineer, two farmers, one keeper and one nurse for the insane men, one keeper of the hospital, one janitor at the office, two keepers for the insane women, and four female servants. Only those who are thought to be incurably insane are kept at the institution. Those for whom there is still hope are sent to the State hospital at Warren.

The number of paupers in the almshouse on the 1st of January, 1881, were— white male adults, 136; colored male adults, 1; white female adults, 77; colored female adults, 1; white children, 5; colored children, 1; total, 221; of whom 81 were natives and 140 foreigners. Of the above there were— insane males, 20; insane females, 21; total, 41; natives, 26; foreigners, 15; 2 males and 3 females were blind, and 2 males were idiotic.

During the quarter ending on the 31st of December, 1880, the Directors gave outdoor relief to 214 families, located as follows: Erie, 157; Corry, 20; Union, 10; North East, 3; Wattsburg, 5; Edinboro, 1; Lockport, 2; Girard, 5; Conneaut, 4; Elk Creek, 4; Le Bœuf, 1; Washington, 1; and Waterford, 1. From the 1st of January to April 1, 1881, the number of tramps kept over night was 149. They were given supper, lodging and breakfast, and then obliged to "move on." Their lodging room is in the basement. The Directors of the Poor furnish the coal for the tramp rooms in the police stations at Erie and Corry, as well as the crackers and cheese which are given the tramps to eat.

The keeper of the City Hospital at Erie is paid by the Directors of the Poor, who also furnish the coal for the building. The regular pay of the keeper is $22.50 a month. In case he has a small-pox patient this is increased to $3 a day.

By way of showing how pauperism has increased since the war for the Union, some figures for 1860 and 1880 are taken from the official reports:

1860—Population of Erie County, 49,432. Inmates of the almshouse at the beginning of the year, 107. Total expense for the support of the poor of the entire county, including some old debts on building, $7,629.

1880—Population, 74,573. Paupers in the almshouse, 221. Total expense for the whole county, $28,659. Increase of indoor paupers, double; of expense, nearly four times.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The following statement from the Erie *Dispatch* of October 20, 1882, deserves a place in this connection:

"Yesterday there died at the almshouse one of the most notable cases on record, a case which has caused a vast amount of discussion among the different physicians under whose observation it has fallen from time to time. The deceased's name is Clara McArthur, who was born in Tionesta, Venango County, fifty-six years ago. When a girl, she was very bright and active until twelve years of age, when she lifted her sick mother from the bed, then immediately picked up a large kettle of hot water which she placed by the bedside.

While in the act of raising the latter weight some chord, in her own words, appeared to give way, and in consequence of the strain, which affected the heart, she was unable to take a dozen steps or sit up more than a few minutes at a time until her twenty-seventh year. During these fifteen years the heart almost ceased to throb, and any effort to walk or take a sitting posture brought on an attack of fainting.

"While in her twenty-eighth year, she recovered sufficiently to be taken to church, and while sitting in the pew met a friend she had not seen for many years, who carried a child in her arms. Miss McArthur, forgetting her condition of weakness, lifted the child into her own lap and fell to the floor unconscious, the exertion having proved too much for her strength. Since that unfortunate moment, the poor woman was unable to sit up longer than an hour at a time for more than six years, after which time, the malady growing worse, this change of position had to be discontinued. Lying helpless from that time on she was admitted to the almshouse sixteen years ago, and has not occupied any position other than reclining on the back to the hour of her death. The pulse could scarcely be detected by the most delicate touch, and in consequence of the heart's feeble action she was so keenly sensitive to the slightest breath of chilliness that artificial means for keeping any degree of warmth in the body were continually employed. For months at a time she was unable to speak. Dr. Lovett, the county physician, believed she would have died in a very short time if compelled to assume a sitting or standing attitude.

"Miss McArthur was very intelligent and passed the hours in perusing religious tracts, periodicals and the Bible. A Christian more devout never lived, and an unwavering trust in the Creator enabled her to bear her affliction with resigned patience, an expression of cheerfulness never being absent from her face. Amiable in disposition, she never had a complaint to make, and was a favorite with every inmate of the building, while those to whom she was intrusted took pleasure in administering to the wants of the helpless woman."

REQUISITIONS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR, EXCLUSIVE OF BUILDING FUND, ETC.

Year.		Year.	
1845	$ 5,000	1870	$20,000
1850	1,500	1873	38,000
1855	4,500	1875	45,000
1860	8,000	1878	35,000
1863	8,500	1880	20,000
1865	11,000	1883	35,000
1867	30,000		

The following are extracts from the report of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, of January 1, 1883:

CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE COURTS OF ERIE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Persons charged with crime	295
Bills laid before the grand jury	144
True bills	102
Ignored	22
Presentments made	98
Bills tried	56
Acquitted	30
Convictions	49
Nolle proseques	62
Plead guilty	19
In prison, September 30, 1882	12
Recognizances forfeited	11
Amount of recognizances	$900

Nature of offenses for which convictions were had: Aggravated assault, 2; arson, 2; assault, 1; assault and battery, 3; assault to kill, 2; burglary, etc., 4; disorderly breach of the peace, 2; false pretense, 2; fornication, etc., 2; larceny, 13; misdemeanors, 2; robbery, 2; vagrancy, 6; violation of the liquor law, 6.

STATISTICS OF THE ERIE COUNTY PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Maintenance	$3,318 00
Salaries, wages, etc	400 00
Fuel and light	432 00
Clothing, etc	160 00
Repairs	98 00
Transportation	1,000 00
Other expenses	169 00
Total expenses	5,578 00
Average number of inmates	28
Annual cost of provisions and clothing *per capita*	125 00
Weekly cost *per capita*	2 41

ERIE COUNTY CONVICTS IN WESTERN PENITENTIARY DURING 1881.

Whole number	40
Average number	24
Received during the year (all white)	7
Could read and write	6
Days supported	8,751
Value of convict labor	$2,177
Charged to county, being deficiency of support by labor	$788

COMMITMENTS FROM ERIE COUNTY TO THE REFORM SCHOOL AT MORGANZA.

Boys, 8, girls, 3	11
Illiterate	4
Read imperfectly	3
Read and write imperfectly	2
Read and write well	1
Read, write and cipher	1
Number of inmates from county at the end of the year (boys, 16, girls, 4)	20

WORK HOUSE.

The number from Erie County in the Allegheny County Work House, for the last quarter of 1880, was thirteen. This is not a State institution, and the prisoners from Erie are kept under a special contract between the Commissioners of the two counties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indigent insane from Erie County at Dixmont, Sept 30, 1882	2
Indigent insane in the State Hospital at Warren (males, 39, females, 30)	69
Inmates of the Training School for Feeble Minded Children from Erie County (boys, 3, girls, 2)	5

STATISTICS OF EXPENSES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR OF ERIE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

Whole number in almshouse	182
Sane (men, 81, women, 57, children, 2)	140
Insane and idiotic (men, 21, women, 19, children, 2)	42
Blind (men, 2, women, 1)	3
Natives	70
Foreigners	112
Hospital cases (men, 17, women, 8)	25
Expenses for 1882 (total in-door)	$29,925
Expenses for 1882 (total out-door)	7,159
Expenses for 1882, provisions	8,092

Expenses for 1882, salaries, wages and fees	6,973
Expenses for 1882, fuel and light	2,200
Expenses for 1882, clothing and bedding	727
Expenses for 1882, insane in hospitals	4,471
Expenses for 1882, repairs	1,453
Expenses for 1882, extraordinary	4,568
Expenses for 1882, all other	1,618
Receipts	2,744
Net cost of almshouse and out-door relief	34,140

CHAPTER XVIII.

PERRY'S VICTORY AND THE WAR OF 1812-14.

AFTER submitting to a galling train of annoyances and indignities for a period of twenty-nine years, war was declared for the second time by the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of June, 1812.

At that time the Canadian territory bordering the lakes and the St. Lawrence was far in advance of the opposite side of the United States in population, commerce and agriculture. The British were also much better prepared for war, having kept up a series of military posts from Niagara to Sault Ste. Marie, which were well supplied with men, arms and provisions, and being provided with a "Provincial Navy," which gave them the mastery of the lakes. They were on the best of terms with the Indians on both sides of the water, whose co-operation they artfully managed to retain during the progress of the war, and whose reputation for cruelty kept the American frontier in a constant state of terror whenever their warlike bands were known or supposed to be in the vicinity. On the American side, the population was sparse, the settlements were small and widely scattered, and the military posts were few, weak, and either insufficiently defended or left without protection of any kind. There was no navy or regular army. The military of the several States were poorly organized and without suitable equipments, and, to make a bad condition worse, the Indians were everywhere hostile, treacherous, and ready at the expected signal to combine for the purpose of driving the white men out of the country.

ERIE'S DEFENSELESS CONDITION.

Erie, then a mere handful of rude buildings, from its position near the center of the lake and the excellence of its harbor, was regarded as one of the most important of the Western military posts. On the east, there was no village of any size nearer than Buffalo, and the country between scarcely contained ten families to the square mile. Westward the greater portion of the region remained an unbroken forest, the only settlements along the lakes worthy of a name being those which surrounded the military posts at Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit. The latter was then the chief town of the "far West," the center of barter, commerce and political influence, and was naturally looked upon as the principal strategic point of the frontier. So utterly defenseless was Erie at the outbreak of the war, that it could and probably would have been easily captured by the British had they known its actual situation. The only semblance to a fortification was an old, almost ruined block-house on the eastern part of the peninsula, built in 1795, which was without a soldier, a

gun, or a pound of ammunition. The most formidable instrument of war in the town was a small iron boat howitzer, owned by Gen. Kelso, which was used in firing salutes on the Fourth of July, and other patriotic and momentous occasions.

FIRST STAGES OF THE WAR.

Although war had been dreaded for several years, when hostilities did actually commence, they were so little expected on the frontier that Capt. Daniel Dobbins, Rufus Seth Reed and W. W. Reed sailed in a trading vessel for Mackinaw soon after the opening of navigation, confident that they could make the venture in safety. The first knowledge they and the people of Mackinaw had that peace was at an end, was the landing of a body of British and Indians upon the island, who demanded the surrender of the post and of the vessels in the harbor. The Erie party thus found themselves, much against their will, prisoners of war. Their vessel, the Salina, with the others captured by the enemy, was made a cartel to convey the prisoners and non-combatants to Cleveland, but on reaching Detroit was taken possession of by Gen. Hull, and fell again into the hands of the British, upon the disgraceful surrender of that officer. Through the influence of a British military man with whom Capt. Dobbins was acquainted, they were allowed to depart, and reached Cleveland in open boats by crossing from island to island. At Cleveland, they fell in with a small sloop bound down the lakes, which Capt. Dobbins navigated to Erie.

Previous to the war, a small military company had been organized at Erie, under the command of Capt. Thomas Forster. The members immediately tendered their services to the President and were accepted for the time being. In anticipation of the conflict, Gov. Snyder, who was a warm friend of the administration, had organized the militia of the State into two grand divisions —one for the east and one for the west. The western division was under the command of Maj. Gen. Adamson Tannehill, of Pittsburgh; the brigade of which the Erie County militia formed a part, was commanded by Brig. Gen. John Kelso, and the Erie County regiment was under the command of Dr. John C. Wallace. Among the officers of the regiment were Capts. Andrew Cochran, Zelotus Lee, James Barr, William Dickson, Robert Davison, Warren Foote, John Morris, — Smith and — Donaldson. Capt. Barr and his men volunteered for the campaign, were ordered to Sandusky, spent the winter of 1812–13 there, and returned in the spring. Robert Moorhead was a Sergeant in the company and accompained them through the campaign. The estimation in which these and the other Pennsylvania troops, in what was then the "far West," were held by their commanders, is shown by an extract from a letter sent by Gen. Harrison to Gov. Snyder: "I can assure you," he writes, "there is no corps on which I rely with more confidence, not only for the fidelity of undaunted valor in the field, but for those virtues which are more rarely found amongst the militia —patience and fortitude under great hardships and deprivations— and cheerful obedience to all commands of their officers." Capt. Cochran's Springfield company kept guard along the lake for some months, and was frequently called out at later stages of the war. The company commanded by Capt. Foote, was assigned, in the beginning, to "keep sentry at the head of the peninsula, three by rotation to stand a tour of twenty-four hours." In giving special mention to these parties and others that may be named hereafter, no discrimination is intended against others who rendered as much or greater service. The writer can only relate such matters as he knows to be authentic, and the records are very meager and uncertain.

ASSEMBLING THE MILITIA.

Before the close of June, Gen. Kelso ordered out his brigade for the defense of Erie. This was quickly followed by a general call for the Sixteenth Division, the State having by this time been apportioned into more numerous military districts. The brigade rendezvous was on the farm of John Lytle, upon the flats near Waterford. Great excitement was caused by a rumor after Hull's surrender that the enemy were coming down the lake to take all the important places, as also by the news that a large British and Indian force was being organized on the opposite side of Lake Erie, whose special object was a descent upon Presque Isle. The whole Northwest was aroused, and very soon upward of two thousand men were collected from Erie, Crawford, Mercer and the adjoining counties.

On the 23d of July, notice was sent to William Clark, of Meadville, Brigade Inspector, that 505 muskets had that day been forwarded from Harrisburg, with a supply of flints, lead and powder. August 13, a detachment of 2,500 of the Northwestern militia—increased in September by 2,000 more—were ordered to march to Buffalo, which was menaced by the enemy. Their places of rendezvous were fixed at Meadville and Pittsburgh, and they were required to be at the scene of hostilities by the 25th of September. The division elected Gen. Tannehill Commander-in-chief, who remained in charge during the campaign. They continued at Buffalo the winter through, and it is related to the credit of Erie County, that while many others deserted not one man of Col. Wallace's command shirked his duty. When 4,000 New York militia refused to cross into Canada to attack the foe, the gallant Pennsylvanians under Tannehill promptly obeyed the order, although not obliged to by the terms of their enlistment. Among those who were called out for the emergency, were Capt. Thomas Foster's company of the "detached volunteer corps." The following in relation to intermediate events is from official sources:

"August 25—Expresses were sent over the country saying a number of the enemy's vessels had been seen, and that a descent would be made on Erie.

"September 4—The Governor directed that the State field pieces be sent to Erie.

"September 15—The Secretary of War was notified by the Governor that Gen. John Kelso had transmitted him a communication, signed by gentlemen of the first respectability at Erie, requesting that some efficient measures for the protection of the frontier may be speedily taken.

"September 16—Gen. Kelso was notified that one brass field-piece, and four four-pounders were on the way to Erie.

"September 18—Wilson Smith, of Waterford, was appointed Quartermaster General of the State.

"October 21—Gen. Snyder ordered Gen. Kelso to employ volunteers, if practicable, for the defense of Erie, not exceeding a Major's command."

The summer's campaign along the lake was a series of disasters to the Americans. The surrender of Detroit by Hull, the defeat of Van Rensselaer at Niagara in October, and the capture of the Adams, the only armed vessel that had been left to us, gave the British full control upon the lake, and it became apparent to those who looked at the situation intelligently that without a fleet to co-operate with our Western and New York armies, the cause of our country in this direction was hopeless.

A FLEET ARRANGED FOR.

When Capt. Dobbins reached Erie from his unfortunate trip to Mackinaw,

he found Gen. David Mead, of Meadville, in immediate command of the post. After spending a few days with his family, he was sent by that officer to Washington City as a bearer of dispatches, and was the first person who gave the Government reliable information of the loss of Mackinaw and Detroit. At a meeting of the Cabinet called immediately after his arrival, the Captain was asked to give his view of the requirements on Lake Erie. He earnestly advocated the establishment of a naval station and the building of a fleet powerful enough to cope with the British upon the lake. These suggestions were adopted. A Sailing Master's commission in the navy was tendered to him and accepted, and he was ordered to proceed to Erie, begin the construction of gunboats, and report to Commodore Chauncey, at Sackett's Harbor, for further instructions. He returned home, and late in October commenced work on two gunboats.*

Soon after Dobbins' arrival at Erie, he received a communication from Lieut. J. D. Elliott, through whom his correspondence with Commodore Chauncey had to pass, dated at Black Rock, deprecating the adoption of Erie as the place for building the fleet, alleging that there was not a sufficient depth of water on the bar to get the vessels out of the harbor into the lake, and claiming that should there be water the town was "at all times open to the attacks of the enemy." To this Dobbins replied that there was "a sufficiency of water on the bar to let the vessels in the lake, but not a sufficiency to let heavy armed vessels of the enemy into the bay to destroy them," a conclusion in which he was signally sustained by later occurrences. Nothing further being heard from Elliott, Dobbins went to Black Rock, intending to employ skillful ship carpenters, but only succeeded in finding one, with whom he came back to Erie, determined to do the best he could with house carpenters and laborers. The winter was severe and retarded his operations to a provoking extent.

Commodore Chauncey visited Erie officially about the 1st of January, 1813, accompanied by a United States naval constructor, and, after approving what Dobbins had done, ordered him to prepare for the building of two sloops of war in addition to the gunboats. The keels of these vessels were ready to lay and much of the timber on hand about the 10th of March, when a gang of twenty-five carpenters, in charge of Noah Brown, a master ship builder from New York, reached Erie. In a letter to the Navy Department, under date of March 14, Dobbins stated that "the gunboats are ready for calking, and everything looks encouraging in that respect," but the absence of a sufficient guard led him to fear that his labor might be destroyed by "the secret incendiary." To obviate this danger as nearly as he could, a temporary guard was improvised, consisting of Capt. Forster's voluntary military company, who had got back from Buffalo, and the workmen at the station. This small force was, for some weeks, the sole protection for the fleet and the town.

PERRY REACHES ERIE.

The Government had in the meantime assigned the command on Lake Erie to Lieut. Oliver Hazard Perry, who arrived at Erie on the 27th of March, accompanied by his brother, a lad of thirteen, making the trip from Buffalo in a sledge on the ice.† Perry had served as a midshipman in the war with Trip-

*Capt. Daniel Dobbins was born in Mifflin County, Penn., July 5, 1776. He came to Erie with a party of surveyors in 1796. After Perry's victory, he rendered efficient service in the expedition against Mackinaw. He resigned from the navy in 1826. In 1829, he was appointed by President Jackson to the command of the United States revenue cutter Rush, on Lake Erie. He left active service in 1849, and died in Erie February 29, 1856. His marriage took place at Canonsburg, Penn., in 1800. Mrs. Dobbins was the mother of ten children. She died in her one hundredth year, on the 24th of January, 1879.

†Perry's headquarters were established at Duncan's Hotel, at the corner of Third and French streets, Erie.





oli, and had recently been in charge of a flotilla at Newport, R. I. He was but twenty-seven years of age, and was full to the brim with energy, enthusiasm and patriotism. His first step was to provide for the defense of the position. To that end he sent immediately for Gen. Mead. Their consultation resulted in a thousand militia being ordered to rendezvous at Erie on or before the 20th of April. Among the number that responded was an artillery company from Luzerne County, who were authorized to take charge of the four brass field-pieces belonging to the State, which had been stored at Waterford. Reese Hill, of Greene County, was constituted Colonel by the Governor, and given command of the regiment. The old American block-house of 1795, which had nearly gone to ruins, was hurriedly restored, as was also the one on the point of the peninsula.

With the facilities of the present day, it is scarcely possible to conceive of the embarrassment that attended Dobbins and Perry in their work. Of practical ship-builders there were very few in the country, and their places had to be taken by house carpenters and blacksmiths gathered from every part of the lower lake region. The timber for the vessels had to be cut in the forests near by and used while yet green. Iron was scarce, and had to be picked up wherever it could be found—in stores, warehouses, shops, farm buildings and elsewhere. A considerable stock was brought from Pittsburgh by flat-boats up French Creek and some from Buffalo by small boats creeping along the south shore of the lake. Perry wrote to Washington that more mechanics were needed, and Dobbins was dispatched to Black Rock for seamen, arms and ordnance. The transportation of the latter was extremely slow, owing to the miserable roads. Some of the cannon were brought up in sail boats, moving at night only, to avoid the enemy's cruisers.

Fortunately for the Americans, the Allegheny River and French Creek continued at a good boating stage until August, an occurrence so unusual that it would seem to imply that Providence was on their side. Had these streams become low at the ordinary time, the fleet could not have been rigged in season to meet the enemy under advantageous circumstances.

Sailing Master W. V. Taylor having arrived on the 30th of March with twenty seamen, he was left in command in the absence of Dobbins, while Perry proceeded to Pittsburgh to arrange for supplies, and hurry forward a gang of carpenters who had been promised him from Philadelphia. While there, he purchased canvas, cables, anchors, and other necessaries, procured four small field-pieces and some muskets, and employed an ordnance officer to oversee the casting of shot and carronades. Returning to Erie about the middle of April, by the aid of the land forces he threw up redoubts on Garrison Hill, and on the bank of the lake, where the land light-house stands, built a block house on the bluff overlooking the place where the sloops of war were building, and constructed another redoubt above the yard where the gunboats lay upon their stocks. The Lawrence and Niagara, sloops of war, and the pilot boat Ariel, schooner-rigged, were built on the beach at the mouth of Cascade run, now occupied by the Erie & Pittsburgh docks, and the Porcupine and Tigress, gunboats, on a beach that jutted out from the mouth of Lee's Run, afterward the terminus of the canal. On the light-house redoubt, two twelve pounders were placed that had been forwarded by Dobbins from Black Rock, and the four field-pieces which Perry had brought on from Pittsburgh were mounted upon the one on Garrison Hill. The main body of the troops was encamped at the mouth of Cascade Run. Carpenters, blacksmiths, sail makers, riggers, and other workmen soon came on from New York and Philadelphia, infusing new energy into the operations, and from this time forward matters were more en-

couraging. It would appear that the call for the militia to report was not obeyed with alacrity, for we learn from official sources that on the 18th of May complaint was made to the Governor by Gen. Mead that some of the men had refused obedience to his orders.

THE FIRST STEP TO VICTORY.

Perry departed in a four-oared boat, on the evening of the 23d of May, to participate in the contemplated attack on the Canadian Fort George, at the foot of the Niagara River, in which he was to lead the seamen and marines. He took Dobbins with him as far as Fort Schlosser, at the head of the Niagara Rapids, on the American side, where a detachment of officers and men arrived on the 28th, fresh from the capture of the first-named fortification on the previous day. Perry, who had borne a gallant part in the fight, proceeded thence to Black Rock, while Dobbins escorted the detachment to the same place. Their defeat at Fort George compelled the British to abandon the Niagara frontier, and afforded an opportunity to get the vessels up to Erie that had been purchased and prepared for war by the Government, and which had been blockaded in Gonjaquades Creek by the batteries of the enemy on the opposite shore. These consisted of the brig Caledonia, the sloop Trippe, and the schooners Ohio, Amelia and Somers, five in all. They were drawn up the rapids by ox teams, assisted by some two hundred men, including the detachment of Dobbins and a detail for the purpose from Gen. Dearborn's army, an operation that required six days of hard work. The soldiers, by Perry's request, were allowed to remain on board to assist in navigation and defense on the way to Erie. The British fleet, consisting of five vessels much superior to the American squadron, were cruising the lake, and the utmost vigilance was necessary to elude them. By good fortune, Perry reached Erie on the morning of June 17, having sailed from Buffalo on the 13th, and being detained on the way by head-winds, without having been seen by the British. How narrow an escape the Americans made will be understood when it is stated that while they lay in the offing at Dunkirk, a man came on board who notified Perry that the British had been at anchor off Twenty mile Creek the night before, and that from a neck of land which jutted into the lake he had both fleets in sight at the same time. The British rendezvous at the lower end of the lake was usually in Mohawk Bay, on the Canada side, where they could readily watch the movements of the Americans. They felt sure of nabbing Perry's squadron on its upward voyage, and when they learned that they had been given the slip, were extremely surprised and mortified.*

SAFELY CONCENTRATED.

The entire fleet with which Perry was expected to humble British pride on the lake was now concentrated in the harbor of Erie. It consisted of the Lawrence and Niagara, both sloops of war, built after the same model, being 100 feet straight rabbit, 100 feet between perpendiculars, 30 feet beam, 9 feet hold, flush deck, and pierced for 20 guns, with two stern ports; the schooners Ariel and Scorpion, each of 63 tons; the Porcupine and Tigress of about 50 tons; the British brig Caledonia, which had been taken by Lieut. Elliott from under the guns of Fort Erie, of 85 tons; the sloop Trippe, of 63 tons, and the schooners Amelia, Somers and Ohio, of 72, 65 and 62 tons respectively. Considering the national importance of the victory gained, the size of these vessels, compared with the war vessels of this day, seems absurdly small. The Lawrence and Niagara, however, were immense vessels for the

*The British hove in sight as the last of Perry's fleet crossed the bar of Erie Harbor. Their cruising squadron consisted of five vessels.

time. They had been given a shallow depth of hold by Mr. Brown, the master builder, so as to secure a light draught of water and avoid showing a high side to the enemy's marksmen.

"The frames of all the vessels built at Erie were of white and black oak and chestnut, the outside planking was of oak and the decks were of pine."

Though stoutly put together, there was no attempt at ornament, Mr. Brown having prophetically remarked: "Plain work is all that is required; they will only be wanted for one battle. If we win, that is all that will be wanted of them; if we lose, they are good enough to be captured." The Lawrence was named after the heroic Capt. James Lawrence, who was killed in the encounter between the Chesapeake and Shannon, and whose last words, "Don't give up the ship," were inscribed by Perry on his fighting flag. One of the schooners brought up from Black Rock, the Amelia, was condemned as worthless and sunk in the harbor. The Porcupine and Tigress, which had been launched about the 15th of June, were now equipped, and, with the other boats, sailed to the vicinity of Cascade Run to defend the sloops of war, which still remained on the stocks, in case of an attack. The Lawrence was launched on or about the 25th of June, and the Niagara on the 4th of July.

The essential business now was to man the vessels. Up to the 25th of June something like a 150 men and officers had arrived for service on the fleet of whom many were on the sick list.* To make the situation more perplexing, the 200 soldiers of Dearborn's command who had come from Black Rock, and whom Perry desired to retain as marines, were ordered to return, and actually did leave in small boats, with the exception of Capt. Brevoort, who had seen service upon the lake in command of the United States brig Adams. While thus embarrassed, the Navy Department was constantly urging Perry to expedite matters in order that he might act with Gen. Harrison, who led the Western army in a combined move by land and water against the enemy. After many urgent appeals for men, the welcome tidings came, about the middle of July, that a draft had been forwarded. Mr. Dobbins, who possessed the whole confidence of Perry, was again dispatched to Buffalo to bring them on. They reached Erie in boats collected in Buffalo Creek, on or about the 25th of July. About this date, Perry received word from Gen. Harrison that the British would launch their new ship, the Detroit, in a few days. This added to his anxiety, as the Detroit would be more than equal to any single vessel of his fleet, and he redoubled his energies in the hope of getting out and meeting the enemy before they could have her powerful aid.

The Government made a grave mistake in not giving Perry an independent command, instead of obliging him to act under the instructions of Commodore Chauncey, who was hundreds of miles away, and in not investing him with full power, and granting him ample means to prosecute his purposes to the utmost of his skill and energy. Had this been done, the fleet would have been ready to sail two months before it did, the risk of fighting a superior vessel like the Detroit would have been avoided, Perry and Harrison could have co-operated at an earlier date, the British would have been compelled to abandon the frontier, and the war in the West would have ended long before it did, at a great saving of life and money. It is not generally known that at one period Perry's pathetic calls for re-enforcements drew from Commodore Chauncey a sarcastic letter, which led the former to ask to be "detached from the command on Lake Erie," for the reason that it was unpleasant to serve under a superior who had so little regard for his feelings. This brought back an appeal to his patriot-

*There were three hospitals—in the court house, on the point of Misery Bay and near the site of Wayne's block-house.

ism from the department, and the matter was eventually arranged so that kindly relations were restored between Chauncey and Perry.

MENACES OF THE ENEMY.

It must not be supposed that the construction and equipment of Perry's fleet was allowed to progress in Erie Harbor without an endeavor to check them by the enemy. The latter anchored in the roadstead several times, and would have entered the bay but for the shallow water on the bar, thus confirming Capt. Dobbins' argument to Lieut. Elliott. Sometimes the Queen Charlotte, the British flagship, would appear alone, and at others the whole squadron. On the 15th of May, the wildest alarm was created by a false report that 600 or 700 British and Indians had landed on the peninsula under cover of a thick fog, and got off again without being seen by the American forces. July 19, six of the enemy's vessels were in sight outside the harbor, where they lay becalmed for two days. Perry went with three gunboats to attack them, and a few shots were exchanged at a mile's distance. A breeze springing up, the enemy sailed away, evidently desiring to avoid a fight. All this time the meager land force at Erie was kept busy parading the bank of the lake, to give the impression to the enemy of a much larger army than was really the case. Perry does not seem to have had an apprehension at any time of danger from the British while his fleet lay in the harbor. He knew that the enemy's vessels could not cross the bar with their heavy armament, and he informed the department that even if a force should land and capture the village, he could easily defend the fleet from its anchorage in the bay.

The troubles experienced by Perry were shared, to some extent, by the officers of the land forces. The State Archives contain a letter sent by Gov. Snyder to Col. John Phillips, paymaster of Col. Hill's regiment, in which he regrets that no provision had been made for paying the Pennsylvania militia then in service at Erie, and that it could not be remedied by any constituted State authority. On the 2d of August, the Governor's Secretary wrote that some men in Mead's division had at first refused to obey orders, but subsequently marched to the defense of Erie. The difficulty about the pay of the troops seems to have been at least partially arranged, for, on the 16th of August, we find that Wilson Smith was appointed paymaster of the militia called into service by Gen. Mead for the defense of Erie, before the arrival of Col. Hill's command, and that a warrant for $2,500 had been forwarded to him. This gentleman had previously been Quartermaster General of the State. On the 27th of August, Brigade Inspector Clark reported that upward of sixteen hundred men had rendezvoused at Erie in pursuance of the more recent orders of Gen. Mead. So little has been preserved in regard to the land operations of the day, that any account of them must necessarily be brief and disconnected.

GETTING OVER THE BAR.

Meanwhile Perry had received one hundred landsmen from the militia, and enlisted some forty marines, making a total force of about three hundred. On Sunday, the 1st of August, the vessels were moved to the mouth of the bay, then free from piers, and preparations were made for getting them over the bar and for defending them in case of an attack while the operation was in progress. Gen. Mead and staff visited Perry in the afternoon of the same day, and the latter took occasion to thank the commander of the land forces for the valuable assistance he had rendered him. The guns, ballast and other heavy material were removed from the Lawrence to the sand beach, being so adjusted as to be readily replaced, and the ship was lifted over the bar by the aid of

"camels" invented by Mr. Brown. One "camel" was floated on each side of the Lawrence and sunk to the level of the port holes. Timbers were thrust through, on which the vessel rested, the plugs were re-inserted in the bottoms of the "camels," and the water was pumped out of them, raising the Lawrence as it was discharged. This proceeding was considerably delayed by an unfavorable wind, and it was not until the morning of the 4th, after two nights and days of wearisome labor, that the Lawrence was floated to her anchorage in the roadstead. The Niagara was lifted over by the same process a few days after, the smaller vessels crossing without serious trouble.

Before the work of moving the Niagara over the bar was completed, the enemy appeared early one morning, and hove to about eight miles out for the purpose of reconnoitering. Fearing they might attack him while in this position, Perry made hasty arrangements for defense, purposing, if necessary, to run the Lawrence ashore under the guns of the redoubts on the light-house grounds and Garrison Hill. For some reason, after looking over the situation for an hour or so, the British bore up and stood across the lake. The efforts to get the Niagara across the bar were redoubled, and the Ariel and Scorpion were sent to follow the course of the enemy, her commander reporting on his return that they had gone to Long Point. From there, after landing a courier to notify the commander of the British land forces of what had been discovered, they bore up the lake for Detroit River. The Niagara was got afloat in the open lake the day after the enemy left. It is a part of the tradition of the time that when the British squadron was at Port Dover, a complimentary dinner was given to her officers, at which Commodore Barclay, in response to a toast, said: "I expect to find the Yankee brigs hard and fast aground on the bar at Erie, in which predicament it will be but a short job to destroy them." The enemy were at this time endeavoring to concentrate an army at Port Dover, to act in conjunction with the fleet in a move upon Erie, but failed because the troops could not be got up in season.

THE FIRST CRUISE.

Smarting under the frequent complaints of delay from official quarters, Perry resolved to make a cruise rather than wait for re-enforcements, in the hope that he might encounter the foe before the Detroit could be made ready for service. He set sail at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of August, with all the vessels of the fleet except the Ohio and Trippe, which were left behind for want of crews. A cruise was made to Long Point and the mainland near by, and nothing being seen of the British, the fleet returned to Erie on the 6th. On the 9th, to the joy of all, the little band of volunteers was joined by Lieut. Elliott * with some officers and ninety men, most of whom were experienced sailors. The squadron, though still lacking a proper equipment, was now thought to be ready for active service, and, on the morning of the 12th of August sailed up the lake in search of the enemy. A dinner was given to Perry, just before his departure, by the citizens of Erie, at which he expressed a desire to return a victor or in his shroud. The fleet consisted of nine vessels, officered and armed as follows: Flagship Lawrence, Master, Commander Perry, eighteen 32-pounder carronades and two long 12-

*Jesse D. Elliott was born in Maryland in 1785. He entered the United States Navy as a Midshipman in 1806, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1810. On the 7th of October, 1812, he won great honor by leading an expedition which captured the British vessels Adams and Caledonia from under the guns of Fort Erie. For this he was awarded a sword, and the thanks of Congress. July 13, 1813, he was appointed to be a master commandant over the heads of thirty other lieutenants. In 1814, he was transferred to Lake Ontario. He did good service in the Mediterranean in 1815. In 1818, he was promoted to be a Captain, and subsequently had command of squadrons on several stations. He was tried for misconduct in 1840, and sentenced to four years' suspension from the navy. President Jackson, in 1843, remitted the balance of his sentence. He died on the 18th of December, 1845.

pounders; Niagara, Master, Commander Elliott, the same armament; Caledonia, Purser Magrath, three long 12-pounders; Ariel, Lieut. John Packett,* four long 12-pounders; Trippe, Lieut. Smith, one long 32-pounder; Tigress, Lieut. Conklin, one long 32-pounder; Somers, Sailing Master Almy, one long 24 and one long 12-pounder; Scorpion,† Sailing Master Champlin, same armament; Ohio, Sailing Master Dobbins, one long 24-pounder; and Porcupine, Midshipman Senat, one long 32-pounder. In explanation of the change of Perry's and Elliott's titles, it should be stated that commissions had been received shortly before their departure granting both of them promotions. Most of the officers were young men—the average ages of the commissioned ones being less than twenty-three, and of the warrant officers less than twenty years. With very few exceptions, they had no acquaintance with the navigation of the lakes.

CHALLENGING TO FIGHT.

On the 17th, the squadron anchored off Sandusky, where Perry notified Gen. Harrison of their presence, and was invited on board the Lawrence the next day by that officer, attended by his staff and accompanied by some twenty Indian chiefs, who were taken on board that they might report the wonders they had seen and be deterred from joining the enemy. The astonishment and alarm of the red men when the salute was fired in honor of Gen. Harrison is said to have been indescribably comical.

Eight days later the fleet sailed to the head of the lake and discovered the British at anchor in the mouth of Detroit River; but failing to draw them out, returned to Put-in-Bay. On the 31st a re-enforcement of fifty volunteers was received, making a total muster roll of 470. Most of the new men were Kentuckians who had experience as watermen on the western and southern rivers, and they proved to be a valuable acquisition. About this juncture, however, there was much biliousness and dysentery in the squadron, principally among those from the seaboard, caused by the change from salt to fresh water. Among the number who were taken down was Perry himself, who was unable to perform active service for a week. As soon as he could take the deck again, he sailed for the second time to the mouth of the river, where it was learned that the new British ship was ready for duty. Failing to draw the enemy from his anchorage, Perry returned to Sandusky and renewed his communication with Gen. Harrison. Here the command of the Trippe was transferred to Lieut. Holdup ‡ and that of the Caledonia to Lieut. Turner, while Mr. Dobbins was ordered to Erie with the Ohio "for the purpose of taking on board provisions and other articles." The latter hastened back to find that the pork and beef left on board the fleet had become putrid on account of the carelessness of the contractors, and was immediately ordered to Erie again for a fresh stock. The battle took place while the Ohio was at anchor in the harbor of Erie, much to the regret of Mr. Dobbins and his gallant crew, who had to submit to some unjust criticism for what was no fault of their own. They distinctly heard the firing on the 10th of September.

*Lieut. Packett resided at Erie after the battle, and died there.

†Stephen Champlin returned to Erie, in 1845, as Commander of the United States steamer Michigan. He remained in that position about four and one-half years, when he was placed on the reserve list with full pay. He lived at Buffalo, afterward, and was the last survivor of the commanders in the battle.

‡Lieut. Holdup was the father of the distinguished Com. Thomas H. Stevens. He served in the navy many years afterward, and was promoted to post Captain. He died suddenly, in 1836, while in command of the Washington Navy Yard. He was an orphan and became a protege of Gen. Stevens, of Charleston, S. C., who obtained a midshipman's warrant for him in 1809. In 1815, by an act of the Legislature of South Carolina, he assumed the name of his benefactor, and was ever after known as Thomas Holdup Stevens.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

On the 6th of September, the entire American fleet, with the exception of the Ohio, was anchored in Put-in-Bay. Believing that the crisis was near at hand, Perry, on the evening of the 7th, summoned his officers on board the Lawrence, announced his plan of battle, produced his fighting flag—containing the words, "Don't give up the ship"—arranged a code of signals, and issued his final instructions. On the 10th, at the rising of the sun, the lookout shouted the thrilling words, "Sail, ho!" and the men of the squadron, who were almost instantly astir, soon saw the British vessels, six in number, rise above the horizon. Still feeble from sickness as he was, Perry gave the signal immediately to get under way, adding that he was "determined to fight the enemy that day." Approaching the British vessels near enough to arrange his line, he brought forth his battle flag, and, mounting a gun-slide, said to his men as he pointed to the inscription: "Those were the last words of the gallant Lawrence, after whom this vessel was named." Then, pausing a moment, he exclaimed, "Shall I hoist it?" The response was a unanimous "Aye, aye, sir;" and as the folds were spread to the breeze six hearty cheers were given by the crew, which were taken up on board the other vessels until one continuous cheer was heard along the line.* Grog and lunch were then served, the decks were sprinkled with sand, and preparations were made for taking care of the dead and wounded. Perry visited every part of the Lawrence, inspecting the guns and cheering the men by pleasant words. The lake was quite smooth and it was an hour and a half from the time the line of battle was formed until the first shot was fired. This period of terrible suspense was spent in friendly interchange among the officers and men, in farewell handshakes and the promise of kindly acts in case of death. At a quarter before 12 o'clock, when the Detroit and Lawrence were still more than a mile apart, the sound of a bugle was heard on the British flagship, followed by cheers along their line, the band struck up "Rule Britannia," and, in a moment after the music ceased, a shot was thrown at the Lawrence which fell short. In a few minutes a second shot was fired from the Detroit, which struck the Lawrence, seeing which Perry's vessel became the target for all the long guns of the enemy. The first gun on the American side, by order of Perry, was fired from the Scorpion and the second from the Ariel.†

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY.

The purpose of this sketch being to deal with the subject mainly in its local bearings, no attempt will be made to give a minute account of the action, which has been graphically described by several of the most eminent writers of the country, and in an especially eloquent manner by J. Fennimore Cooper, the novelist. It is enough to say that, through some cause, the real nature of which has been hotly discussed, the Niagara did not engage the enemy at close quarters, and the battle, for a time, was maintained "by the Lawrence, Caledonia, Scorpion and Ariel, against the whole British squadron, assisted only by the long twelves of the Niagara, and the distant, rambling shots from the headmost gunboats." The Lawrence for two hours sustained the fire of the two heaviest British vessels, as well as some stray shots from the others, "un-

*In Henry T. Tuckerman's poem, "The Hero of Lake Erie," he refers to this flag as follows:

"Behold the chieftan's glad prophetic smile,
As a new banner he unrolls the while:
Hear the gay shout of his elated crew,
When the dear watchword hovers to their view,
And Lawrence, silent in the arms of death,
Bequeaths defiance with his latest breath."

†The battle took place about ten miles in a northwardly direction from Put-in-Bay. The action began on the part of the Americans at five minutes before 12 o'clock.

til every gun was dismounted, two-thirds of her crew killed or wounded, and the ship so badly cut up aloft as to be unmanageable." In this critical situation, Perry took his fighting flag under his arm and passed in a row boat, accompanied by his brother and four men, to the Niagara, which was making an effort to gain the head of the enemy's line. The British felt sure that the day was their's and sent up a cheer. On boarding the Niagara, Perry, who had stood erect in the boat the whole way, was met cordially by Elliott, who offered and was ordered to bring the gunboats into close action, while the former assumed command of the vessel. The gunboats being well up, and the Caledonia in good position, the signal to break through the British line was shown from the Niagara at 2:45 in the afternoon. The fire of the Niagara was reserved until she got abreast of the Detroit, when she poured her starboard at pistol shot into that vessel and the Queen Charlotte, while with the port broadside she sent a storm of ball into the Lady Provost and Chippewa. The Caledonia and the gunboats followed close behind, dealing death on both sides, and, the Detroit having fouled with the Queen Charlotte, neither vessel was able to reply. After passing through the British line, the Niagara rounded to under their lee, and sent one broadside after another into the entangled vessels, causing such fearful damage that in fifteen minutes from the time she bore up a white handkerchief was waved from the Queen Charlotte as a symbol of submission, shortly succeeded by one from the Detroit. The firing ceased almost instantly, after a struggle of almost three hours' duration. Two of the smaller British vessels undertook to escape, but were brought back by the Scorpion and Trippe. When the smoke of battle cleared away, the two squadrons were found to be intermingled, with the exception of the shattered Lawrence, which was drifting with the wind some distance to the eastward. As the shout of victory went up, her flag, which had been struck after Perry left, was again hoisted to the masthead by the remaining few of her crew who were able to witness the triumph of their comrades. Perry sat down as soon as the firing had ceased and wrote on the back of an old letter this modest and memorable epistle to Gen. Harrison:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, September 10, 4 P. M.

DEAR GENERAL: We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. Yours with great respect and esteem,

O. H. PERRY.

To the Secretary of the navy he messaged: "It has pleased the Almighty to give to the United States a signal victory on this lake," detailing the number of captured vessels. These brief dispatches were forwarded by schooner to Gen. Harrison, then at the mouth of Portage River, distant some twelve miles.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the victory of Perry was one of the proudest in naval annals. The Americans had the most vessels, but the British had the superiority in guns, their number being sixty-three to our fifty-four. The men engaged were about equal in number, but the British marines were veterans while ours were chiefly raw volunteers. The difference in favor of the British was still more striking when we compare the experience of the officers, their commander having served with Nelson at Trafalgar, and most of his subordinates having been trained to warlike duties, while Perry had never seen an engagement and his associates, except two or three, knew very little of real service. When to the above it is added that quite one-fifth of the Americans were on the sick list—the roll of the Lawrence showing thirty-one and of the Niagara twenty-eight unfit for action on the morning of the battle—while the British were generally in good health, the triumph of the Americans is still more surprising.



Joseph Eberfole

AFTER THE BATTLE.

About 4 P. M., Perry returned to the Lawrence in order that the remnant of her crew might witness the formal surrender. He was met at the gangway by those who were able to be about, but there were no cheers, no outbursts of delight—"not a word could find utterance." The young commander now threw off the round jacket he had worn during the fight and resumed his undress uniform in order to meet the officers of the captured vessels, who came on board and presented their swords, but were allowed to retain their side arms. When Lieut. O'Keefe handed him the sword of Capt. Barclay, the British commander, who was too severely wounded to appear in person, Perry inquired kindly about him and the rest of the enemy's wounded, tendering in a manly spirit every assistance within his reach. During the evening, he visited Capt. Barclay on board the Detroit, and re iterated his sympathy. Referring to his own escape, he said to Purser Hamilton, "The prayers of my wife have prevailed in saving me."

The captured squadron consisted of the Detroit, Queen Charlotte, Lady Provost, Chippewa, Hunter and Little Belt, the first two being badly cut up in their hulls, the third having her rudder shot away, and the others being but slightly damaged. The killed were forty-one and the wounded ninety-four, being more than one in four of the men engaged. Among the killed were Capt. Finnis and Lieut. Gordon, of the Queen Charlotte, and among the severely wounded, besides Capt. Barclay, were First Lieut. Garland and Purser Hoffmeister on the Detroit. A number of Indians were on board the Detroit as sharp-shooters, and upon inquiry being made for them by an American officer, a search was started and they were found in hiding below. Being brought on deck, they were asked how they liked the sport, and one replied: "No more come with one armed Captain (Barclay) in big canoe—shoot big gun too much. American much big fight."

The casualties on the American side were as follows: Lawrence, killed, 21; wounded, 61; Niagara, killed, 2; wounded, 25; Caledonia, wounded, 3; Somers, wounded, 2; Ariel, killed, 1, wounded, 3; Trippe, wounded, 2; Scorpion, killed, 1, wounded, 1—a total of 27 killed and 96 wounded. On board the Porcupine and Tigress not a soul was injured. The most prominent Americans killed were: Lieut. Brooks, commanding the marines of the Lawrence; and of the wounded, First Lieut. Yarnall, Second Lieut. Forest, Sailing Master Taylor and Purser Hamilton on the Lawrence, and First Lieut. Edward and Acting Master Webster of the Niagara. After the battle, Perry inquired with some anxiety about his little brother Alexander. He was found sound asleep in his berth, exhausted with the fatigues and excitement of the day.

At nightfall, the dead marines and seamen of Perry's squadron were lashed up in their hammocks, with a thirty-two pound shot attached in each case to anchor them, and consigned to the bottom of the lake, all the surviving officers and men who were able to be on deck acting as witnesses to the burial, which was conducted by the chaplain according to the impressive form of the Episcopal Church. On the larger British vessels, the killed in action had been thrown overboard as soon as life was extinct, but those on the smaller ones were deposited in the water in the same manner as the Americans. The Lawrence being a complete wreck, Perry adopted the Ariel as his flagship, and on the morning of the 11th the two squadrons sailed for Put-in-Bay, where they arrived about noon, and anchored. On the morning of the 12th, the dead officers of both crews were interred on shore, the funeral procession marching in twos, alternately British and American, to the music of the bands of both squadrons. The Ohio, Dobbins' vessel, reached Put-in-Bay on the 13th, with

a welcome supply of provisions, and soon after a boat each from Cleveland and Sandusky came with fresh meat and vegetables, which added much to the comfort of the wounded. Those of the prisoners who were able to travel were turned over to Gen. Harrison, who forwarded them to Chillicothe, Ohio, while the badly wounded were put on board the Lawrence, which had been sufficiently repaired for the purpose, and brought to Erie, reaching here on the 23d, thirteen days after the battle. The citizens of Erie vied with each other in showing them every attention, no discrimination being made between friend and foe. The court house was used as a hospital, Dr. Usher Parsons, Surgeon of the Lawrence, and Dr. John C. Wallace being the physicians in charge. A few who could not be suitably cared for were sent to Waterford, then almost as large a place as Erie. Only three of the wounded died after the action.

VICTORIES ON LAND.

The Americans being now in absolute control of the lake, Perry and Harrison commenced instant preparations to retrieve the disasters to our cause on the frontier. Harrison's army, which had received large accessions of volunteers, was mainly transported on the serviceable vessels of the two fleets to the Canadian shore near the head of the lake. The British abandoned Malden, retreating up the Detroit River, followed by our army and squadron. At Sandwich, finding he could be of no direct service on the water, Perry volunteered as an Aide to Harrison. The battle of the Thames, the defeat of Proctor and the death of Tecumseh followed, wiping out all armed resistance in that quarter and leaving the western part of Canada in the quiet possession of the Americans. The Indian allies of the British were humbled, and unbroken peace prevailed in all the country west of Pennsylvania. Some of the vessels of the squadron were used to transport such portions of the army as had not been disbanded, to the Niagara frontier, while others remained in charge of Gen. Cass, Governor of Michigan, to be used in carrying supplies for the western posts.

PERRY'S RETURN TO ERIE.

At Detroit, Perry received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy promoting him to the rank of Post Captain, dating from the 10th of September, granting him leave of absence to visit his family, and assigning him to command at Newport until a suitable ship should be provided for him. Taking Harrison and his staff, who had been ordered to Fort George, on board the Ariel, he sailed for Erie, where the Niagara was ordered to meet him. At Put-in-Bay, he stopped to meet Barclay, whom he found much improved, and to whom he communicated the good news that he had secured a parole for him to go home to England. The British commander and his attending Surgeon were invited to join the party, and willingly accepted. The Ariel, with her distinguished passengers, arrived at Erie on the morning of the 22d of October, where Perry was destined to be disappointed in his expressed hope that he might be able to land without any demonstration. As the vessel appeared off the point of the peninsula, two field pieces greeted her with a national salute. A large delegation of citizens met Perry at the foot of French street, escorted him and his party to Duncan's Hotel at the corner of Third and French streets, and almost smothered him with congratulations. In the evening, the town was illuminated and a torch-light procession paraded the streets. Ever thoughtful and magnanimous, Perry had requested that no noise or display should be made near the hotel to annoy the wounded Commodore, a desire that was courteously complied with.* The Niagara arrived at Erie the

*The Norwich (Conn.) *Courier* of March 4, 1814, states that "a public dinner and ball were given to Capt. Barclay at Terrebonne, Canada, on the 20th of February. Among the voluntary toasts, this gallant but unfortunate officer gave the following: 'Commodore Perry, the gallant and generous enemy.'"

afternoon of the same day as the Ariel. The forenoon of the 23d Perry employed in a visit to the Lawrence, which lay at Anchor in Misery Bay, and in the afternoon he sailed for Buffalo, accompanied by Harrison and Barclay. Reaching that place on the 24th, he turned over the command on the Upper Lakes to Elliott, and journeyed eastward by land "amid a blaze of rejoicing" to his Rhode Island home.

The battle of Lake Erie raised Perry from obscurity to world-wide renown. Congress passed a vote of thanks to him and his officers and men, and bestowed gold medals upon both Perry and Elliott. President Madison, in his message some time after, referred to the victory as one "never surpassed in luster." The thanks of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania were voted to Perry and Elliott, gold medals were ordered for both, and silver medals for those citizens of the State who served on board the squadron. In addition to these honors, the General Government granted silver medals and swords to the other living officers, a medal and sword to the nearest male relative of each of the dead commissioned officers, and three months' pay to all the petty officers, seamen, marines and infantry who fought on board the fleet. The British vessels were prized at $255,000, of which $12,750 went to Commodore Chauncey, $7,140 apiece to both Perry and Elliott, $2,295 to each Commander of a gunboat, Lieutenant, Sailing Master, and Captain of Marines, $811 to each midshipman, $447 to each petty officer, and $209 to each marine and sailor. Congress made a special grant of $5,000 to Perry to make up for a defect in the law which excluded him from a portion of the prize money for his special command, making a total of $12,000, which was quite a fortune for those days.

Perry never returned to the scenes of his youthful trials and triumphs. After a suitable period of rest, "he was placed in command of the Java, a first-class frigate, and sailed to the Mediterranean. Returning, he was sent with a small squadron to the West Indies. While there, he was attacked by yellow fever, and died on the anniversary of his birthday (August 23), at the early age of thirty-four. His remains were buried at Port Spain, Trinidad, where they rested until 1826, when they were moved in a sloop-of-war to Newport, R. I., and re-interred with great ceremony. The State of Rhode Island erected a granite monument to his memory."

THE WINTER OF 1813–14.

The season being well advanced, Elliott ordered the vessels into winter quarters—the Ariel and Chippewa going to Buffalo, where they were driven ashore and went to pieces; the Trippe and Little Belt to Black Rock, where they were burned by the British when they crossed over to Buffalo, and the balance of the squadron to Erie. Those in our harbor were moored in Misery Bay, where preparations were made for their defense, a rumor being current that the British, in revenge for their defeats, were planning an expedition to cross the ice and destroy the shipping and village. Among the fortifications provided at this time were two block-houses—one on Garrison Hill, and the other on the tongue of land between Misery Bay and the bay proper. The first of these was burned in 1832, and the second in October, 1853, the fires in both cases being charged to incendiaries.

To return to the land forces: We find in the State Archives, under date of September 20, 1813, mention made by the Governor's Secretary of the men who had been called out by Col. Wallace, stating that the call was not authorized by law, and the expenses incurred could only be paid by special act of the Legislature. This has reference, probably, to the militia who came for the protection of the fleet just before it sailed up the lake. On the 30th of Decem-

ber, word reached Erie that an army of British and Indians had landed at Black Rock, forced our army to retreat, burned the villages of Black Rock and Buffalo, captured and destroyed the Government vessels, and, flushed with triumph were advancing up the lake for the purpose of capturing Erie. The most terrifying rumors were put in circulation, and the excitement ran so high that many citizens removed their families and effects to the interior. The troops at Erie only numbered 2,000 men, while the hostile force was reported at 3,000. The first brigade of Gen. Mead's command was ordered into service, and came together hurriedly, increasing the defensive force to about 4,000. Happily, the alarm proved to be false, but one delusive report came after another so fast that a considerable body of troops was kept at Erie during most of the winter. Many of these men were substitutes, and all were poorly furnished with arms and equipments. The principal camp was just north of the First Presbyterian Church, where the ground was covered with low log barracks, most of which burned down soon after they were abandoned. The records show that the Erie County militia were ordered out on the 3d of January, 1814, and discharged on the ensuing 7th of February. On the 10th of January, the Governor notified the Secretary of War that a portion of Mead's command had been ordered out, and suggested that as they had rendered almost unremitting service during the past eighteen months, it would be nothing more than just to relieve them by "militia drawn from sections that had hitherto been excused by reason of their remoteness from the seat of war." A letter was received by the Governor on the 18th of January from Gen. Mead, reciting that when Perry was ready to sail he was deficient in men; that he requested him to induce some of his troops to volunteer for service on the vessels, which one hundred did, and that he promised they should receive pay as militiamen upon their return. To fulfill his pledge, the General borrowed $500, which he asked to have refunded. On the 18th of January, 1,000 militia from Cumberland and adjoining counties were ordered to rendezvous at Erie by the 8th of March, N. B. Boileau being appointed their Colonel commandant. February 1, Gen. Mead was directed to retain his detachment in service until the arrival of the above troops. A letter from the Governor's Secretary, of the date of February 17, refers to Gen. Mead's complaints that the troops of his command had not been paid on the 3d of March. Gov. Snyder wrote to Gen. Mead in reference to a requisition upon him by Maj. Martin, of the regular army, for 2,000 men to defend Erie and the fleet, arguing that it was unnecessary, and refusing to give his assent.

A FATAL DUEL.

The winter was one of intense excitement in consequence of the frequent false alarms and the presence of so large a number of idle men. The prize money distributed among the fleet led to much dissipation. The main topic of discussion, when matters were sufficiently quiet to allow of controversy, related to the respective merits of Perry and Elliott, many freely charging the latter with poltroonery during the battle of September 10, while others, and especially the officers and crew of the Niagara, defended him as a brave man, who had been the victim of adverse circumstances.

A duel growing out of one of these disputes took place near the corner of Third and Sassafras streets, between Midshipman Senat, who commanded the Porcupine during the fight, and Acting Master McDonald, resulting in the death of the former. Of this encounter, Capt. N. W. Russell wrote as follows to the Erie *Dispatch*:

"William Hoskinson, then a good sized boy, witnessed it. It occurred on

or near the situation of a dwelling belonging to Gideon J. Ball, in which he formerly lived, corner of Third and Sassafras streets. Encircled by trees, without human habitation in the immediate vicinity, it was a fitting spot for such a meeting and such a scene. The principals were navy officers, named Senat and McDonald, who had quarreled while engaged in card-playing, and who agreed to settle the difficulty in the manner indicated. Pistols were the chosen weapons, and Lieutenant Montgomery and Dr. John C. Wallace the seconds, the former representing Senat, and the latter McDonald. Quietly conducted, only a small number of invited friends assembled on the occasion, William Hoskinson having accidentally seen the gathering and gone to the place under the influence of a spirit of juvenile curiosity. Senat fell mortally wounded by the first fire. McDonald at once fled, thereby escaping arrest and punishment. It was said of him that he had fought several duels, with a result each time similar to that realized in this case. Senat's engagement to an Erie lady added to the interest and painfulness of the tragedy."

The following correspondence passed between Elliott and Perry in consequence of the damaging reports against the former officer:

UNITED STATES BRIG NIAGARA, PUT IN BAY, September 17, 1813.

SIR—I am informed a report has been circulated by some malicious person, prejudicial to my vessel when engaged with the enemy's fleet. I will thank you if you will with candor state to me the conduct of myself, officers and crew.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

CAPT. PERRY. JESSE D. ELLIOTT.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER ARIEL, PUT IN BAY, September 18, 1813.

MY DEAR SIR—I received your note last evening after I had turned in, or I should have answered it immediately. I am indignant that any report should be circulated as prejudicial to your character as respects the action of the 10th. It affords me great pleasure to assure you that the conduct of yourself, officers and crew was such as to meet my warmest approbation; and I consider the circumstances of your volunteering and bringing the small vessels into close action, as contributing largely to the victory. I shall ever believe it a premeditated plan to destroy our commanding vessel. I have no doubt had not the Queen Charlotte have run from the Niagara, from the superior order I observed her in, you would have taken her in twenty minutes.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant,

CAPT. ELLIOTT. O. H. PERRY.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

As soon as the ice was out of the lake, Elliott sent Dobbins on a cruise between Erie and Long Point, to obtain information of the enemy's movements and intercept any supplies that might be going by water.*

In April, the Lake Erie squadron was made a separate command. Elliott, at his own request, being ordered to Lake Ontario, and being succeeded by Capt. Arthur Sinclair. An expedition against Mackinaw was planned. The Lawrence and Niagara were rendered seaworthy, the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were brought from Put-in-Bay to Erie, and the squadron sailed for the upper lakes on the 25th of June, taking on 600 troops at Detroit and 500 at Fort

*Below are extracts from the Norwich (Conn.) *Courier*, of June 8, 15 and 22, 1814:

[June 8.]

CANANDAIGUA, May 24.

We are informed by a Mr. Broughton, who has just reached here from Erie, that the force which lately sailed from that place on a secret expedition, landed at Long Point, Canada, where they set fire to the houses, in what is called Long Point settlement, by which about one hundred dwelling houses and all the other buildings for a distance of eight miles into the interior were destroyed, besides a number of grist mills on Patterson's Creek.

[June 15.]

Of the attack on Long Point no official account has been published. The Pittsburgh *Mercury*, a ministerial paper, states that our troops paid no respect to either public or private property, but burnt and plundered all they came across, and then returned to Erie in safety. The *Mercury* speaks of these excesses in terms of the highest indignation, and we hope none of our frontier towns may be laid in ruins on account of them.

[June 22.]

An article from Erie mentions that the British and Indians are numerous about Long Point, and that they had set fire to all the houses that were standing in the neighborhood when our troops left, as it appears they belonged to persons friendly to the United States.

Gratiot. Reaching Mackinaw, and finding it well defended by the British, a force was landed on the east side of the island. Their attack was repulsed, one general officer on the American side being killed, and the expedition returned to Erie with the exception of the Scorpion and Tigress. These vessels were surprised and captured at the lower end of Lake Huron, by a body of British and Indians, who boarded them in boats at night. Sinclair left the Lawrence, which was in bad condition, at Erie, and with the balance of the squadron conveyed a portion of the troops to Buffalo. Remaining there a few days, he suddenly came back to Erie, leaving the Somers and Ohio, from which Dobbins had been detached, at the lower end of the lake. Shortly afterward, these vessels, while lying at anchor at Fort Erie, were boarded at night, and captured by a British party, making six that were destroyed by the enemy after the battle.

Here close the features of the war that are of special interest to the people of Erie County. The militia seem to have been dismissed in the spring, though there must have been an attempt to keep them ready for service, as we learn that two or three hundred men attended a battalion drill, May 18, at Martin Strong's. The fears for the safety of Erie do not appear to have subsided, for reference is made to the subject in a letter from the Governor, of August 3, to Com. Kennedy, who succeeded Sinclair in command of the squadron. There is nothing to show that the fleet rendered any service of consequence afterward. A treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814, ratified by the Senate on the 17th of February succeeding, and joyfully welcomed by the people of both nations.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

There were few able-bodied male residents of the county who were not obliged to serve in the militia at some time during the war. The alarms were sent over the country by runners, who went from house to house stirring up the inhabitants. It happened more than once that whole townships were nearly depopulated by their male citizens. One Sunday the news that Erie was in danger of attack reached Mercer while Rev. Mr. Tait was preaching in the court house. The sermon was stopped, the thrilling tidings announced from the pulpit, the congregation dismissed, and preparations begun for marching to the lake. Many jokes were perpetrated at the expense of the timid. On a certain night while the fleet was building, some wags removed the swivel belonging to Gen. Kelso to the foot of French street, loaded it with powder, affixed a trail to the touch-hole, and set it off when they had got away to a safe distance. The explosion aroused every person in the town, the word was quickly passed that the dreaded foe had come at last, the women, children and valuables were sent into the back country, and for awhile there was the wildest state of agitation. On another occasion, three bombs were fired off as a joke near the same place, with almost similar results. At a later period, a party returned from the peninsula, reporting that they had seen three British spies. A detachment of militia was sent to reconnoiter and found three red oxen browsing away in utter innocence of the trouble they had provoked.

DISPOSAL OF THE VESSELS.

The naval station* at Erie was kept up until 1825, passing successively

*The navy yard is thus described by Capt. Russell, in the communication before referred to: "The location of the new gas works was occupied for the purpose. Surrounding it were pickets about fifteen feet high. In a neighboring ravine were two fish ponds, somewhat elevated, water pouring over one next to the bay, forming a beautiful landscape. Shaded by forest trees, it was quite an attractive summer resort. On the bank above,

under the command of Capt. Daniel S. Dexter, Lieut. George Pierce, Capt. David Deacon and Capt. George Budd. In 1815, orders were issued to dispose of the vessels to the best advantage. The Lawrence, Detroit and Queen Charlotte were sunk for preservation in Misery Bay; the Caledonia and Lady Prevost were sold and converted into merchant vessels; the Porcupine was transferred to the revenue service, and the Niagara was kept afloat as a receiving ship for some years, when she was beached on the northeast side of Misery Bay. At the auction of Government property, upon the breaking up of the naval station in 1825, the Lawrence, Detroit, Niagara and Queen Charlotte were purchased by a Mr. Brown, of Rochester, who re-sold them in 1836 to Capt. George Miles and others. They raised some of the vessels, intending to fit them up for the merchant service. The Detroit and Queen Charlotte were found in tolerable condition, but the Lawrence, being so badly riddled that she was not worth repairing, was again allowed to sink in the waters of the bay. After some years of duty, the Detroit was dismantled and sent adrift to go over Niagara Falls as a spectacle, certainly an inglorious end for such a famous ship. Capt. Miles transferred his interest in the Lawrence and Niagara to Leander Dobbins in 1857, who in turn disposed of the Lawrence in 1875 to John Dunlap and Thomas J. Viers. In the spring of 1876, the latter had her raised, cut in two and transported on cars to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial, anticipating a small fortune by the enterprise. The people, however, would not believe that a vessel no larger than a modern canal boat was the famous Lawrence. The show proved a disastrous financial failure, and the old hulk was finally purchased by a firm who expected to realize something by converting her into relics. The Niagara was never removed from the place where she was beached, and some of her timbers are still to be seen. Associations for the erection of a monument to Perry were formed both in 1835 and in 1850, but were allowed to die out. A petition was sent to Congress in 1850 asking an appropriation of $20,000, provided the State would give as much more.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS.

The following is a partial list of army officers from this and other counties of the Northwest, who participated in the war, most of whom made Erie their headquarters:

Quartermaster General, Wilson Smith, 1812–14. Commissary General, Callendar Irvine. Major Generals, Sixteenth Division—David Mead, 1812–14; John Phillips, 1814. Brigadier Generals, First Brigade, Sixteenth Division—John Kelso, 1812–14; Henry Hurst, 1814. Second Brigade—Thomas Graham, 1812. Brigade Inspector, First Brigade, Sixteenth Division—William Clark; Second Brigade, Samuel Powers. Paymaster, John Phillips, 1812–13. Major and Lieutenant Colonel, Dr. John C. Wallace. Commissaries, Rufus S. Reed, Stephen Wolverton. Sergeant Major, Henry Colt.

The members of Capt. Thomas Forster's company of "Erie Light Infantry," who spent the winter of 1812 at Buffalo, were as follows: First Lieutenant, Thomas Rees; Ensign, Thomas Stewart; First Sergeant, Thomas Wilkins; Second Sergeant, John Hay; Drummer, Ira Glazier; Fifer, Rufus Clough; Privates—Archibald McSparren, George Kelley, John Sloan, William Murray, Jonas Duncan, John Clough, John Woodside, William Duncan, John Eakens,

directly south of the present blast furnace, was a clearing of several acres cultivated for garden uses and kept in excellent condition by the navy yard sailors and marines.

"The great guns used by Perry and those captured by him from the British remained in the Erie Navy Yard until the fall of 1825, when they were transferred to the one at Brooklyn, N. Y. On the completion of the Erie Canal, they were placed at intervals of ten miles along that improvement. When the first fleet of boats left Buffalo, they were fired in rapid succession. By this means the people of New York City were notified of the departure of the boats in one hour and twenty minutes."

George S. Russell, John E. Lapsley, Peter Grawosz, Jacob Carmack, William Henderson, Robert Irwin, Ebenezer Dwinnell, Samuel Hays, Thomas Laird, John W. Bell, Robert McDonald, Thomas Hughes, Robert Brown, John Morris, George Buehler, William Lattimore, James E. Herron, Simeon Dunn, Adam Arbuckle, Stephen Wolverton, Francis Scott, Thomas Vance.

Rufus S. Reed and Stephen Wolverton had large contracts during the war, the latter for boarding the ship-builders, the former to supply the upper lake forts with flour, beef, pork and whisky. Among those who came to Erie as ship-builders and became permanent residents of the town were John Justice, John Richards and Jeremiah Osborne.

The close of the war found the people of Erie County, with rare exceptions, very poor. Of money there was scarcely any, and the constant alarms, compelling them to neglect their crops, left them with nothing to sell. To add to their misfortunes, the crops of 1815–16 were nearly a failure, making their condition actually deplorable.

Three of the men who fought with Perry were living in the county in 1861, viz.: Benjamin Fleming* and Daniel Metzenburgh, of Erie, and J. Murray, of Girard. The last survivor of the battle was John Rice, whose death occurred in Shelby County, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1880, in the nineteth year of his age.

THE STORY OF JAMES BIRD.

It has been stated that among the militia who came on for the defense of Erie was a company from Luzerne County. They were known as the "Kingston Volunteers." One of their number was James Bird, a young man from Centre County. While the fleet was building, Bird was the Sergeant in charge of a guard who were placed over the storehouse. The party, led by Bird, became disorderly, appropriated goods to their own use, refused admission to the proper officers, and were only brought into submission after a six-pounder had been loaded and placed into position so as to blow them to pieces. Difficulty being found in procuring marines, the offense of these men was condoned, on condition that they should volunteer to serve on board the fleet. This they did, and Bird fought gallantly on the Lawrence, receiving a severe wound. In the spring of 1814, another warehouse having been fitted up at the mouth of Mill Creek, Bird was one of the guard assigned for its protection. He and John Rankin, another marine, took advantage of the opportunity to desert. They were recognized shortly after at a country tavern in Mercer County by Charles M. Reed, then a boy, traveling on horseback to school in Washington County. A few miles further on, young Reed met the party who were in pursuit of the deserters, whom he notified of their whereabouts. They were taken back to Erie, tried by court martial, and condemned to death.

A sailor named John Davis, who had deserted several times, was tried and sentenced with them. Much discussion ensued on the part of the citizens and militia, who sympathized to a large extent with Bird and his comrades. Strong efforts were made to have the sentence of Bird commuted to imprisonment, on account of his bravery on the 10th of September, but President Madison declined to interfere, on the ground that he "must suffer as an example to others." Their execution took place in October, 1814, on board the Niagara, lying at anchor in Misery Bay, Bird and Rankin being shot, and Davis hung at the yard arm. The bodies were interred on the sand beach, east of the mouth of Mill Creek. The most absurd stories were circulated in connection with the

*Benjamin Fleming was born in Lewiston Del., July 20, 1782. He came to Erie with a detachment for Perry's fleet, and lived in Erie until his death. He died in Erie, in May, 1870, and was buried in the cemetery with naval and military honors.



Thos. H. Elliott.

affair, and a string of rhyme, written by some local "poet," elevating Bird into a hero, and surrounding him with a halo of romance, was sung and quoted by the populace for many years after the event.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER:

The following is the report of the battle on Lake Erie, forwarded by Capt. Barclay to the British Naval Department:

HIS MAJESTY'S LATE SHIP DETROIT,
PUT-IN-BAY, LAKE ERIE, September 12.

SIR—The last letter I had the honor of writing to you, dated the 6th inst., informed you that unless certain intimation was received of more seamen being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron deplorably manned as it was, to fight the enemy (who blockaded the port) to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description; so perfectly destitute of provisions was the port that there was not a day's flour in store, and the crews of the squadron under my command were on half allowance of many things, and when that was done there was no more. Such were the motives which induced Maj. Gen. Proctor (whom by your instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes I was enjoined to execute, so far as related to the good of the country) to concur in the necessity of a battle being risked, under the many disadvantages which I labored; and it now remains for me, the most melancholy task, to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances that led to that event.

No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed on the 9th inst., fully expecting to meet the enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the islands; nor was I mistaken; soon after daylight they were seen in motion in Put-in-Bay, the wind then at southwest and light, giving us the weather gauge; I bore up with them in hopes of bringing them to action among the islands, but that intention was soon frustrated by the wind suddenly shifting to the southeast, which brought the enemy directly to windward. The line was formed according to a given plan, so that each ship might be supported against the superior force of the two brigs opposed to them. About 10 the enemy had cleared the islands and immediately bore up, under easy sail in a line abreast, each brig being also supported by the small vessels. At a quarter before 12 I commenced the action by a few long guns; about a quarter past the American Commodore, also supported by two schooners, one carrying four long twelve-pounders, the other a long thirty-two and twenty-four pounder, came to close action with the Detroit; the other brig of the enemy apparently destined to engage the Queen Charlotte, supported in like manner by two schooners, kept so far to windward as to render the Queen Charlotte's twenty-pound carronades useless, while she was with the Lady Prevost, exposed to the heavy and destructive fire of the Caledonia and four other schooners, armed with long and heavy guns, like those I have already described. Too soon, alas, was I deprived of the services of the noble and intrepid Capt. Finnis, who soon after the commencement of the action fell, and with him fell my greatest support; soon after Lieut. Stokes of the Queen Charlotte was struck senseless by a splinter, which deprived the country of his services at this critical period.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The action continued with great fury until half past two, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, and a boat passing from him to the Niagara (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh); the American Commodore seeing that as yet the day was against him (his vessel having struck as soon as he left her), and also the very defenseless state of the Detroit, which ship was now a perfect wreck, principally from the raking fire of the gunboats, and also that the Queen Charlotte was in such a situation that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the Lady Prevost being at this time too far to leeward from her rudder being injured, made a noble and, alas! too successful an effort to regain it, for he bore up, and supported by his small vessels, passed within pistol shot, and took a raking position on our bow; nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the Queen Charlotte prevented us from wearing; in attempting it we fell on board her; my gallant First Lieutenant, Garland, was now mortally wounded, and myself so severely that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the squadron was, with not more than fifty British seamen, the rest, a mixed crew of Canadians and soldiers, and who were totally unacquainted with such service, rendered the loss of officers more severely felt, and never in any action was the loss more severe; every officer commanding vessels and their seconds was either killed or wounded so severely as to be unable to keep the deck. (Here follows a eulogistic account of the services of various officers, and of the men in general. No mention of the surrender is made in the report, but a letter from Lieut. Inglis, who took command of the Detroit after Barclay was wounded, which accompanies the document, states that he "was under the painful necessity of answering the enemy to say we had struck, the Queen Charlotte having previously done so)." The weather-gauge gave the enemy a

prodigious advantage, as it enabled them not only to choose their position, but their distance also, which they did in such a manner as to prevent the carronades of the Queen Charlotte and Lady Prevost from having much effect; while their long guns did great execution, particularly against the Queen Charlotte. Capt. Perry has behaved in a most humane and attentive manner, not only to myself and officers, but to all the wounded. I trust that although unsuccessful, you will approve of the motives that induced me to sail under so many disadvantages, and that it may be hereafter proved that under such circumstances the honor of His Majesty's flag has not been tarnished. I inclose the list of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

R. H. Barclay, *Commander and late senior officer.*

CHAPTER XIX.

Bench and Bar.

UP to the year 1800, Erie County constituted a part of Allegheny, and all judicial proceedings took place at Pittsburgh, the county seat. The act creating Erie a separate county is dated the 12th of March, 1800. The county was too sparsely settled to maintain a distinct organization, and by the act of April 9, 1801, Erie, Crawford, Mercer Venango and Warren were thrown temporarily together for election and governmental purposes. Meadville was designated as the place where the county business should be transacted. This arrangement continued for two years.

The first court in Erie was held by Hon. Jesse Moore, in April, 1803. The hours for convening were announced by the Crier by the blowing of a horn. This horn continued to be used for the purpose until 1823. The Supreme Judges at that time were obliged to hold Circuit Courts in the several counties of the State, and in the course of their duties Judge Yates visited Erie on the 15th of October, 1806, and Judge Brackenridge in 1807 and 1811. Judge Brackenridge was one of the ablest and most eminent men of his period, but extremely eccentric in his manners. He was the author of "Modern Chivalry," a work of rare wit and finely written. He sat in court when here in 1807, with his dressing gown on, kicked off his shoes and coolly elevated his bare feet upon a table. When the news was received that he was approaching Erie, he was met in the English style, by the Sheriff, attended by quite a party of gentlemen on horseback. A session of the Supreme Court was held in the city in 1854, at which Judges Lewis, Woodward, Lowrie and Knox were present.

The County Courts were held by the President Judge, aided by two Associate Judges—usually farmers of good standing—until May, 1839, when a District Court was created to dispose of the accumulated business in Erie, Crawford, Venango and Mercer Counties. Hon. James Thompson, of Venango, was appointed to the District Judgeship, and filled the position until May, 1845. The term originally was for five years, but was extended one year by request of the bar. Previous to 1851, both the President Judges and Associate Judges were appointed by the Governor. The first election by the people was in October, 1851, when Hon. John Galbraith was chosen President Judge, and Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett and Hon. James Miles, Associates. The office of Additional Law Judge was created in 1856, Hon. David Derrickson, of Crawford County, being its first incumbent, and expired by the operation of the constitution on the 17th of April, 1874. The Associate Judges were abolished on November 17, 1876, and since that date the entire duties of the court have

been performed by the President Judge. All Law Judges in the State are elected for ten years.

The constitution of 1873, or the "new constitution," as it is usually called, allowed the President Judge of each district, where there was an Additional Law Judge, to elect to which of the districts into which his original jurisdiction had been divided he might be assigned. Under this provision, Judge Wetmore selected the Thirty-seventh District, consisting of Warren and Elk Counties, and Judge Vincent, Additional Law Judge for the district, became President Judge of Erie County, which had been created a district by itself.

The followiug is a list of the President, Special and Additional Law Judges, with the dates of their commissions:

President Judges.—Alexander Addison, Pittsburgh, August 17, 1791.
David Clark, Allegheny County, March 3, 1800.
Jesse Moore, Crawford County, April 5, 1803.
Henry Shippen, Huntingdon County, January 24, 1825.
Nathaniel B. Eldred, Wayne County, March 23, 1839.
Gaylord Church, Crawford County, April 3, 1843.
John Galbraith, Erie County, November 6, 1851.
Rasselas Brown, Warren County, June 29, 1860.
Samuel P. Johnson, Warren County, December 3, 1860.
Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren County, first Monday in January, 1870.
John P. Vincent, Erie County, April 17, 1874.
William A. Galbraith, Erie County, first Monday in January, 1877.

Additional Law Judges—David Derrickson, Crawford County, first Monday in December, 1856.
John P. Vincent, Erie County, first Monday in December, 1866.

District Judge—James Thompson, Venango County, May 18, 1839.

Three President Judges have died in office, viz.: Hon. Jesse Moore, at Meadville, on the 21st of December, 1824, Hon. Henry Shippen at Meadville in 1839, and Hon. John Galbraith at Erie, on the 15th of June, 1860. The law at the time of Judge Galbraith's decease provided that the Governor should supply the vacancy till the ensuing election, and Hon. Rasselas Brown, of Warren, was accordingly appointed to succeed him, and served till December of the same year. One Judge for the district—Hon. Alexander Addison—was impeached and removed from his office.

One President Judge—Nathaniel B. Eldred—resigned in 1843 to take the place of Naval Appraiser at Philadelphia. He was afterward appointed Judge of the Dauphin District.

Two of the Judges were promoted to seats on the Supreme Bench of the State. James Thompson was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in 1856, and held the position until 1872, the full term of fifteen years, the last five of which he presided as Chief Justice. Gaylord Church was appointed a Supreme Judge in 1858, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of one of the members of the court. He retained the place for a brief period only.

The residences of the Judges have been as follows: Judges Addison and Clark at Pittsburgh; Judges Moore, Shippen, Church and Derrickson at Meadville; Judges Eldred, Brown, Johnson and Wetmore at Warren; Judges John Galbraith, William A. Galbraith and Vincent at Erie. Judge Thompson came from Franklin in 1842, and made Erie his home until a short time after his election as Supreme Judge, when he removed to Philadelphia.

The following are living: Judges Brown, Derrickson, Johnson, Wetmore, Vincent and William A. Galbraith.

Judges Addison, Clark, Moore, Shippen, Eldred, Thompson, Church and John Galbraith were Democrats, as are also Judges Rasselas Brown and William A. Galbraith. Judges Derrickson, Johnson, Wetmore and Vincent are Republicans. Hon. William A. Galbraith, our present Judge, is the only son of Hon. John Galbraith, the first President Judge elected by the people. Judge Gaylord Church was the father of Hon. Pearson Church, now President Judge of Crawford County, who was elected at the same time as Judge William A. Galbraith. The following shows the competing candidates for President and Additional Law Judges since the offices have been elective:

1851—President Judge, John Galbraith, Democrat; Elijah Babbitt, Whig.

1856—Additional Law Judge, David Derrickson, Republican; Rasselas Brown, Democrat.

1860—President Judge, Samuel P. Johnson, Republican; Rasselas Brown, Democrat.

1866—Additional Law Judge, John P. Vincent, Republican; Benjamin Grant, Democrat.

1870—President Judge, Lansing D. Wetmore, Republican; Samuel E. Woodruff, Independent Republican; Rasselas Brown, Democrat.

1876—President Judge—William A. Galbraith, Independent Democrat; William Benson, Republican.

The judicial districts since the organization of the county have been as follows:

1800—All of the State west of the Allegheny River.

1803—Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Beaver.

1825—Erie, Crawford, Mercer and Venango.

1851—Erie, Crawford and Warren.

1860—Erie, Crawford, Warren and Elk.

1870—Erie, Warren and Elk.

1874—Erie alone.

It is worthy of note that the district has been designated the Sixth almost or entirely from the day the county was organized.

The regular terms of the courts were fixed May 31, 1882, as follows:

Quarter Sessions—First Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in September, second Monday in November.

Civil List—Second and third Mondays in January, third Monday in February, second and third Mondays in March, second and third Mondays in April, third Monday in May, first and second Mondays in October, third Monday in January.

Argument List—Last Mondays in June and September, third Monday in November, second Monday in February and fourth Monday in April.

To the above are added each year special civil lists of from six to eight weeks, extending usually through the months of March, April, May and June.

Judge Galbraith's salary is $4,000 a year, which is a little more than one-half of what the Judges are paid in Philadelphia, who do scarcely two-thirds as much work.

Erie County is attached to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court, which holds its sessions at Philadelphia. The hearing of cases from Erie County commences on the first Monday of February in each year.

The most celebrated trials that have been held in the county were the suits of John Grubb *vs.* Hamlin Russell, in 1827, occupying some six days; the Girard suit for 10,000 acres of land, which took up about a week in June, 1854: the Hunter will case, from LeBœuf Township, which lasted nearly eight

days on the first trial in January 1880, and was compromised on the third day of the second trial in April, 1880; and the case of McFarland *vs.* Lovett, for malpractice, which commenced Monday, March 21, 1881, and ended Saturday, April 2, being the longest ever tried in the county.

Although a number of persons have been tried for murder in the county, the death penalty has only been enforced against a single individual. Henry Francisco was sentenced by Judge Shippen on November 11, 1837, and hung by Sheriff Andrew Scott on March 9, 1838, within the yard of the jail, which then occupied the site of the present court house.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

By an act of Congress passed in 1866, Erie was named as one of the places for the sittings of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Previous to 1870, the Circuit Courts were held by a Judge of the United States Supreme Court or by the District Judge, or by both sitting together The duties of holding the Circuit Courts having become too onerous for the Supreme Judges, an act was passed in 1869 to relieve them by providing Circuit Judges. Cases are appealed from the District to the Circuit Court, and from the latter to the Supreme Court of the United States. The District Judge can hold a Circuit Court, but a Circuit Judge cannot hold the District Court. The Supreme Judges may, if they choose, sit with the Circuit Judge or hold court alone. The only time one of the Supreme Judges of the United States has been present in Erie was when Judge Strong was here in July, 1875.

The first session of the District Court was held in this city in January, 1867, and of the Circuit Court in July, 1868, Judge Wilson McCandless presiding. Both courts were regularly held by him until Hon. William McKennan, of Washington County, was sworn in as Circuit Judge at the January term of 1870. Judge McCandless continued to serve until July 24, 1876, when he was honorably retired on account of advanced years, and was succeeded as District Judge by Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, Luzerne County. Judges McKennan and Ketchum were both sworn in and began their official duties at Erie. The latter died early in 1880, and Hon. M. W. Acheson, of Washington County, was appointed his successor. Judge Acheson was present for the first time in Erie at the July term of 1880. Judge McCandless died at Pittsburgh in 1880.

The regular terms of both courts at Erie commence on the second Monday of January, and the third Monday of July. The January term was held at Erie every year until 1875, since when, for some reason, it has been omitted. The county receives $150 from the United States for the use of the court house at the July term.

The other officers of the court since their sessions began in Erie have been as follows. The terms show when they first appeared in their official capacities in this city:

Marshals.—July term, 1867—Samuel McKelvey, Allegheny County.
January term, 1868—Thomas A. Rowley, Allegheny County.
July term, 1869—Alexander Murdoch, Washington County.
January term, 1873—John Hall, Washington County.
July term, 1882—J. S. Rutan, Beaver County.

Col. Hall had been Deputy Marshal for several years before his appointment as Marshal.

District Attorneys.—July term, 1867—R. B. Carnahan, Allegheny County.
July term, 1870—H. Bucher Swoope, Clearfield County.

July term, 1874—David Reed, Allegheny County.
July term, 1875—H. H. McCormick, Allegheny County.
July term, 1880—William A. Stone, Allegheny County.
Clerks—District Court.—Whole term—S. C. McCandless, Allegheny County.
Circuit Court.—July term, 1868—Henry Sproul, Allegheny County.
July term, 1870—H. D. Gamble, Allegheny County.
Deputy Clerks at Erie—District Court.—July term, 1867—George W. Gunnison, Erie.
July term, 1869—George A. Allen, Erie.
July term, 1873—F. W. Grant, Erie.
Circuit Court.—July term, 1868—George W. Gunnison, Erie.
July term, 1869—George A. Allen, Erie.
July term, 1871—A. B. Force, Erie.
July term, 1876—F. W. Grant, Erie.

Of the above officials, Judge McCandless, Clerk McCandless, and Deputy Clerks Gunnison, Allen and Grant, Democrats; all the rest are Republicans. The Judges, Marshals and District Attorneys are appointed by the President; the Clerks by their respective courts.

Under the old system, the selection of jurors for the United States Courts was wholly in the hands of the Marshal, who summoned any person he pleased. In 1879, Congress passed an act taking the naming of the jurors away from the Marshal, making the Clerk of each court a Jury Commissioner for his own court, and requiring him to appoint another Jury Commissioner of opposite politics, thus securing representation on the juries from both of the leading parties. Hon. William McClelland is the Democratic Commissioner appointed by Clerk Gamble. The Commissioners make up lists of names from all parts of the district, which are deposited in a wheel and drawn out the same as by the State system.

THE BAR.

The first lawyer to locate in Erie was William Wallace, who came on from Eastern Pennsylvania in 1800, as attorney for the Pennsylvania Population Company. He remained until 1811, when he returned to Harrisburg. The second was William N. Irvine, who settled here in 1804, but also returned to Harrisburg in a few years, eventually becoming President Judge of the Adams District. Among the lawyers who located in Erie at an early day, and who became permanent residents were Anselen Potter, George A. Eliot, Thomas H. Sill, Philo E. Judd and William Kelly. Mr. Potter was admitted in 1808, Mr. Sill in 1813, Mr. Eliot in 1816, Mr. Judd in 1821 and Mr. Kelly in 1822. Dudley Marvin, who afterward rose to great distinction at the New York bar, came to Erie in 1811 with the intention of making it his home, was admitted to the bar and stayed some time, but concluded to return to Canandaigua, where he spent many of the active years of his life.

In those days, the practice of the law was a very different business from what it is to-day. The country was thinly settled, the people were miserably poor, litigation was upon a limited scale, and fees were correspondingly small. The lawyers were obliged to practice in a dozen counties in order to make a livelihood, and some of them were away from their homes and offices more than half of the time. They traveled from one county seat to the other on horseback, with their legal papers and a few books in a sack across the saddle. Among the most prominent of those from abroad who attended the Erie County Courts were Henry Baldwin, Patrick Farrelly, J. Stewart Riddell, Ralph Marlin and John B. Wallace, of Meadville, and Samuel B. Foster and

John Banks, of Mercer. Mr. Farrelly, in particular, was present at almost every term of court, and it is said that his practice at the Erie bar was larger than that of any or all of the lawyers residing here. Several of the gentlemen named rose to high official distinction. Mr. Baldwin, who moved from Meadville to Pittsburgh, after serving three terms in Congress, was made a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1830. Mr. Farrelly was three times elected to Congress; and Mr. Banks was appointed Judge of the Berks County Court, and was the Whig nominee for Governor in 1841.

The following is a list of those who have been admitted to the bar since the destruction of the court house in 1823, with the dates of their admission:

Allen, George A., June 16, 1868; James W. Allison, June 1, 1875; F. H. Abell, June 16, 1877.

Babbitt, Elijah, February 1, 1826; Don Carlos Barrett, July 1, 1826; Peter A. R. Brace, May 3, 1843; William Benson, August 7, 1846; J. W. Brigden, October 23, 1849; Rush S. Battles, December 11, 1855; Charles Burnham, November 30, 1865; Gurdon S. Berry, December 21, 1865; Charles O. Bowman, November 30, 1865; W. M. Biddle, April 30, 1866; R. B. Brawley, August 9, 1866; Henry Butterfield, April 2, 1867; S. J. Butterfield, April 2, 1867; Hiram A. Baker, October 1, 1867; Julius Byles, August 15, 1868; Samuel B. Brooks, September 29, 1868; Charles P. Biddle, October 15, 1868; G. D. Buckley, November 27, 1868; W. W. Brown, August 31, 1869; Samuel M. Brainerd, December 22, 1869; Cassius L. Baker, May 8, 1872; H. W. Blakeslee, November 22, 1872; Ulric Blickensderfer, December 12, 1873; A. F. Bole, February 27, 1874; Isaac B. Brown, May 6, 1875; Judge William Benson, December 4, 1876; M. H. Byles, February 12, 1879; John C. Brady, September 30, 1879; Charles H. Burton, May 31, 1881.

Curtis, C. B., 1834; George H. Cutler, November 7, 1840; Justin B. Chapin, May 4, 1848; Andrew H. Caughey, November 26, 1851; Marcus N. Cutler, January 31, 1857; Junius B. Clark, May 10, 1860; Edward Camphausen, March 15, 1865; Edward Clark, March 14, 1867; Manly Crosby, September 30, 1868; A. W. Covell, May 25, 1870; C. L. Covell, May 27, 1873; W. B. Chapman, March 28, 1873; George A. Cutler, October 7, 1873; C. C. Converse, March 11, 1874; D. R. Cushman, June 23, 1874; Herman J. Curtze, January 4, 1875; Allen A. Craig, December 18, 1875; A. G. Covell, September 7, 1880.

Douglass, John W., May 8, 1850; Samuel A. Davenport, May 7, 1854; John F. Duncombe, August 8, 1854; George W. DeCamp, August 7, 1857; J. F. Downing, 1859; Myron E. Dunlap, December 12, 1873; James D. Dunlap, October, 1837.

Edwards, T. D., June 29, 1853; Clark Ewing, December, 24, 1863; Joseph D. Ebersole, May 7, 1851.

Fisk, James B., June 10, 1845; A. J. Foster, March 15, 1865; A. B. Force, August 22, 1871; J. M. Force, November 28, 1879.

Graham, Carson, December 19, 1837; John Galbraith, 1837; C. S. Gzowski, August 5, 1839; St. John Goodrich, August 2, 1841; Michael Gallagher (District Court), May 1, 1843; William A. Galbraith, May 9, 1844, Benjamin Grant, October 27, 1845; John L. Gallatew, December 3, 1846; Jonas Gunnison, November 9, 1849; George P. Griffith, August 4, 1864; George W. Gunnison, March 15, 1865; Frank Gunnison, February 5, 1870; Frank W. Grant, March 12, 1874; Paul H. Gaither, November 19, 1874; William Griffith, January 27, 1875; Edward P. Gould, May 31, 1875; Edward Graser, May 6, 1876; Samuel L. Gilson, September 4, 1878.

Hawes, Horace M., November 7, 1840; William M. Heister, May 3, 1841;

D. W. Hutchinson, May 11, 1855; Calvin J. Hinds, May 11, 1860; Charles Horton, January 29, 1866; John K. Hallock, March 24, 1868; John L. Hyner, April 4, 1870; David S. Herron, September 8, 1875; Thomas C. Himebaugh, May 20, 1880.

Johnson, Quincy A., August 6, 1839; John B. Johnson, April 5, 1842; George N. Johnson, May 9, 1855; M. W. Jacobs, October 29, 1872; A. M. Judson, May 9, 1851.

Kelso, Charles W., 1835; William C. Kelso (District Court), May 10, 1839; Louis F. Keller, November 8, 1869; D. H. Kline, November 14, 1874; Joseph K. Kelso, June 27, 1876.

Law, Samuel A. (District Court), April 5, 1841; William S. Lane, July 22, 1844; Wilson Laird, February 8, 1849; A. McDonald Lyon, March 20, 1857; George A. Lyon, Jr., March 12, 1861; Charles M. Lynch, February 6, 1866; H. B. Loomis, August 6, 1866; Samuel P. Longstreet, January 25, 1869; James H. Lewis, January 28, 1869; William E. Lathy, March 7, 1871; Theo. A. Lamb, August 22, 1871; Francis P. Longstreet, August 22, 1871; George W. Lathy, December 18, 1871; Charles E. Lovett, October 10, 1874.

McLane, Moses, November 2, 1825; Gilman Merrill, November 9, 1826; George Morton, June 7, 1827; James C. Marshall, August 4, 1829; George H. Myers, May 10, 1849; David B. McCreary, August 8, 1851; Francis F. Marshall, October 28, 1857; Selden Marvin, December 14, 1859; William E. Marsh, May 7, 1879; Frank M. McClintock, May 11, 1878.

Norton, L. S., October 12, 1868.

Olmstead, C. G., September 7, 1875; Clark Olds, April 26, 1876; Edward J. O'Conner, December 5, 1878.

Phelps, Mortimer, September 12, 1850; James G. Payne, February 1, 1861; T. S. Parker, December 19, 1865; James O. Parmelee, October 7, 1871; John Proudfit, April 26, 1876; C. L. Pierce, October 23, 1877; William R. Perkins, June 25, 1878; Rodman F. Pugh, September 4, 1878; Frank L. Perley, September 30, 1879.

Riddle, John S., August 9, 1826; Albert C. Ramsey, May 7, 1833; John J. Randall, May 8, 1839; S. W. Randall, May 10, 1839; James C. Reid, August 10, 1848; John W. Riddell, December 26, 1854; David W. Rambo, November 2, 1864; Henry M. Riblet, October 3, 1867; B. J. Reid, January 22, 1872; Louis Rosenzweig, April 6, 1872; Craig J. Reid, September 11, 1876.

Smith, Silas T., June 4, 1827; George W. Smith, November 7, 1831; Stephen Strong (District Court), April 8, 1841; Reid T. Stewart, August 5, 1845; S. Merwin Smith, May 5, 1846; James Sill, October 29, 1852; Samuel S. Spencer, February 12, 1853; William R. Scott, February 2, 1858; B. J. Sterrett, May 7, 1861; C. B. Sleeper, August 9, 1865; J. C. Sturgeon, February 28, 1867; C. R. Saunders, May 24, 1869; Henry Souther, October 30, 1872; James W. Sproul, April 13, 1874; Earl N. Sackett, December 28, 1875; Henry A. Strong, September 17, 1881; A. E. Sisson, November 19, 1881; David A. Sawdey, December 1, 1881.

Virgil, Almon, May 8, 1839; John P. Vincent, February 2, 1841; E. B. Van Tassel, December 16, 1858; Strong Vincent, December, 12, 1860.

Walker, John H., July 27, 1824; John H. Waugh, May 25, 1825; David Walker, February 7, 1827; W. M. Watts, July 17, 1839; Murray Whallon, October 19, 1839; Irvin M. Wallace, May 28, 1843; Edwin C. Wilson, August 3, 1846; S. E. Woodruff, October, 28, 1846; George Williamson, January 24, 1850; Hy. J. Walters, April 27, 1857, A. D. Woods, September 3, 1863; George W. Walker, August 1, 1864; D. M. R. Wilson, December 19, 1865;



Elisha Morrison

Calvin D. Whitney, May 10, 1866; C. S. Wilson, October 6, 1870; Thomas S. Woodruff, May 25, 1871; Jerome W. Wetmore, November 9, 1849; John W. Walker, November —, 1854; Thomas J. Wells, August 4, 1864; E. L. Whittelsey, May 15, 1877; Emory A. Walling, September 4, 1878.

Yard, H. C., November 28, 1879.

The public careers of some of the above-named gentlemen include almost the whole political history of the county. We have room for only a few brief references. John H. Walker reached Erie when quite a young man, walking from Pittsburgh to Meadville, where he was obliged to borrow money to enable him to reach his destination. Elijah Babbitt built his office and house in 1828, and has stuck to the same spot ever since. Messrs. Walker, Babbitt and Thomas H. Sill have filled numerous public positions, among them some of the most conspicious in the gift of the people. James C. Marshall moved to Girard in 1830, engaged in business, and did not return to the practice of law in Erie until 1844. Don Carlos Barrett's name was stricken from the roll of the bar in 1834, and he soon after left the county, never to return. John Galbraith came to Erie from Franklin in 1837. He represented the district in Congress three terms. Carson Graham and John F. Duncombe went West and became prominent in public life, the one as a Judge and the other as a legislator and popular orator. James D. Dunlap was the author of Dunlap's Book of Forms, and Benjamin Grant of several volumes of the State Reports. Horace M. Hawes emigrated to California and became worth several millions. William M. Heister returned to Reading, served a term or two in the State Senate, and was Secretary of State during Gov. Packer's administration. George H. Cutler came to Erie County in 1835 from Cortland County, N. Y., where he had read law. After a time spent in other pursuits, he took a second course of reading with Hon. John Galbraith, to comply with the rule. Selden Marvin came here from Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he served a term as County Judge with credit and general acceptability. Henry Souther, before moving to Erie, had been a State Senator by election, and Surveyor General and Judge of Schuylkill County by appointment of the Governor. Edwin C. Wilson and D. B. McCreary served three years each as Adjutant General of the State, the first under Gov. Packer and the second under Gov. Geary. Gen. Curtis went to Warren immediately after his admission, and lived there until 1866, when he came back to Erie. He represented the district in Congress two terms, and served as an officer in the war for the Union. S. E. Woodruff lived in Girard until 1872, when he moved to Erie. He was Register in Bankruptcy for twelve years. Strong Vincent served gallantly in the war for the Union, rose to be a Brigadier General, won an enviable reputation as a brave soldier, and was killed at Gettysburg. Murray Whallon moved to California, where he has been elected several times to the Legislature. Samuel A. Law went to New York, and was promoted to prominent legislative positions. John W. Douglass is now a resident of Washington City, after long service as Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner of Internal Revenue. S. M. Brainerd and W. W. Brown were both elected to Congress in 1882, the first from the Erie and the second from the McKean district.

In looking over the list of attorneys, it is curious to see how few have acquired fortunes by their practice. A number have become possessed of large means, but in every instance the writer recalls to mind, their financial prosperity has been due to real estate investments or to some other piece of good luck outside of the regular course of their profession. The law—in Erie County, at least—may be the pathway to reputation, but it is very far from being the easy road to affluence.

DEATHS, REMOVALS, ETC.

The following attorneys are known to be dead: Charles Burnham, Peter A. R. Brace, Gurdon S. Berry, W. M. Biddle, Justin B. Chapin, C. B. Curtis, James D. Dunlap, Clark Ewing, George A. Eliot, Carson Graham, John Galbraith, Benjamin Grant, Jonas Gunnison, William Griffith, George W. Gunnison, Horace M. Hawes, William M. Heister, Charles Horton, John L. Hyner, John B. Johnson, George N. Johnston, Charles W. Kelso, William Kelley, A. M. Donald Lyon, Samuel A. Law, F. P. Longstreet, S. P. Longstreet, Moses McLane, C. L. Pierce, John S. Riddell, James C. Reid, Silas T. Smith, S. Merwin Smith, Thomas H. Sill, Reid T. Stewart, Matthew Taylor, William Taylor, James Thompson, Oliver E. Taylor, Strong Vincent, John H. Walker, Edwin C. Wilson, W. M. Watts, S. E. Woodruff and George W. Walker. Mr. Brace died at Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Mr. Berry in Titusville, Mr. Chapin in Ridgway, Mr. Graham in Iowa, Mr. G. W. Gunnison in Massachusetts, Mr. Hawes in California, Mr. Heister in Reading, Mr. Kelly in the West, Mr. S. M. Smith in Vermont, Judge Thompson in Philadelphia, Gen. Vincent at Gettysburg, and Gen. Wilson in Baltimore. Mr. Stewart married an Erie lady and died on his wedding trip. Judge Thompson dropped dead in February, 1877, while arguing a case before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

The following attorneys are in practice elsewhere: Julius Byles, Titusville; G. D. Buckley, California; W. W. Brown, Bradford; H. W. Blakeslee, Oil Region; M. H. Byles, Titusville; W. B. Chapman, Bradford; John W. Douglass, Washington, D. C.; John F. Duncombe, Iowa; George W. DeCamp, Kansas; A. B. Force, Pit sburgh; Paul H. Gaither, Eastern Pennsylvania; D. S. Herron, Oil Region; M. W. Jacobs, Harrisburg; William S. Lane, Philadelphia; William E. Lathy, Kansas; Charles E. Lovett, Dakota; James G. Payne, Washington, D. C.; T. S. Parker, Pittsburgh; James O. Parmlee, Warren; John W. Riddell, Pittsburgh; B. J. Reid, Clarion; William R. Scott, Meadville; C. B. Sleeper, West; C. R. Saunders, Cleveland; Samuel J. Thompson, Philadelphia; E. B. VanTassel, Conneautville; Murray Whallon, California; George Williamson, West; A. D. Woods, Warren; Thomas J. Wells, Chicago.

The following left the county, but their locations, business, etc., are not known to the writer: R. B. Brawley, Charles P. Biddle, Marcus N. Cutler, Junius B. Clark, Edward Clark, C. S. Gzowski, St. John Goodrich, Michael Gallagher, John L. Gallatew, Thomas C. Himebaugh, Louis F. Keller, D. H. Kline, James H. Lewis, George H. Myers, R. F. Pugh, F. L. Perley, John J. and S. W. Randall, D. W. Rambo, George W. Smith, Stephen Strong, B. J. Sterrett, Almon Virgil.

The following have abandoned the profession, and are engaged in other pursuits:

F. H. Abell, J. W. Brigden, Rush S. Battles, A. H. Caughey, C. C. Converse, E. Graser, John K. Hallock, A. M. Judson, George A. Lyon, E. J. O'Conner, M. Phelps, William R. Perkins, Irvin M. Wallace, J. F. Downing, John W. Walker.

Associate Judges.—Two Associate Judges assisted the President Judge from the organization of the county until the 17th of November, 1876, when the office was abolished by the new constitution, the terms of Judges Benson and Craig having expired. The Associate Judges were appointed by the Governor until 1851, at which time the office was made elective. The incumbents of the position were not required to be learned in the law, and in every instance were either substantial farmers or intelligent business men. One Associate Judge, William Bell, died in office, and Samuel Smith resigned to take a seat

in Congress. Before the constitution of 1838, all Judges were commissioned for life or good behavior, but that instrument limited the terms of President Judges to ten years, and of Associate Judges to five years. The following is a list of the Associate Judges from the time the county was separated from Allegheny, with the dates of their commissions:

Appointed.—David Mead, Crawford County, March 13, 1800. District—All of the State west of the Allegheny River, excepting Allegheny County.

John Kelso, Erie County, March 14, 1800. Same district.

William Bell, Erie County, December 20, 1800; in place of David Mead, resigned. Same district.

All below were for Erie County alone, the terms of Judges Kelso and Bell having expired by limitation.

John Kelso, Erie, July 4, 1803; resigned December 21, 1804.

Samuel Smith, Mill Creek, July 6, 1803; resigned in 1805.

William Bell, Erie, May 9, 1805. In place of John Kelso, resigned.

John Vincent, Waterford, December 23, 1805. In place of Samuel Smith, elected to Congress.

Wilson Smith, Waterford, March 15, 1814. In place of William Bell, who died in office.

John Grubb, Mill Creek, January 8, 1820. In place of Wilson Smith, elected to the Legislature.

John Brawley, North East, March 26, 1840. In place of John Vincent, whose term expired according to the constitution of 1838. Re-commissioned March 8, 1845.

Myron Hutchinson, Girard, March 13, 1841. In place of John Grubb, whose term expired, as above stated. Re-commissioned March 13, 1846.

Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, June 4, 1850. In place of John Brawley. Re commissioned January 23, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, April 1, 1851. In place of M. Hutchinson.

Elected—Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, November 10, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, November 10, 1851.

Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, November 12, 1856.

John Greer, North East, November 12, 1856. Re-elected in 1861.

William Cross, Springfield, November 23, 1861, in place of Samuel Hutchins.

William Benson, Waterford, November 8, 1866. Re-elected in 1871.

Hollis King, Corry, November 8, 1866.

Allen A. Craig, Erie, November 17, 1871, in place of Hollis King.

Commencing with Judge Sterrett, the Associate Judges were either Whigs or Republicans. All previous to that time were appointed as Anti-Federalists or Democrats.

District Attorneys.—From 1804 to 1850, the present office of District Attorney was known by the title of Deputy Attorney General, and its incumbents were appointed by and retained in office during the pleasure of the Attorney General of the State. The name was changed to District Attorney in 1850, the office was made elective, and the term fixed at three years. Below is a list of the persons who have filled the position:

1804—William N. Irvine, Erie.

———William Wallace, Erie.

1809—Patrick Farrelly, Crawford County.

———Ralph Marlin, Crawford County.

1819—George A. Eliot, Erie.

1824—William Kelly, Erie.

1833 -Don Carlos Barrett, Erie.

1835—Galen Foster, Erie.
1836—Elijah Babbitt, Erie.
1837—William M. Watts, Erie.
1839—Carson Graham, Erie.
1845—Horace M. Hawes, Erie.
1846—William A. Galbraith, Erie.

Of the above, all but Messrs. Kelly, Foster, Babbitt and Watts were appointed as anti-Federalists or Democrats. The District Attorneys elected by the people have invariably been Whigs or Republicans. They are as follows:

1850—Matthew Taylor, Erie.
1853—Samuel E. Woodruff, Girard.
1856—G. Nelson Johnson, Erie. Died shortly after the election and Charles W. Kelso appointed by the Governor to serve until the October election in 1857.
1857—James Sill, Erie.
1860—Samuel A. Davenport, Erie.
1863—J. F. Downing, Erie.
1866—Charles M. Lynch, Erie.
1869—John C. Sturgeon, Erie.
1872—Samuel M. Brainerd, North East.
1875—A. B. Force, Erie.
1878—Charles E. Lovett, Erie.
1881—E. A. Walling, North East.

COURT CRIERS AND OTHER MATTERS.

The following have been the Court Criers: David Langley, Basil Hoskinson, Robert Kincaide, Joshua Randall, Remras Baldwin, P. D. Bryant, Edward B. Lytle, A. E. White (since 1851).

The law library of the county consists of 800 to 1,000 volumes, which are kept upon shelves in the grand jury room. It was purchased largely from the proceeds of fines in certain criminal cases. This law has been repealed, and the only revenue for library purposes now is a fine of $1 in certain cases. The selection of books is made by a library committee consisting of five members of the bar.

A society under the name of the Erie Bar Association has been in operation about eight years, the object being to advance the general interest of the profession.

The requisites for admission to the bar are as follows: Before any person can be registered as a law student, he must be examined by a committee, who must certify that he has a good English education, is versed in the rudiments of Latin, and is otherwise well qualified to commence the study of law. He must then read two years in the office of an attorney. He must finally appear before an examining committee, and receive a certificate signed by all the members present, that he is competent to enter upon the practice of the law. After this, he is admitted, on motion of one of the members of the Examining Committee. The rule applies as well to attorneys from other States and counties as to those desiring to enter the profession originally, but is generally suspended in the case of lawyers of long practice and established reputation. J. P. Vincent, J. Ross Thompson, C. B. Curtis, George A. Allen and Theo. A. Lamb have been the examining committee since 1878.

CHAPTER XX.

Notable Events.

AS will be seen by the preceding chapters, few sections of Pennsylvania are as rich in historical episodes as Erie County. In addition to those already mentioned, the county has been the scene of numerous events of more than common interest.

THE KING OF FRANCE.

One of these was the visit of Louis Phillippe, future King of France, accompanied by his brother and a servant. They spent a day or two at Erie, in 1795, with Thomas Rees, sleeping and eating in his tent on the bank of the lake, near the mouth of Mill Creek.

LAFAYETTE.

In 1825, the county was honored by a visit from Lafayette, who was making a tour of the country whose independence he had periled his life and fortune to establish. He was accompanied by his son, a companion and a servant, on their way from New Orleans to New York. They reached Waterford, where they were hospitably received, on the evening of the 2d of June, and stayed there over night. A committee from Erie met them at Waterford, and the party left the latter place early on the morning of the 3d, by way of the turnpike. At Federal Hill, they were met by a body of military, who escorted the distinguished guest to the foot of State street, where they were greeted with a national salute and formally presented to the United States naval officers and other prominent citizens. From there a procession marched to the house of Capt. Daniel Dobbins, where Burgess Wallace welcomed Lafayette in the name of the borough. He was then taken to the residence of Judah Colt, who was chairman of the reception committee, and introduced to the ladies. Meanwhile, a public dinner had been in course of preparation, under the supervision of John Dickson, which was the grandest affair of the kind known up to that day in the incipient city. The tables, which had been erected on a bridge over the ravine on Second street, between State and French, were 170 feet long, elegantly adorned and covered with an awning made of the sails of the British vessels captured by Perry. After the dinner, toasts were offered, among them the following by the hero of the occasion:

"Erie—A name which has a great share in American glory; may this town ever enjoy a proportionate share in American prosperity and happiness."

Lafayette and his party left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, and were accompanied by numerous citizens to Portland, at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, N. Y., where he took the steamer Superior for Buffalo. Benj. Wallace was Chief Marshal of the procession which escorted the great Frenchman from Waterford, and Joseph M. Sterrett commanded the Erie Guards, who met him at Federal Hill.

HORACE GREELEY.

Another incident of special interest was the brief residence of Horace Greeley in Erie, as an employe in the office of the *Gazette*. His parents settled in Wayne Township in 1826, and in the spring of 1830 Horace, who had

remained in New England to finish his apprenticeship, came on foot to visit them, secured employment as above, and stopped in Erie until the summer of 1831. During most or all of the period of his stay, he boarded at the house of Judge Sterrett, then proprietor of the *Gazette*. He was tall, ungainly and unprepossessing, poorly and outlandishly dressed, careless of his appearance, and the boys and girls with whom he associated were disposed to make a good deal of a butt of him. In society matters, they undoubtedly had the advantage of the homely young printer; but when it came to literary and political discussions, he was superior to the best of them. He was very fond of talking politics, and was regarded as an oracle on subjects of that nature. He left Erie for New York in August, 1831, reaching there with only $10 in his purse. His father and mother died in Wayne Township, and some of his family are still residents of the county.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS.

Erie has been visited by no less than nine of the Presidents of the United States, viz.: Harrison, in 1813; Buchanan, in 1840; John Quincy Adams, in 1843; Taylor and Fillmore, in 1849; Lincoln, in 1861; Johnson and Grant, in 1866; and Garfield at various periods between 1860 and 1880; besides, two Presidential nominees, viz., Douglas, in 1860, and Greeley, in 1872. Harrison visited the place as General of the Western army, in company with Perry, after the battle of Lake Erie. They proceeded together to Buffalo.

The purpose of Buchanan's visit will be explained further on.

Ex-President John Quincy Adams reached Erie by steamer, and remained from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. He was welcomed by Hon. Thomas H. Sill, on behalf of the citizens, and the Wayne Grays and the three fire companies paraded in his honor.

President Taylor was on a journey up the lakes for recreation from the cares of office. He came by way of Waterford, where he was taken sick. On reaching Erie, he was too ill to proceed any further. He remained in the city some ten days, stopping with Dr. W. M. Woods, of the United States Navy, in a dwelling on the site of the rear portion of the German bank. Vice President Fillmore came up from Buffalo and met the President, remaining with him until the next day. On departing, the United States steamer Michigan undertook to fire a Vice President's salute, when the gun exploded, killing two men. Finding that his condition unfitted him for proceeding further, the President returned to Washington, where he died in less than a year. He was accompanied on the trip by Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, Surgeon Ward and Col. Bliss of the United States Army. Gen. Reed tendered the President the use of the steamer Niagara, the finest on the lake, to convey him to Buffalo, but he declined, and was carried on the Diamond, an ordinary small steamer. During his stay in Erie, all of the President's telegrams and messages passed through the hands of William S. Brown, Esq., who was Deputy Collector of the port. President Taylor is described as a plain, modest man, who avoided all ceremony and show.

Stephen A. Douglas stopped in Erie to speak in behalf of his own election. He delivered a speech in the West Park.

Lincoln passed through Erie on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. He made a few remarks from the balcony of the old depot. His remains were taken over the Lake Shore road in 1865.

Erie was one of the points favored with a speech by President Johnson in his famous "swing around the circle." He was attended by Gen. Grant and William H. Seward, the latter of whom also spoke.

Greeley made quite a lengthy address to his former townsmen, from an east window of the Union Depot, during the campaign of 1872.

Garfield, being a near neighbor, made frequent trips to Erie, both political and social. He spoke in the court house during the canvass of 1878, and spent a few minutes at the depot on his way to New York in 1880.

Of less famous visitors, the number is without limit. Every candidate for Governor since 1830 has thought it necessary to make a trip to the city, and many of the eminent political speakers of the country have favored its people with addresses. The most famous lecturers, actors and musicians in America since 1850 have nearly all appeared before Erie audiences.

AN EXCITING CAMPAIGN.

Of the twenty-five Presidential campaigns in this country since the adoption of the constitution, that of 1840, when Harrison and Van Buren were the opposing candidates, was probably the most bitter and exciting. The feeling between the two parties was intense, and the meetings everywhere were characterized by a retaliatory spirit that has seldom if ever been exhibited in politics. At a conclave of the magnates of one party, it was agreed to hold a mass meeting in Erie on the 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's victory. The other party, determined not to be excelled, and fearful that the prestige of the day might give their enemies an advantage, resolved to hold a convention of their side at the same time. This decision created the wildest indignation among their antagonists. The excitement ran up to fever heat. Both elements made the utmost exertion to get out their adherents. Runners and bills were sent all over the western counties of the State, as far down as Mercer County, as well as through Eastern Ohio and Western New York. For several days before the 10th, the roads leading to Erie were crowded with men, women and children, on foot, in wagons and on horseback, many carrying banners and all shouting themselves hoarse for their favorite candidates. On the eventful day, the town was crowded as it never had been before and probably never has been since. It was feared that collisions might occur between the embittered partisans, but the danger was fortunately averted by holding the conventions in different sections of the town. The Whig gathering assembled on a vacant lot on Second street between Holland and Mill Creek, and the Democratic in the West Park, about facing the Austin Block. James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, was the chief speaker for the Democrats, and Francis Granger, of New York, subsequently appointed Postmaster General, presided over and was the leading figure of the Whig convention. Old citizens who were present—and few people in the county remained away—recall this assemblage as the most wonderful within their knowledge.

THE ONLY EXECUTION.

Although numerous persons have been tried for murder, it is worthy of note that but one execution for that offense has ever taken place in the county. The history of the crime and the manner in which it was punished were described in the Erie *Dispatch* of June 15, 1882, extracts from which are given below:

"The transcript of Justice E. D. Gunnison revealed the fact that on the 23d of December, 1836, Henry Francisco was arrested for poisoning his wife Maria, to whom he had been married but three weeks, and the indictment, a peculiar instrument, sets forth that the grand jurors, upon their oath, say that on the night of the 22d of December, in the year of our Lord 1836, Henry Francisco, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being moved and

seduced by the devil, did advise and cause Maria Francisco to take drink and swallow down her body four ounces of laudanum, etc. The indictment was returned at the February sessions, 1837, and on November the 7th, of the same year, Francisco was put upon his trial for willful murder.

"The jury which tried him was composed of the following well-known citizens of this county: Richard Stillwell, David Matthews, Cyrus Sherwood, John S. Barnes, George W. Walker, Benjamin Avery, Jr., John B. Jones, Dr. G. Webber, Matthew Lytle, James Stewart, James Dickson.

"The evidence was in the main circumstantial, but after a patient trial the jury agreed upon a verdict at 1 o'clock during the night, and on the 11th of November, 1837, Judge Shippen sent for Francisco and pronounced the dread sentence of the law, viz., that he be taken from that court room to the jail, and from thence to the place of execution and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy on his soul, etc.

"The closing scene in the criminal's life was an awful one compared with modern executions when the victim is jerked into eternity with the utmost dispatch immediately after his arrival upon the scaffold. Sheriff Andrew Scott pinioned Francisco's arms in his cell, and a procession made up as follows started with solemn tread for the fatal spot in the jail yard. First came the Deputy Attorney General from Harrisburg, with Dr. Johns, the jail physician, then Sheriff Scott and three deputies, followed by the jury that convicted the culprit. Next came the prisoner, supported by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Glover, of the Episcopal Church. Three guards brought up the rear. The above were the only witnesses to the execution, but a large crowd was out on the street waiting for a chance to see the corpse after being cut down.

"Upon reaching the gallows, Francisco was placed beneath the beam and over the drop, and Mr. Scott proceeded to strap his legs. The condemned conducted himself with great firmness, betraying no sign of fear for his fate, and when the preliminaries were adjusted a final leave-taking scene occurred. The prisoner shook hands with his jailers and spiritual advisers, and with the jury. To his waiting executioner, he was profuse in expressions of gratitude for kind and humane treatment, and it is stated that while pouring out his thanks he said he should never forget the Sheriff's kindness as long as he lived. The farewells being over, he closed his lips forever to mortal man, and henceforth addressed his Maker only. The Sheriff slipped the noose over his head and pulled down the cap that was to spare the witnesses the horrible sight of his distorted features while undergoing strangulation. All was silent as the grave as the neighboring clock chimed quarter after two. The drop was to fall at 2:30. Rev. Mr. Lyon knelt down and offered a most impressive prayer, and when he arose Sheriff Scott, according to the usage of those days, told the poor wretch how many minutes he had to live, and adjured him to make good use of them in petitioning for mercy at the Throne of Grace. Francisco bowed his bag-covered head and from beneath the cap came muffled words of prayer. He stopped occasionally as though to think of what else to ask of God, and at each halt in his prayers the Sheriff's voice solemnly informed him of the number of minutes left. To the witnesses, the suspense was awful, and a shudder ran through them when Francisco's time had dwindled into seconds. Then it was that the wretched man's tongue was loosened. With the diminution of his lease of life came an increased flow of passionate words to the Giver of mercy. He seemed to be terribly anxious to say all he had to say in the given time and as the seconds flew on his volubility was such that he could not be understood. In the middle of his passionate prayer the bolt was drawn, the



Norman Nash.

drop fell and Francisco's body plunged down the trap, and after three minutes of violent contortions it hung motionless at the end of the rope. So ended the only execution in this county. It occurred on the 9th of March, 1838.

"In thirty-five minutes, the body was cut down and inclosed in a neat coffin, which was screwed down in jail, but such was the great curiosity to see the body that those charged with the burial had to unscrew the coffin twice. The body was interred at the corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets, on the property now owned by Superintendent H. S. Jones."

INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER.

The Erie *Dispatch* of July 21, 1883, gave the following list of persons who have been indicted in the county for the crime of murder during the period between 1820 and 1883:

1821—The first trial for murder that was ever held in Erie County took place in the year 1821. On that occasion, James McKee was put upon trial for the murder of John Sivers, in what is now Summit Township. The trial took place in the old court house, and the prisoner being convicted, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, where he died.

1824—The second trial for a capital offense was that of Benjamin Laws for the murder of Fuller, at North East, in 1824. The trial took place in the academy, the court being held there until the new court house was rebuilt. Laws was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

1828—Polly Reuby, charged with the murder of her illegitimate child, was brought to trial in the court house that stood on the park, and was acquitted after a protracted trial. A man named Griffin was tried at the same court, charged with the murder of William Crosby. He was also acquitted.

1835—At the November sessions of this year, an indictment for murder was found against Hugh Young for the cruel and bloody murder at Waterford of John DeCamp. The murdered man was beaten to death with a bludgeon. His assassins fled, and were never heard of afterward. In this year, also, Ransom Eastwood, of Venango, was shot dead, and John Eastwood, of the same township, was charged with his murder. The accused had a long trial, and was acquitted.

1836—For the savage murder of Griffin Johnson, in Mill Creek Township, Ebenezer Eldridge was arraigned on the capital charge, and was convicted as indicted. He escaped the gallows, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

1837—The Francisco murder trial was held this year.

1850—Thirteen years elapsed before another Erie citizen was put upon trial for his life. John B. Large and Erastus Johnson were charged with the murder of a young boy. They were convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. In the same year, Thomas Porter was acquitted of the murder of Asphad Porter, killed with a stone.

1852—Two years afterward, Samuel Stone, of Fairview, was indicted for the murder of Rachael Hammond. Stone was sentenced to two years and eight days in the penitentiary.

1854—William W. Warner was arraigned for killing an illegitimate child. He was acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and was sent to an asylum.

1855—Ezra Starr and Charles B. Cooper were arraigned for murder, but the case was *nol prossed* and they were discharged.

1856—The Hayt murder, well remembered, was the judicial sensation of this year. Walter Hayt was convicted of murdering his niece, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

1857—John Masters and Joe McBride were indicted for the murder of Dennis Sullivan. Masters was acquitted and McBride was never found.

1858—In Mill Creek Township, Joseph Botonelli, keeper of a little hotel above the almshouse, was shot dead by George H. Rerdell, who, being convicted, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

In this same year, Jacob Faust was tried for the murder of Capt. Matthew Densmore down at the dock. Faust was convicted and sentenced to eleven years and nine months in the penitentiary.

1859—Charles Fisk, of Waterford, was arraigned for shooting John Fenno through the heart. He got two years and five days in the penitentiary.

1860—Mallisa Sprague was indicted for the murder of her child, but the jury found her not guilty.

1862—Daniel Cummings was tried for the murder of Johanna Cummings, and was sent to the penitentiary for eleven years and three months.

1863—There were three murder trials in this year. Nathaniel Cotterell, of Waterford, was charged with the killing of William Burt, and was acquitted. Mary Quinn was tried and acquitted of the murder of Patrick Cutler, killed with a brick, and Peter Carrier, for the murder of William Thompson, was sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

1865—Erastus Stafford was stabbed to death, and Jacob A. Tanner was tried for the murder. He got four years. In the same year, William Greer was shot dead in front of a North East drug store. An indictment for murder was found against one Dr. Lucius Mott, but he was never found.

1866—Mary Mulholland was charged with the murder of her illegitimate child, and Michael Corcoran with the murder of Dennis Twohy. The grand jury threw out both bills.

1872—The murder of Hugh Donnelly by James Nevills, resulted in a verdict of not guilty on the grounds of insanity.

1874—Fred Cooper and Jane R. Cooper were tried for the murder of Caroline Cook. Both were honorably acquitted. In the following Quarter Sessions, Charles J. Cowden was tried for the murder of Jane Cowden, and was acquitted.

1876—George C. Adams was indicted for the killing of William H. Clemens. The case was *nol prossed.*

1880—Philip Schwingle was charged with the murder of his brother Charles, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

1883—Mary Jane and Samuel Young were accused of the murder of their brother. They were held for trial, but the grand jury ignored the bill.

CHAPTER XXI.

POLITICAL HISTORY—ANNUAL RECORD.

1788 TO 1800.

IN 1788 and 1792, Allegheny County, which embraced Erie County, gave a unanimous vote for George Washington for President, who was elected without opposition. John Adams was chosen Vice President.

In 1796, the Jefferson Electors received 392 votes, and the Adams Electors 77 in Allegheny County. The State cast 1 electoral vote for Adams, 14

for Jefferson, 2 for Thomas Pickering and 13 for Aaron Burr. Adams was elected President and Jefferson Vice President.

The vote of the commonwealth within the above period was for Governor: 1790—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 27,725; Arthur St. Clair, Federal, 2,802. 1793—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 18,590; F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, 10,706. 1796—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 30,020; F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal; 1,011. 1799—Thomas McKean, Democrat, 38,036; James Ross, Federal, 32,641.

Allegheny County voted each time for the successful candidate.

The first election of which there is a record in Erie County occurred in 1798. Judah Colt, agent for the Population Company, says in his journal that he accompanied about sixty-five of his people from Colt's Station to Erie to take part in an election. This was in October. "All," says Mr. Colt, "voted in favor of a Federal Representative."

April 8, 1799, six election districts were created in the township of Erie—one to hold elections in the town of Erie; one at the house of Timothy Tuttle, in North East; one at the house of John McGonigle, at or near Edinboro; one at the house of Thomas Hamilton, in Lexington, Conneaut Township; one at the house of Daniel Henderson, in Waterford; one at the house of William Miles, in Concord Township.

1800.

The State cast 8 electoral votes for Jefferson, 8 for Burr, 7 for Adams, and 7 for C. C. Pinckney. Jefferson was chosen President, and Burr Vice President. This section of the State gave a majority for Jefferson and Burr.

Albert Gallatin was elected to Congress from the Western District of the State, embracing Erie County. He received 1,937 votes to 944 for Perry Neville. Erie and Crawford gave Gallatin 214 votes. Gallatin was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Jefferson in 1801, and resigned his seat in Congress.

The candidates for other positions received the following votes:

State Senator—John Hamilton, Washington County, 2,002; John Hoge, Washington, 847. The district comprised the whole of Western Pennsylvania north of Virginia and west of the Allegheny.

Assembly—Samuel Ewalt, 2,137; Thomas Morton, 2,002; James Sample, 1,049; Dunning McNair, Erie County, 1,027. The district comprised Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren Counties, electing one member. This arrangement continued until 1807.

1801.

William Hoge, Washington Township, was elected to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Albert Gallatin.

William McArthur, of Meadville, was elected to represent Erie, Mercer, Crawford, Venango and Warren Counties in the Senate. This Senatorial District continued until 1836.

The vote of the district for Assembly was as follows: Alexander Buchanan, Crawford County, 416; John Lytle, 75; John Lytle, Jr., Erie County, 353; John Findley, Mercer County, 208. Three of the Judges signed a return declaring John Lytle, Jr. and Sr., to be father and son, and three others refused to sign the return in the belief that the same person was intended. Alexander Buchanan got the certificate.

1802.

For Governor, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren Counties still voting together, cast 1,835 votes for Thomas McKean, the Democratic, and 187

for James Ross, the Federal candidate. The vote of the State was as follows: Thomas McKean, Democrat, 38,036; James Ross, Federal, 32,641.

William Hogl, Washington County, was elected to Congress by about 750 majority.

For Assembly, the following was the vote: Alexander Buchanan, 520; John Finley, 197; John Lytle, Jr., 570; James Harrington, Mercer County, 238; John Lytle, 13. John Lytle, Jr., was declared elected.

1803.

This year, Erie County voted separately for county officers for the first time. The following was the result: Sheriff—Wilson Smith, Waterford, 267; Martin Strong, Waterford, 201. Coroner—Abraham Smith, Erie, 288; John C. Wallace, Erie, 184.

The Commissioners elected were John Vincent, of Waterford; James Weston, of LeBœuf; and Abiather Crane, of Mill Creek.

John Lytle, Jr., was elected to the Assembly.

John Hoge, of Washington County, was elected to Congress.

1804.

The county cast 112 ballots for President, all for the Jefferson electors. The State gave its electoral votes to Jefferson and Burr, who were elected.

John B. C. Lucas was elected to Congress.

Wilson Smith, of Waterford, was elected to the Assembly.

William Clark, of Erie, James Lowry, of North East, and John Phillips, of Venango, were elected County Commissioners.

1805.

The candidates for Governor were Thomas McKean and Simon Snyder, both Democrats. Erie County gave McKean 254, and Snyder 377 votes. The vote of the State was as follows: Thomas McKean, 43,644; Simon Snyder, 38,433; Samuel Snyder, 395.

For Sheriff, John Milroy, of Erie, received 296, and Jacob Carmack, of Erie, 295 votes. By law the two highest candidates were returned to the Governor, who made a choice between them. Carmack received the appointment.

William McArthur was re-elected to the Senate and Wilson Smith to the Assembly. John Hay, of Erie, was chosen County Commissioner.

John B. C. Lucas having resigned from Congress November 7, Samuel Smith, of Mill Creek, Erie County, was chosen in his place.

Copies of papers printed in Meadville from 1805 to 1820, and of the Erie *Gazette* in 1820 and afterward, show that the opposing parties were distinguished as Democratic-Republican and Federal Republican. This continued to be the case until 1829, when the anti-Masonic excitement came up. Erie County was strongly Democratic-Republican, and all of the candidates elected up to 1830 were nominated by that party, except an occasional independent. The Democratic Republicans held a convention in the county every year from 1805 to 1830. The name Democratic—without the annex—is first found in the Erie *Observer* in 1831.

1806.

Samuel Smith was re-elected to Congress by a majority of 715.

Wilson Smith was elected Assemblyman, and John McCreary, of Mill Creek, County Commissioner.

The vote for Coroner was—John Milroy, 187; George Hurst, of North East, 142; Martin Strong, 142.

1807.

Wilson Smith was re-elected to the Assembly,

April 11, 1807, the following election districts were constituted, and their voting places designated:

No. 1. Erie and Mill Creek, at the court house.
No. 1. "Coniaute" and McKean, at house of James McGuines.
No. 3. Fairview, at house of William Sturgeon.
No. 4. Springfield, at house of William Porter.
No. 5. "Conniat" and Elk Creek, at town of Lexington.
No. 6. "LeBœuff" and Waterford, at house of Jonas Clark.
No. 7. Beaver Dam and Harbor Creek, at house of Thomas Morton.
No. 8. North East, at house of Andrew Lowry.
No. 9. Greenfield and Venango, at house of Philo Parker.
No. 10. Brokenstraw and Union, at house of John Taylor.

In 1808, Venango was made District No. 11. The election place was fixed at the house of John Yost.

For Coroner, John Gray, of Erie, received 230 votes, and George Lowry, of North East, 220.

John Boyd, of Waterford, was elected County Commissioner.

1808.

Erie County cast 200 votes for the Madison electors, and 86 against them. The State gave her vote for James Madison for President and George Clinton for Vice President, who were elected.

The vote for Governor was 345 for Simon Snyder, Democrat, and 244 for James Ross, Federal. That of the State was as follows: Simon Snyder, Democrat, 67,975; James Ross, Federal, 39,575; John Spayd, Independent Democrat, 4,006.

Samuel Smith was re-elected to Congress.

John Phillips, of Erie County, and James Harrington, of Mercer, were elected to the Assembly.

The vote on other officers was as follows: Sheriff—Jacob Spang, of Erie, 318; Robert Irvin, of Erie, 287; John Salsbury, of Conneaut, 307. Coroner—Thomas Rees, of Harbor Creek, 274; Thomas Wilson, of Erie, 41.

Francis Brawley, of North East, was elected County Commissioner.

The Democratic-Republicans had a meeting at Cochran's mill this year, at which every prominent member of the party was present. Gen. John Phillips presided and Judge Cochran was the moving spirit. The following was among the toasts on the occasion:

"Though Erie lies far in the wood,
Yet it contains some Democrats good."

1809.

Wilson Smith was elected to the State Senate.

John Phillips, of Erie County, and James Harrington, of Mercer County, were chosen to the Assembly.

For Coroner, John C. Wallace, received 245, and John Salsbury 226 votes.

Thomas Forster, of Erie, was elected County Commissioner.

1810.

John Phillips, of Erie County, and Roger Alden, of Crawford County, were elected to the Assembly.

Abner Lacock, of Beaver County, was elected to Congress.

For Sheriff, James E. Herron, of Erie, received 278, and James Weston, of LeBœuf, 278 votes. Weston obtained the appointment from the Governor.

John Salsbury, of Conneaut, was elected County Commissioner.

1811.

The county gave Simon Snyder, Democratic candidate for Governor, 343 votes, he having no regular opposition. The vote of the State was as follows: Simon Snyder, Democrat, 52,319; William Tilghman, Independent, 3,609.

Phillips and Alden were re-elected to the Assembly.

Thomas Wilson, of Erie, was elected County Commissioner.

1812.

The vote of Erie County was 152 for the Madison, and 129 for the opposition electors. The State cast its electoral vote for James Madison for President, and Elbridge Gerry for Vice President, who were elected.

John Phillips, Erie County, and Patrick Farrelly, Crawford County, were elected to the Assembly.

Abner Lacock, Beaver County, was re-elected to Congress.

For Coroner, John Milroy received 107, and Abiather Crane 72 votes.

Henry Taylor, North East, was elected County Commissioner.

1813.

The Legislature having chosen Abner Lacock United States Senator, he resigned, and Thomas Wilson, of Erie, was elected to Congress in his stead.

Joseph Shannon, of Beaver County, was elected to the Senate, and James Weston, of Erie County, and James Burchfield, of Crawford County, to the Assembly.

For Sheriff, David Wallace, of Erie, received 187, and John Tracy, of Waterford, 127 votes.

Thomas Forster was re-elected County Commissioner; John Grubb, of Mill Creek, was elected to the same office to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Wilson.

1814.

The vote of the county was 308 for Simon Snyder, Democrat; 55 for Isaac Wayne, Federal, and 77 for George Lattimore, Independent Democrat. The State voted as follows:

Simon Snyder, 51,099; Isaac Wayne, 29,566; George Lattimore, 910.

Thomas Wilson was re-elected to Congress, and Weston and Burchfield to the Assembly.

Henry Taylor, of North East, was re-elected County Commissioner.

1815.

Jacob Harrington, of Mercer, James Weston, of LeBœuf, and Ralph Marlin, of Meadville, were elected to the Assembly. The district had been changed to Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Warren and Venango, electing three members.

John Morris, of Erie, received 182, and James Boyd, of Waterford, 180 votes for Coroner.

Robert McClelland, of Mill Creek, was elected County Commissioner.

1816.

James Monroe was elected President, and Elbridge Gerry, Vice President. The county gave the Monroe ticket 130, and the opposition 84 votes In the State, Monroe had 25,609 votes, and the opposition ticket 17,537.

Henry Hurst, of Crawford County, formerly of North East, was elected State Senator in place of Joseph Shannon, resigned.

Robert Moore, of Beaver, was elected to Congress; James Harrington, Ralph Marlin and Samuel Hays, of Venango County, to the Assembly, and Thomas Forster, of Erie, County Commissioner.

The vote for Sheriff was as follows: Stephen Wolverton, of Erie, 290; James Hall, of Springfield, 242.

1817.

The candidates for Governor were William Findley, Democrat, and Joseph Hiester, Federal. Erie County gave Findley 385 votes, and Hiester 261. The vote of the State was:

William Findley, 66,331; Joseph Hiester, 59,292.

Henry Hurst was re-elected to the Senate, the district comprising Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren Counties.

Samuel Hays, of Venango County, Thomas Wilson, of Erie County, and Ralph Marlin, of Crawford County, were elected to the Assembly, and Robert Brown, of Erie, was elected County Commissioner.

1818.

Robert Moore, of Beaver County, was re-elected to Congress over Thomas Wilson, of Erie.

Jacob Harrington, Mercer, James Cochran, Crawford, and Joseph Hackney, Venango, were elected Assemblymen, and George Moore, of Erie, County Commissioner.

For Coroner, the vote stood: Samuel Hays, Erie, 262. Thomas Laird, Erie, 255.

1819.

Wilson Smith, of Erie County, James Cochran, of Crawford, and William Connelly, of Venango, were elected to the Assembly.

The vote for county officers was as follows:

Sheriff—Thomas Laird, Erie, 349; David Wallace, Erie, 330; Amos P. Woodford, Waterford, 157.

Commissioner—Stephen Wolverton, Erie, 427; James Hall, Springfield, 255; Abiather Crane, Mill Creek, 49; Jonah Cowgill, Erie, 3.

1820.

The Presidential election was held in the fall of this year, James Monroe being unanimously supported for re-election. Patrick Farrelly was the elector for this district. For Governor, the Democrats supported William Findley, of Franklin, and the Federalists Gen. Joseph Hiester, of Berks. Hiester was elected. The following was the vote of the county:

	Findley.	Hiester.
Erie and Mill Creek	95	130
McKean	20	21
Fairview	41	37
Springfield	62	16
Conneaut and Elk Creek	32	37
Waterford, LeBœuf and Beaver Dam	60	65
Harbor Creek	44	22
North East	78	42
Greenfield	13	8
Union and Brokenstraw	15	16
Venango	32	4
Conneauttee	27	20
Total	519	415

The candidates for Congress were Robert Moore, Beaver; Patrick Farrelly, Crawford, and Beavan Pearson, Mercer, all Democrats. Patrick Farrelly received a majority of 407 votes in the county, and was elected by a plurality of 1,104 in the district. The candidates for Assembly were Wilson Smith, Erie County; George Moore, Erie; Jacob Herrington, Mercer; William Connelly, Venango; James Cochran, Crawford; William Moore, Venango, and Walter Oliver, Mercer. All of the above candidates claimed to be Democrats. Messrs. Smith, Connelly and Harrington were elected. George Nicholson, Fairview, was chosen Commissioner by 75 majority over Henry Colt, of Waterford. Thomas H. Sill, Erie; Thomas Dunn, McKean; E. D. Gunnison, Erie; Abiather Crane, Mill Creek, and Clark Putnam, North East, were candidates for Auditor. Sill and Dunn were elected.

Alexander McNair, formerly of Mill Creek, was this year elected first Governor of Missouri.

1821.

The following were the candidates: State Senate—Samuel Lord, Meadville; Gen. Henry Hurst, Meadville; Jacob Harrington, Mercer. Harrington was elected. Assembly—George Moore, Erie; Wilson Smith, Waterford; Rev. Robert C. Hatton, Erie; Thomas King, Waterford; James Cochran, Robert L. Potter, Crawford; Arthur Chenowith, John Leech, C. S. Sample, Walter Oliver, Mercer; Andrew Bowman, Robert Mitchell, William Moore, Venango, and David Brown, Warren. Brown, Cochran and George Moore were elected. Thomas Forster, Erie, was elected Commissioner by 23 majority over Henry Colt. Thomas Rees, Harbor Creek, was elected Auditor by 211 majority over P. S. V. Hamot. Benjamin Russell, Mill Creek, was chosen Coroner.

1822.

The candidates for Congress were Patrick Farrelly, Crawford, and Samuel Williamson, Mercer, both Democrats. Farrelly received 992 votes and Williamson 136 in the county. Farrelly was elected by a majority of about 2,000 in the district.

The Assembly District was changed this year, Erie and Warren being placed together, and allowed one member. George Moore, Erie Borough, and James Weston, LeBœuf, were the candidates for that office, the latter being elected by a majority of only 17 votes. Stephen Wolverton, Erie, David Wallace, Mill Creek, and Simeon Dunn, Erie, were candidates for Sheriff. Wolverton's majority was 306 over both of his competitors. Henry Colt, Waterford; Alexander McClosky, North East, and Thomas Rees, Harbor Creek, were candidates for Commissioner. Colt was elected by a majority of 62 votes over both the others. Thomas Dunn, McKean, was chosen Auditor over Conrad Brown, Mill Creek, and James Love, of the same township.

1823.

This being the year to select a Governor, each party had candidates in the field. The Democrats supported John Andrew Shulze, Lebanon; the Federalists, Andrew Gregg, Centre. The vote of the county was: Shulze, 754; Gregg, 604—Democratic majority, 150. The vote of the State was: John Andrew Schulze, Democrat, 89,928; Andrew Gregg, Federal, 64,211. For Assembly, George Moore, Erie, and Thomas H. Sill, Erie, were the candidates. Sill was beaten 199 votes in Erie County, but received so strong a support in Warren as to overbalance these figures and elect him by a majority of 149 in the district. Alexander McClosky was chosen Commissioner over John Coch-



L. L. Cook

ran, Mill Creek, and E. D. Gunnison, Erie. Daniel Sayre, Fairview, was elected Auditor over Hamlin Russell and Abiather Crane, both of Mill Creek. Owing to a misunderstanding, no election was held in Union and Concord, which is claimed to have operated to the disadvantage of Messrs. Gregg and Sill.

1824.

A convention met March 4, of this year, at Harrisburg, and nominated Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President. Henry Clay, who at that time acted with the Democratic party, received 10 votes for the latter position. Another convention was held in Harrisburg, August 9, which nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for President, and Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams were also candidates before the people for President, but we have no record giving the manner of their nomination. The candidates for elector were as follows: For Jackson, John Boyd, Waterford; for Adams, Jesse Moore, Meadville; for Crawford, James Montgomery; for Clay, Charles H. Israel.

The vote of the county was: For Jackson, 302; Adams, 55; Crawford, 10; Clay, 3—not half the ballots being cast.

The vote in the State was: Jackson, 35,894; Adams, 3,405; Crawford, 4,186; Clay, 1,701; Jackson's majority over all, 24,601.

None of the candidates received a majority of the electoral votes in the Union, and the election was thrown into the House, where Adams was chosen President.

For Congress, Patrick Farrelly and Samuel Williamson were again opposing candidates, the former receiving in Erie County 1,030 votes to 68 for the latter. Farrelly's majority in the district was 3,133, in a total vote of 5,100. The district consisted of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren.

John Phillips, of Venango Township, was elected to the Assembly over George Moore. John Morris, Erie, was chosen Commissioner over John Salsbury, Conneaut, and E. D. Gunnison, Erie. Rufus Seth Reed, Erie, defeated John Dickson, Erie, for Coroner. Thomas Rees, Harbor Creek, was elected Auditor over Amos Wilmot, Waterford.

1825.

For State Senate, Wilson Smith, Waterford; George Moore, Erie; Thomas Atkinson, Crawford; James Herriott, Mercer; and John Leech, Mercer, were opposing candidates. Moore had one majority over all in this county, but Leech received a majority in the district. Stephen Wolverton was chosen to the Assembly over John Phillips and Abiather Crane, Erie County, and Archibald Tanner and J. W. Irvine, Warren. The candidates for Sheriff were: Henry Colt, Waterford; Thomas Forster, Erie; Thomas Laird, Erie; A. W. Brewster, Erie; Albert Thayer, Mill Creek, and David McCreary, Mill Creek. Mr. Thayer was elected. The candidates for Commissioner were: John Salsbury, Conneaut; William Benson, Waterford; John Gray, Erie; Thomas Dunn, McKean, and Giles Hulbert, Waterford. Mr. Salsbury was elected. The candidates for Auditor were Amos Wilmot, Waterford; Hamlin Russell, Mill Creek; John J. Swan, Erie, and Col. James McKay, Waterford, the latter being successful. William E. McNair, Mill Creek, was chosen Auditor for one year, over William Hurley, Erie, in place of Daniel Sayre, who moved out of the county.

In this year, a proposition to form a new State Constitution was brought

before the people and voted down, the majority against it in Erie County being 1,062.

1826.

Patrick Farrelly, Congressman from this district, died at Pittsburgh, on his way to Washington, February 12, 1826, and a special election was held March 14 following for his successor. The candidates were Thomas H. Sill, Erie; Samuel Hays, Venango; Jacob Herrington, Mercer; and Stephen Barlow, Crawford. Sill was elected. At the regular October election, Sill, Barlow and John Findley, Mercer, were candidates for Congress. Barlow was elected.

At the October election of this year, Gov. Shulze had no opposition in Erie County. The vote of the State was: John Andrew Shulze, Democrat, 64,211; John Sergeant, Philadelphia, Federal, 1,474.

The candidates for Assembly were Stephen Wolverton, Alex. McCloskey, George Moore and George Stuntz, Erie County; and John Andrews, Warren. Wolverton was re-elected. William Benson, Waterford; Thomas Forster, Erie, and James M. Moorehead, Harbor Creek, were candidates for Commissioner. Benson was elected. Martin Strong, McKean, was chosen Auditor over David H. Chapman, Fairview.

1827.

Stephen Wolverton was re-elected to the Assembly over Alex. McCloskey, North East, his only opponent. The candidates for Coroner were William Flemming, Erie; Samuel Brown, Erie; Jesse Tarbell, Mill Creek; Benjamin Russell, Mill Creek; and James Graham, Beaver Dam. Flemming was elected. James M. Moorhead was chosen Commissioner over Thomas Forster. David H. Chapman, Fairview; Thomas Dunn, McKean; Robert Cochran, Mill Creek, and Charles Lay, Erie, were candidates for Auditor. Chapman was elected.

1828.

The Jackson State Convention was held in Harrisburg January 8. Andrew Jackson was nominated for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President. James Duncan, Mercer County, was the electoral candidate for this Congressional District.

The Adams Convention met about the 4th of March, and nominated John Quincy Adams for President, and Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. John Leech, Mercer County, was the electoral candidate for this Congressional district.

The State election was held October 14. The candidates in this district and county were as follows: Congress—Thomas H. Sill, Erie County; and Stephen Barlow, Crawford. The vote in the county was 1,406 for Sill and 366 for Barlow. Sill received a majority of about 600 in the district. Assembly—George Moore, Stephen Wolverton and Wilson Smith, all of Erie County; Moore was elected. Sheriff—Alex. W. Brewster, Erie; Thomas Mellen, North East; Daniel Sawtell, Springfield; Smith Jackson, Erie; Richard Arbuckle and John G. Caldwell, Mill Creek. Brewster was elected. Commissioner (three years)—Albert Thayer, Erie; George Nicholson, Fairview. Thayer was elected by a nearly unanimous vote. Commissioner (one year)—in place of William Benson, Waterford, resigned—Myron Hutchinson, Springfield; James Pollock, LeBœuf; and John Boyd, Waterford. Hutchinson was elected. Robert Cochran, Mill Creek, was elected Auditor over Thomas Dunn, McKean, and James Benson, Waterford. No political issue seems to have been made in this election.

The Presidential election was held on Friday, October 31, and resulted as follows:

	Adams.	Jackson.
Erie and Mill Creek	133	188
McKean	52	27
Fairview	95	56
Springfield	118	31
Conneaut	76	19
Waterford and LeBœuf	115	120
Harbor Creek	56	54
North East	85	116
Greenfield	24	13
Union	25	9
Venango	23	46
Conneauttee (now Washington)	58	27
Elk Creek	27	28
Beaver Dam (now Greene)	8	20
Concord	16	10
Amity	22	7
Wayne	12	2
Total	945	773

The vote of the State was: Jackson, 101,652; Adams, 50,848; Jackson's majority, 50,804. Jackson and Calhoun had a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union.

1829.

The Anti-Masonic excitement had by this year risen into a political issue, and a separate party organization was formed, embracing a large portion of the supporters of Mr. Adams. The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th of March and nominated George Wolf, Northampton County, for Governor. The Anti-Masonic State Convention met at the same place on the same day, and nominated Joseph Ritner, Washington County. The vote of Erie County was: Ritner, 1,545; Wolf, 497. The vote of the State was: George Wolf, Democrat, 77,988; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 51,724; Wolf's majority, 26,264.

The Anti-Masonic issue does not appear to have entered into the election of district and county officers, and the candidates ran upon their merits, as heretofore, most of them having been previously identified with the Democratic organization. For State Senate, Thomas S. Cunningham, Mercer County, defeated Wilson Smith, Erie County, by over 2,700 majority in the district. George Moore was elected to the Assembly over Stephen Wolverton. Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, Myron Hutchinson, Springfield, and William Gray, Wayne, were candidates for Commissioner. Sterrett was elected by a majority of 26 over Hutchinson, the next highest candidate. Eli Webster, McKean, was elected Auditor over Thomas E. Reed, Venango, by a nearly unanimous vote.

1830.

This was the first year in which Anti-Masonry entered directly into the choice of district and county officers. The Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress was John Banks, of Mercer County. The Democratic candidate was Thomas S. Cunningham, Mercer County. Banks had a majority of 316 in Erie County, and 1,135 in the district. The candidates for county officers were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, John Riddle, Erie; Commissioner, James Pollock, LeBœuf; Coroner, David Wallace, Erie; Auditor, John J. Swan, Fairview

Democratic-Republican—Assembly, P. S. V. Hamot, Erie; Commissioner, John Saulsbury, Fairview; Coroner, Charles Lay, Erie; Auditor, Thomas Laird, of Erie.

The Anti-Masonic ticket was successful by an average majority of 250.

1831.

The candidates were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, John Riddle; Sheriff, William Fleming, Erie; Commissioner, Thomas R. Miller, Springfield; Auditor, James Smedley, North East.

*Democratic—Assembly, George Moore, Erie; Sheriff, Albert Thayer, Erie; Commissioner, Thomas Mellen, North East; Auditor, John G. Caldwell, Mill Creek.

Independent Candidates—Assembly, William Dickson, North East; Sheriff, David Zimmerman and James McConkey, Erie.

The Anti-Masonic candidates were successful by average majorities of about 400. None of the independent candidates had much of a support.

1832.

The candidates for Governor were George Wolf, Democrat, and Joseph Ritner, Anti-Masonic.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania supported Andrew Jackson for President, and William Wilkins, this State, for Vice President. Martin Van Buren, New York, was also a Democratic candidate for Vice President, and was elected, though Pennsylvania cast her vote for Wilkins. Henry Clay ran as an Anti-Jackson Democratic candidate for President, with John Seargeant, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The Anti-Masons supported William Wirt, Maryland, for President, and Amos Ellmaker, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Wilson Smith was the Jackson candidate for Elector in this district; David Dick, Crawford, the Clay candidate; and Robert Falconer, Warren, the Anti-Masonic. The Jackson and Clay men went by the designation of Democratic Republicans; the supporters of Wirt by that of Republican Anti-Masons. The vote of the county was as follows:

	Wirt.	Jackson.
Erie and Mill Creek	284	163
McKean	94	16
Fairview	89	12
Springfield	82	69
Conneaut	118	74
Waterford	92	65
Harbor Creek	80	76
North East	110	42
Greenfield	37	52
Union	138	1
Venango	72	42
Conneauttee	36	26
Concord	16	33
Beaver Dam	64	31
Elk Creek	33	32
Amity	30	39
Wayne	23	17
LeBœuf	37	61
Girard	109	88
Total	1,494	1,049

Only three ballots were cast for Clay, all in North East Township.

The vote for Governor was larger than that for President, Ritner receiving 1,792, and Wolf 1,170. In the State the result was as follows: George Wolf, Democrat, 91,235; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 88,186; Wolf's majority, 3,049.

*1831.—This year the name Democratic-Republican was dropped in Erie County, and the supporters of Jackson called themselves Democrats.

The vote of the State for President was: Jackson, 90,983; Wirt, 66,716; majority for Jackson, 24,267.

Mr. Clay's vote was too light to be considered worthy of record by the papers of the day.

The candidates for district and county offices were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Congress, Thomas H. Sill, of Erie; Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Commissioner, John McCord, North East; Auditor, Samuel Low, Venango Township.

Democratic—Congress, John Galbraith, Venango County; Assembly, Rufus Seth Reed, Erie; Commissioner, Thomas Mellen, North East; Auditor, John Phillips, Venango.

All of the Anti-Masonic candidates were elected except Sill. John Galbraith was defeated by 833 votes in Erie County, but received a majority of 778 in the district.

1833.

Anti-Masonic Candidates—State Senate, Charles M. Reed, Erie County; Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Commissioner, James Love, Mill Creek; Coroner, David McNair, of Mill Creek; Auditor, Mark Baldwin, Greenfield.

Democratic Candidates—State Senate, Thomas S. Cunningham, Mercer County; Assembly, Dr. Tabor Beebe, Erie; Commissioner, John Gingrich, Mill Creek; Coroner, Wareham Taggart, Springfield; Auditor, John Saulsbury, Conneaut.

All of the Anti-Masonic candidates were elected except Reed, who received a majority in the county, but was defeated in the district.

1834.

Anti-Masonic Candidates—Congress, Thomas H. Sill, Erie County; Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Sheriff, Thomas Mehaffey, Erie; Commissioner, Stephen Skinner, McKean; Auditor, Russell Stancliff, Washington.

Democratic—Congress, John Galbraith, Venango County; Assembly, James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek; Sheriff, Albert Thayer, Erie; Commissioner, Daniel Gillespie, Erie; Auditor, John R. Rouse, Venango.

Independent Candidate for Sheriff—Chauncey Rogers, Girard.

The Anti-Masonic candidates were elected with the exception of Sill, who received 353 majority in the county, but was defeated by 1,622 in the district.

1835.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania was divided this year over a candidate for Governor, one portion supporting George Wolf, and another Henry A. Muhlenburg, Berks. The Anti-Masons again chose Joseph Ritner as a candidate, showing a pertinacity in their devotion to him which has few parallels in political annals.

The vote of Erie County was: For Ritner, 1,743; Wolf, 164; Muhlenburg, 1,281. In the State the vote was as follows: Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 94,023; George Wolf, Democrat, 65,804; Henry A. Muhlenburg, Democrat, 40,586.

Anti-Masonic County Ticket—Assembly, John H. Walker, Erie; Commissioner, James Miles, Girard; Auditor, William Benson, Waterford.

Democratic County Ticket—Assembly, P. S. V. Hamot, Erie; Commissioner, John Gingrich, Mill Creek; Auditor, David Webber, Concord.

All of the Anti-Masonic candidates were elected by an average majority of 400.

A proposition to hold a convention for revising the State Constitution was carried by 10,404 majority. Erie County cast 3,023 votes for the convention and 21 against it.

The following bit of political history appeared in the Erie *Dispatch* in 1882:

"When the Democratic party was rent in twain in 1835, by one of the most serious of discordant elements, two State Conventions were held. One presided over by the late Chief Justice Thompson nominated George Wolf for Governor for a third term. The anti-Wolf delegates, being a minority of the convention, protested against the nomination and at once met and, under the presidency of the same gentleman, nominated Henry A. Muhlenberg. The Democratic party with their two candidates in the field battled bravely, not so much with hopes of success as to test the relative strength of the hostile factions. Gov. Wolf's vote was 65,804. Mr. Muhlenberg's 40,586. The result proved disastrous to the Democratic party and resulted in the election of Joseph Ritner by a plurality vote of 8,196. At once commenced plans of reconstruction and conciliation, though the elements of discord were deep-seated and the contest was of the most embittered character. Both wings of the party had to be recognized as Democratic, and no ostracism by the national administration against either wing of the party was to be tolerated. Van Buren, as President, was appealed to by leading men of both parties. He at once determined to use the best means in his power to suppress antagonism, and if possible unite the party. He appointed Muhlenberg as Minister to Vienna and Wolf Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. This recognition went far to restore confidence, allay bad feeling and unite the party. The union was so far perfected that at the time of the next Gubernatorial election in 1838, the Democratic party was united and elected by a large majority David R. Porter over Joseph Ritner, and ever after has continued a united party."

1836.

The Democratic candidate for Congress was Arnold Plumer, Venango County; the Anti-Masonic was David Dick, Crawford County. The vote of the county was: For Dick, 1,773; for Plumer, 1,214. In the district, Dick had 3,628, Plumer, 4,323, the latter being elected.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows: The apportionment bill of 1835 gave Erie County two Assemblymen.

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, Thomas R. Miller, Springfield, 1,948; Elijah Babbitt, Erie, 1,716; Commissioner, Samuel Low, Harbor Creek, 1,719; Coroner, Samuel W. Keefer, Erie, 1,696; Auditor, William H. Crawford, North East, 1,689—all being elected.

Democratic—Assembly, James C. Marshall, Girard, 1,281; Frederick W. Miller, Waterford, 1,032; Commissioner, William Doty, Springfield, 1,244; Coroner, Anthony Saltsman, Mill Creek, 1,158; Auditor, James Wilson, Greenfield, 1,176.

The Presidential election was held October 31. The Anti-Masonic candidates were: For President, Gen. William H. Harrison, Ohio; for Vice President, Francis Granger, New York. The elector for this district was James Cochran, Crawford County. The Democratic candidates were: For President, Martin Van Buren, New York; for Vice President, Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky. The elector was John P. Davis, Crawford County. Below is the vote:

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Erie	217	113
McKean	147	20
Fairview	125	18
Springfield	182	67
Conneaut	86	91
Waterford	122	92
Harbor Creek	154	75
North East	137	197
Greenfield	48	37
Union	59	25
Venango	86	44
Washington	133	58
Beaver Dam	81	37
Elk Creek	79	82
Concord	15	47
Amity	26	43
Wayne	42	22
LeBoeuf	35	55
Girard	155	94
Mill Creek	205	95
Total	2,134	1,312

The vote of the State was as follows:

Van Buren, 91,475; Harrison, 87,111; Van Buren's majority, 4,364.

Van Buren and Johnson were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union.

An election for delegates to the convention for framing a new Constitution was held on the same day. The candidates, with their votes, were as follows:

Senatorial delegate—Anti-Masonic, Daniel Sager, Crawford County, 2,064 in Erie County, and 3,249 in the district. Democratic, Henry Colt, Waterford, 1,330 in Erie County, 3,016 in the district—Sager being elected.

Representative delegates—Anti-Masonic, Thomas H. Sill, Erie, 2,079; James Pollock, Le Bœuf, 2,063. Democratic, Wilson Smith, Waterford, 1,314; Henry L. Harvey, Erie, 1,315—Sill and Pollard being elected.

1837.

The candidates for State Senator (Erie and Crawford constituting the district) were: Anti-Masonic, Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie; Democratic, Edward A. Reynolds, Crawford. The vote for Sterrett in Erie County was 1,840; for Reynolds, 1,065. Sterrett was elected by about 400 majority in the district, Crawford being at that time Democratic.

The county tickets, with the vote, were as follows:

Anti Masonic—Assembly, Charles M. Reed, Erie, 2,087; David Sawdy, Conneaut, 1,773; Sheriff, Andrew Scott, Erie, 1,715; Commissioner, Thomas Sterrett, McKean, 1,757; Auditor, Thomas Nicholson, Mill Creek, 1,876

Democratic—Assembly, Martin Strong, Sr., Beaver Dam, 962; David H. Chapman, Fairview, 630; Sheriff, Albert Thayer, Mill Creek, 1,204; Commissioner, Eli Webster, Beaver Dam, 944.

1838.

The Anti-Masons again nominated Joseph Ritner for Governor; the Democrats placed in nomination David R. Porter, of Huntingdon County. The vote of the county was: For Ritner, 2,747; for Porter, 1,565—Ritner's majority, 1,182. In the State the result was as follows: David R. Porter, Democrat, 127,821; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 122,325—majority for Porter, 5,496.

The organization of the Legislature, in December following this election, caused those troubles which have been named in derision the "Buckshot war." Their history may be briefly given as follows: When the Return Judges of Philadelphia County met in convention, a motion was made to throw out the votes of the Northern Liberties, on account of alleged frauds. By accepting the votes, the Anti-Masonic candidates for Congress, State Senator and Assembly were elected; their rejection gave the seats to the Democratic candidates. The Democrats had a majority of the Judges, and the returns were not accepted. The Anti-Masonic Judges bolted and made out other returns, including the vote of the Northern Liberties, which were sent to Thomas H. Burrowes, Anti-Masonic Secretary of State, at Harrisburg. When the Legislature assembled, each set of candidates appeared for admission, and in the House the two parties were so nearly balanced that the acceptance or rejection of the Philadelphians involved the control of the body. Meantime, much excitement prevailed throughout the State, and serious disturbances were threatened. On the day of meeting, Harrisburg was full of angry men, but if we can rely on the Anti-Masonic papers of the time, the Democrats were largely in the ascendent. The vote for Speaker was taken, when the Democrats supported William Hopkins, and the Anti-Masons Thomas S. Cunningham, each party having separate tellers. Both claimed to be elected, and for some time occupied seats on the platform, side by side. Of course, under such circumstances, no business could be transacted, and affairs were brought to a dead-lock. The Senate, which contained a majority of Anti-Masons, recognized the Cunningham House. Excitement increased throughout the State, and the Democrats, resolved not to be defeated in their programme, threatened to maintain Mr. Hopkins' right to the Speakership by force. The Governor, in his fright, called out the militia of the adjoining counties, but when they reached Harrisburg it was found that the Democrats were in the majority among the troops, so that the Anti-Masons could not depend upon their support. He then wrote to President Van Buren for aid, who plumply refused.* After an agitation of several weeks, four Anti-Masonic Senators receded from their original position, voted to recognize the Hopkins House, and terminated all trouble in the Legislature. The Anti-Masons throughout the State were fierce in their denunciations of the recreant Senators, but soon subsided into acquiescence, and thus ended one of the most memorable, as it was also one of the most disgraceful, incidents in Pennsylvania history. Amid all the excitement, no blood was spilled. From this date, the Anti-Masonry party of Pennsylvania rapidly declined, and in a few years sunk out of existence.

The Anti-Masons again nominated David Dick for Congress. John Galbraith, of Venango, was the Democratic candidate. In the county, Dick received 2,614 votes, and Galbraith, 1,610. Dick's vote in the district was 5,918: Galbraith's, 6,198, the latter's majority being 280. The district comprised Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren Counties, the three latter giving Democratic majorities.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows.

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, 2,581; William M. Watts, Erie, 2,368; Commissioner, William E. McNair, Mill Creek, 2,591; Auditor, Alexander W. Brewster, Erie, 2,601.

Democratic—Assembly, Ebenezer D. Gunnison, Erie, 1,646; Myron Hutchinson, Girard, 1,580; Commissioner, J. P. Grant, Wayne, 1,522; Auditor, Samuel T. Axtell, Union, 1,524.

*The United States Storekeeper at Frankfort turned over a liberal supply of ammunition to the State authorities, much of which consisted of buckshot cartridges. Hence the name of "Buckshot war."



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A vote was taken on the adoption of the new Constitution, with the following result in the State: For the Constitution, 113,981; against, 112,759. Erie County went against the instrument by a majority of 1,721.

Previous to this, negroes had voted in the State. The new Constitution excluded them from suffrage. In the Convention, our delegates were divided, Mr. Sill voting for negro suffrage, and Mr. Pollock against. The Anti-Masons had a slight majority in the body.

The new Constitution provided for the election of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, instead of their appointment by the Governor as before. The same instrument also changed the manner of selecting Justices of the Peace from appointment to election by the people. The choice of the latter officers was not made until the spring election in 1840, the old incumbents retaining their position until the first Monday of May in that year.

1839.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Anti-Masonic—Assembly, Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, 1,927; William M. Watts, Erie, 1,713; Prothonotary, William Kelly, Erie, 1,791; Register and Recorder, Thomas Moorhead, Erie, 1,997; Commissioner for three years, Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg, 1,845; Commissioner for one year (to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Sterrett), Samuel Low, Harbor Creek, 1,886; Coroner, John K. Caldwell, Mill Creek, 1,817; Auditor, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 1,791.

Democratic—Assembly, William Townsend, Springfield, 1,522; Prothonotary, James C. Marshall, Girard, 1,155; Register and Recorder, E. D. Gunnison, 1,396; Commissioner, three years, James Duncan, North East, 1,420; Commissioner, one year, Horace Powers, Washington, 1,374; Coroner, P. P. Glazier, Erie, 1,391; Auditor, Martin Strong, Beaver Dam, 1,403.

Rev. J. H. Whallon, Erie, was nominated by the Democrats for Assembly, but declined. Dr. William Johns, Erie, who had previously sought the Anti-Masonic nomination for the office, announced himself as an independent candidate, and was supported by a portion of the Democrats. He received 1,137 votes in the county.

A proposition to build a county poor house was submitted to the people, and defeated by a majority of 154 votes.

1840.

Before this year, each township took care of its own poor. A proposition to build a county poor house met with much opposition, but on being submitted to a vote of the people at the spring elections, was carried by a vote of 1,599 in favor to 1,515 against. At this election, Justices of the Peace were chosen by popular vote for the first time, their selection having been previously vested in the Governor.

The Anti-Masonic party had by this time given up the ghost, and the Whig party was organized upon its remains. The Whig candidate for Congress was William A. Irvine, of Warren County; the Democratic, Arnold Plumer, of Venango, the latter being elected. The following is the vote in the district:

	Irvine.	Plumer.
Erie	3,301	2,005
Crawford	2,175	2,640
Venango	679	1,007
Warren	835	925
Clarion	610	1,329
Total	7,600	7,906

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, Stephen Skinner, McKean, 3,289; James D. Dunlap, Erie, 3,281; Sheriff, E. W. M. Blaine, North East, 3,296; Commissioner, Russell Stancliff, Washington, 3,284; Auditor, James Miles, Girard Township, 3,247.

Democratic—Assembly, William Townsend, Springfield, 2,033; Anthony Saltsman, Mill Creek, 2,030; Sheriff, Benjamin F. Norris, Greene, 2,012; Commissioner, James Duncan, North East, 2,004; Auditor, G. J. Stranahan, Concord, 2,002.

At this election, Directors of the Poor were chosen for the first time, each township having before elected its own Overseers. The candidates on the Whig ticket were Thomas R. Miller, Springfield; James Benson, Waterford Township; and George W. Walker, Harbor Creek, all of whom were elected. The Democratic candidates were William W. Warner, Fairview; Sherburn Smith, Erie; and William Wyatt, Harbor Creek.

At the general election following, the Whig candidates were: For President, Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio; for Vice President, John Tyler, of Virginia. John Dick, of Crawford County, was the Whig elector for this district. The Democrats again supported Van Buren and Johnson. Stephen Barlow, of Crawford County, was the electoral candidate. The following is the vote of the county:

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Erie, West Ward	175	96
Erie, East Ward	203	83
McKean	208	71
Fairview	247	53
Springfield	285	87
Conneaut	197	125
Waterford Township	172	67
Harbor Creek	227	106
North East Township	158	174
Greenfield	91	55
Union	81	36
Venango and Wattsburg	122	69
Washington and Edinboro	244	71
Greene	112	66
Elk Creek	163	137
Concord	38	81
Amity	46	61
Wayne	85	51
LeBœuf	71	93
Girard	301	229
Mill Creek	319	182
North East Borough	43	38
Waterford Borough	46	30
Total	3,636	2,061

In the State—Harrison, 144,021; Van Buren, 143,672. Harrison's majority, 349.

Harrison & Tyler were elected. The former served only one month, when he died in office, and was succeeded by John Tyler, who soon became unpopular with the party that elected him.

The Whigs and Democrats both held conventions in Erie this year, on the 10th of September. The assemblage was the largest ever known in the Northwest up to that time.—[*See Notable Events.*]

1841.

The Whig candidate for Governor was John Banks, of Berks County; the

Democrats again supported David R. Porter, of Huntingdon. The county gave Banks 2,956 votes, and Porter 1,855. In the State the vote was as follows:

David R. Porter, Democrat, 136,504; John Banks, Whig, 113,473. Majority for the Democrats, 23,031.

The Abolitionists held their first convention in Pennsylvania this year, and nominated Dr. Francis J. LeMoyne, of Washington County, for Governor, who received 736 votes in all. Of these, forty were cast in Erie County, as follows:

Elk Creek	2
East Ward of Erie	2
West Ward of Erie	4
Fairview	1
Harbor Creek	12
LeBœuf	1
North East Township	9
North East Borough	5
Venango	4
Wattsburg	6
Waterford Borough	1

The Democrats made no nomination for the State Senate and supported John W. Farrelly, of Crawford, who ran as an independent Whig candidate. John Dick, of Crawford, was the regular Whig candidate. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Dick.	Farrelly.
Erie	2,663	1,955
Crawford	1,887	2,774
Total	4,550	4,729

The county tickets, with the votes, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, James D. Dunlap, Erie, 2,683; Stephen C. Lee, Greene, 2,640; Commissioner, David Sawdy, Conneaut, 2,489; Treasurer, James Williams, Erie, 2,589; Auditor, Moses Barnett, Fairview, 2,571; Director of the Poor, Conrad Brown, of Mill Creek (no opposition).

The Democrats made no nominations, but supported Independent candidates, as follows:

Assembly, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 1,696; William Miner, Harbor Creek, 1,667; Commissioner, Ira Parker, Mill Creek, 1,465; Treasurer, John Hughes, Erie, 1,366; Auditor, Joseph Y. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, 1,327.

Mr. Williams was the first County Treasurer chosen by popular vote.

1842.

The Whig county ticket, with the vote for each candidate, was as follows: Assembly, Stephen Skinner, McKean, 1,880; Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg, 1,864; Prothonotary, Wilson King, Erie, 1,928; Register, Thomas Moorhead, Jr., Erie, 2,430; Commissioner, Joseph Henderson, Mill Creek, 2,075; Coroner, Hezekiah Bates, Erie, 1,971; Auditor, Benjamin Gunnison, Greene, 2,027; Director of the Poor, John Evans, Sr., Mill Creek, 1,982.

The Democrats made no regular nominations, but supported Independent candidates for the various offices. The Abolitionists had a regular ticket in the field for every office except Director of the Poor. Below is a list of all the candidates, with their votes.

Assembly, Dr. William Johns, Erie (Independent Whig), 989; Sylvester W. Randall (Democrat), Erie, 1,358; Joseph Neely (Working Men's), Harbor Creek, 117; David H. Chapman (Abolitionist), Fairview, 216; James M. Moorhead (Abolitionist), Harbor Creek, 238; Prothonotary, James C. Marshall (Democrat), Girard, 1,627; George Kellogg (Abolitionist), Erie, 179;

Register, William Gray (Abolitionist), Wayne, 134; Commissioner, Matthew Greer (Democrat), North East, 781; William Himrod (Abolitionist), Erie, 166; Coroner, Alex Mehaffey (Abolitionist), Erie, 301; Auditor, William Vincent (Abolitionist), Waterford, 162; Director of the Poor, John Gingrich (Democrat), Mill Creek, 717.

1843.

The first Canal Commissioners elected by popular vote were chosen this year. The Whig candidates were William Tweed, Benjamin Weaver and Simeon Gulliford; the Democratic, James Clark, Jesse Miller and William B. Foster, Jr. The average Whig majority in the county was about 1,150. The Democrats carried the State by an average majority of 14,500. Hugh Mehaffey, Hugh D. King and James Moorhead ran as Independent Anti-Masons, and received about 270 votes in the State.

The Whig candidate for Congress was Charles M. Reed, of Erie; the Democratic, Dr. Galbraith A. Irvine, of Warren. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Reed.	Irvine.
Erie	2,867	1,560
Warren	620	860
McKean	259	342
Potter	135	405
Jefferson	449	536
Clarion	743	1,330
Total	5,073	5,033

The apportionment bill of 1842 made a Senatorial district of Erie County alone. Elijah Babbitt was the Whig candidate, and James C. Marshall the Democratic. The vote was for Babbitt 2,646, for Marshall, 1,554—Babbitt's majority, 1,092. Galen Forster, Abolition candidate, received 73 votes.

The following was the vote for other candidates:

Whig—Assembly, James D. Dunlap, Erie, 2,536; David A. Gould, Springfield, 1,573; Sheriff, William E. McNair, Mill Creek, 2,465; Commissioner, Robert Gray, Union, 2,648; Treasurer, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 2,595; Auditor, William M. Arbuckle, Erie, 2,574; Director of the Poor, James Anderson, Waterford Township, 2,544.

Democratic—Assembly, Martin Strong, Greene, 1,657; George H. Cutler, Elk Creek, 1,639; Sheriff, James Lytle, Erie, 1,729; Commissioner, G. J. Stranahan, Concord, 1,504; Treasurer, Stephen C. Walker, Erie, 1,481; Auditor, Eli Webster, Greene, 1,561; Director of the Poor, Joseph E. Lee, North East, 1,512.

Abolition—Assembly, William Gray, Wayne, 79; James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, 87; Sheriff, Alex McClellan, Mill Creek, 86; Commissioner, John B. Fluke, Erie, 73; Treasurer, Clinton George, Erie, 85; Auditor, Ambrose Shelly, Harbor Creek, 90; Director of the Poor, Samuel Brecht, Fairview, 96.

1844.

For Governor, the Democrats nominated Francis R. Shunk, Allegheny County; the Whigs, Gen. Joseph Markle, Westmoreland; the Abolitionists, F. J. LeMoyne, Washington. Erie County gave Markle 3,501 votes, Shunk, 2,207, and LeMoyne, 69.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Shunk, 160,403; Markle, 156,120; LeMoyne, 2,675. Shunk's majority over Markle, 4,283.

The candidates for Canal Commmissioner were Simon Guilford, Whig; Joshua Hartshorn, Democrat; William Larimer, Jr., Abolition. The vote was about the same as that for Governor.

Gen. Reed was re-nominated by the Whigs for Congress. James Thompson, Erie, was the Democratic, and John Mann, Potter, the Abolition candidate. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Reed.	Thompson.
Erie	3,554	2,180
Warren	856	1,061
McKean	311	415
Potter	206	531
Jefferson	638	777
Clarion	799	1,868
Total	6,364	6,832

Mr. Mann received but 90 votes in all, of which 45 were cast in Erie County. Hamlin Russell, Abolition, also received 14 votes in this county for the same office.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, Mark Baldwin, North East, 3,442; James D. Dunlap, Erie, 3,445; Commissioner, Isaac Webster, Fairview, 3,343; Auditor, Thomas Pierce, LeBœuf, 3,380; Director of Poor, David Kennedy, Erie, 3,332—all being elected.

Democratic—Assembly, George H. Cutler, Girard, 2,147; David Allison, North East, 2,135; Commissioner, James Wilson, Greenfield, 2,210; Auditor, Michael Jackson, Conneaut, 2,148; Director of Poor, James M. Reed, Mill Creek, 2,156.

Abolition—Assembly, David H. Chapman, Fairview; Aaron Kellogg, Erie; Commissioner, Nathaniel Wilson, Union; Auditor, Alexander McClellan, Mill Creek; Director of Poor, Silas Walker, Harbor Creek. This ticket received an average of about 70 votes.

A vote was taken to decide whether the main line of the State public works should be sold or not. The proposition received a majority of 447 in Erie County, but was defeated in the general vote of the State by a majority of 21,433.

The Whig party nominated Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice President. William A. Irvine was the electoral candidate for this district. The Democratic nominees were James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Christian Myers, of Clarion County, was the candidate for elector. The Abolitionists ran James G. Birney, of Michigan, for President, who received 74 votes in the county and 3,138 in the State. James M. Moorhead, of Harbor Creek, was the candidate for elector.

The following was the Whig and Democratic vote in the county:

	Clay.	Polk.
Amity	37	77
Concord	45	89
Conneaut	201	110
Edinboro	30	11
Elk Creek	108	121
Erie, West Ward	151	118
Erie, East Ward	170	112
Fairview	244	52
Franklin	62	10
Girard	344	166
Greene	104	99
Greenfield	73	32
Harbor Creek	203	127
Le Bœuf	88	114
Mill Creek	350	209
McKean	223	79

North East Township	168	192
North East Borough	48	34
Springfield	269	103
Union	73	53
Venango	102	55
Wattsburg	20	13
Washington	215	79
Waterford Borough	54	25
Waterford Township	178	78
Wayne	55	68
Total	3,630	2,226

The vote of the State was as follows:

Clay, 161,863; Polk, 167,245. Polk's majority, 6,382.

Polk and Dallas were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union.

1845.

The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner was James Burns, Mifflin County; the Whig candidate was Samuel D. Karns, Dauphin; the Abolition, William Larimer, Allegheny. In Erie County, Burns received 1,103 votes, Karns 1,881, Larimer 82. In the State, Burns had 119,510, Karns 89,118 and Larimer 2,857. The Native American party placed a ticket in the field for the first time this year, and George Morton, their candidate, received 22,934 votes, most of them being cast in Philadelphia and the neighboring counties.

Elijah Babbitt, elected State Senator in 1843, resigned his seat at the close of his second session, and candidates were nominated to supply the vacancy. The Whigs supported James D. Dunlap, the Democrats Carson Graham, and the Abolitionists David H. Chapman. The vote was 1,794 for Dunlap, 1,192 for Graham, and 89 for Chapman.

The Democrats made no county nominations, and appear to have allowed the election of local officers to go by default. The following are the candidates voted for:

Whig—Assembly, J. B. Johnson, Erie. 1,755; Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg, 1,785; Prothonotary, Wilson King, Erie, 1,888; Register, Thomas Moorhead, Jr., Erie, 1,810; Commissioner, William E. Marvin, Greenfield, 1,768; Auditor, three years, James H. Campbell, Edinboro, 1,699; Auditor, to supply vacancy, Simeon Hunt, Waterford, 1,694; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, 1,703; Director of Poor, Curtis Heidler, Fairview, 1,693.

Abolition—Assembly, Samuel Kingsbury, North East, 191; Nathan Gould, Springfield, 190; Prothonotary, N. Wilson, Union, 160; Register, John B. Fluke, Erie, 163; Commissioner, William Robinson, North East, 154; Auditor, A. N. Wood, Venango, 156; David Nellis, Harbor Creek, 153; Coroner, Alex. McClellan, Mill Creek, 168; Director of Poor, Richard Barnett, Fairview, 169.

1846.

The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner was William B. Foster; the Whig, James M. Power; the Abolitionist, William Elder, and the Native American, George Morton. Owing to a prejudice against Mr. Foster's re-election, the State went heavily in favor of the Whig party. In Erie County, Power had 1,801 votes, Foster 895, and Elder, 74. The State gave Power 97,913, Foster 89,084, Morton 15,438, Elder 2,097.

James Thompson was re-nominated by the Democrats for Congress, and again elected. The Whig candidate was James Campbell, of Clarion, and the Abolition, John Mann, of Potter. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Campbell.	Thompson.	Mann.
Erie	1,792	942	77
Clarion	617	1,199	—
Warren	486	684	19
Jefferson	278	333	—
McKean	168	256	—
Potter	99	237	54
Elk	113	128	—
Total	3,553	3,779	150

The Democratic candidate for State Senate was Smith Jackson, Erie; the Whig, J. B. Johnson, Erie, and the Abolition, Nathan Gould, of Springfield. Johnson received 1,708 votes, Jackson 873, and Gould 86.

The county tickets and their votes were as follows. The Democrats made no nomination for Sheriff:

Whig—Assembly, William Sanborn, Amity, 1,719; David A. Gould, Springfield, 1,668; Sheriff, Miles W. Caughey, Fairview, 1,723; Commissioner, William Campbell, Washington, 1,710; Treasurer, John S. Brown, Erie, 1,709; Auditor, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, 1,703; Director of Poor, William Bracken, Le Bœuf, 1,680.

Democratic—Assembly, E. Duncombe, Amity, 876; Newton Lounsbury, North East, 857; Commissioner, James Wilson, Greenfield, 781; Treasurer, John S. Carter, Erie, 846; Auditor, Martin Strong, Jr., Waterford, 796; Director of Poor, Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 806.

Abolitionist—Assembly, William Gray, Wayne, 84; R. Barnett, Fairview, 84; Sheriff, Aaron Kellogg, North East, 182; Commissioner, Thomas McClellan, Mill Creek, 80; Treasurer, Alexander Mehaffey, Erie, 83; Auditor, Abner H. Gould, Springfield, 79; Director of Poor, Alvah Francis, Franklin, 85.

1847.

A vote was taken at the spring election whether or not licenses to sell liquor should be granted in the county. The vote was 2,416 in favor of license, and 2,183 against.

The Whigs nominated for Governor James Irvin, of Centre County; the Democrats supported Francis R. Shunk; the Abolitionists, F. J. LeMoyne; and the Native Americans, E. C. Reigart, Lancaster. Erie County gave Irvin 2,586 votes; Shunk, 1,728; LeMoyne, 130.

The vote of the State was as follows: Shunk, 146,084; Irvin, 128,148; Reigart, 11,247; LeMoyne, 1,861; Shunk's majority over Irvin, 18,936.

For Canal Commissioner, Joseph W. Patton, Cumberland, was the Whig candidate; Morris Longstreth, Montgomery, the Democratic; William B. Thomas, Philadelphia, the Abolition; and George Morton, Dauphin, the Native American, Longstreth being elected by about the same vote as Shunk.

The Pennsylvania soldiers in the Mexican war voted for State officers, and gave a large majority for the Democratic candidates.

The Democrats made no nominations for county officers, leaving the field clear for the Whigs and Abolitionists. The following were the candidates with the vote for each:

Whig—Assembly, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 2,545; William Sanborn, Amity, 2,478; Commissioner H. A. Hills, Conneaut, 2,359; Auditor, John Wood, LeBœuf, 2,421; Director of Poor, David Sterrett, McKean, no opposition.

Abolition—Assembly, Nathaniel Wilson, Union, 158; Orange Selkrigg, North East, 158; Commissioner B. Beebe, Wayne, 152; Auditor, E. N. Wood, Venango, 148.

1848.

The Democratic State candidates were for Governor, Morris Longstreth, Montgomery; for Canal Commissioner, Israel Painter, Westmoreland. The Whig candidates were William F. Johnson, Armstrong, for Governor, and Ner Middleswarth, Union, for Canal Commissioner. Gov. Shunk had died before the expiration of his term, and Mr. Johnson, who was Speaker of the Senate, became Governor. The gubernatorial vote was the closest that ever occurred in Pennsylvania, Johnson having succeeded by only 302 majority. Mr. Longstreth's defeat was occasioned by the fact of his having been Canal Commissioner, which enabled his political enemies to create a considerable degree of prejudice against him. The Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner was elected by 2,958 majority. Erie County gave Johnson 3,500 votes, Longstreth, 2,087; Middleswarth, 3,305, and Painter, 2,096. The Abolitionists and Native Americans had no State ticket in the field.

The candidates for Congress were the same as in 1846, and James Thompson was again elected by 483 majority over Mr. Campbell.

The county tickets were as follows:

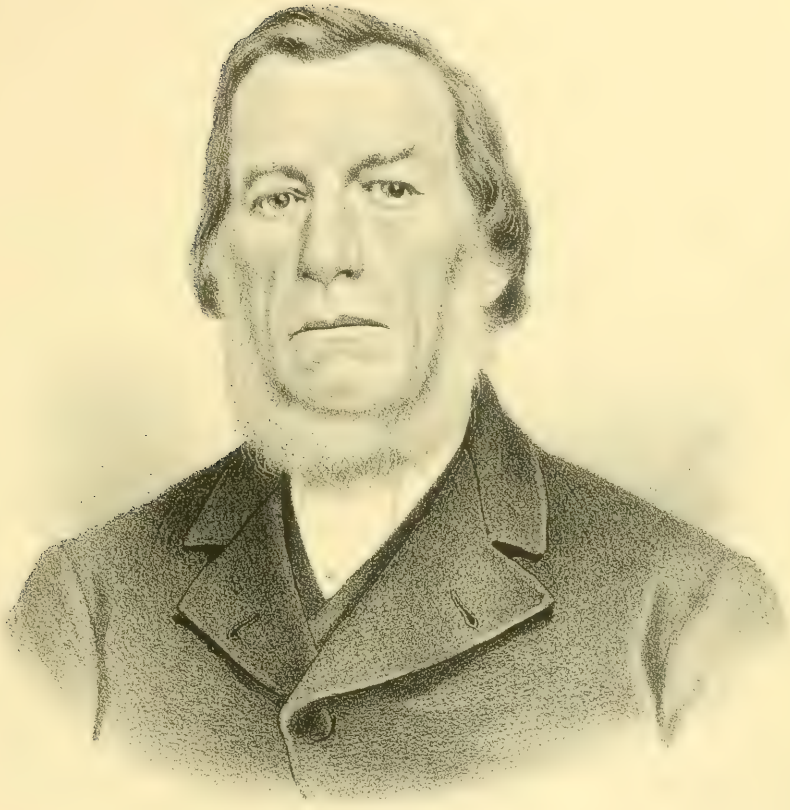
Whig—Assembly, G. J. Ball, Erie, 3,169; Theodore Ryman, Girard, 3,165; Prothonotary, James Skinner, Erie, 3,162; Register, R. J. Sibley, Waterford, 3,077; Commissioner, George W. Brecht, Mill Creek, 3,067; Auditor, John Eagley, Springfield, 3,059; Treasurer, John Hughes, Erie, 3,101; Director of Poor, David Kennedy, Erie, 3,025; Coroner, Samuel L. Foster, Erie, 3,030.

Democratic—Assembly, Smith Jackson, Erie, 1,623; John S. Barnes, Girard, 1,628; Commissioner, James Wilson, Greenfield, 1,631; Auditor, D. W. Howard, Amity, 1,585; Director of Poor, Henry Colt, Waterford, 1,555. There were no candidates for Prothonotary, Register, Treasurer or Coroner.

Abolition—Assembly, William Beatty, Erie, 371; Job Stafford, McKean, 367; Prothonotary, Aaron Kellogg, North East, 1,303; Register, Ira Sherwin, Harbor Creek, 487; Commissioner, James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, 382; Auditor, B. Beebe, Concord, 325; Treasurer, Henry Cadwell, Erie, 377; Director of Poor, Eli Perkins, Wayne, 357; Coroner, John B. Fluke, Erie, 470.

The National tickets were as follows: Whig—for President, Zachary Taylor, Louisiana; Vice President, Millard Fillmore, New York. Democratic—for President, Lewis Cass, Michigan; for Vice President, William O. Butler, Kentucky. Free-Soil—for President, Martin Van Buren, New York; for Vice President, Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts. The Whig candidate for Elector in our district was Thomas H. Sill, Erie; the Democratic, Timothy Ives, Potter; the Free Soil, William F. Clark, Crawford. Below is the vote of the county:

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
Erie, East Ward	209	151	12
Erie, West Ward	260	152	4
Mill Creek	317	159	3
Fairview	249	40	6
Girard Borough	46	29	2
Girard Township	263	154	16
Springfield	234	87	31
Conneaut	202	87	5
Elk Creek	122	125	4
Franklin	45	4	20
Washington	196	63	—
Edinboro	40	14	—
McKean	182	58	30
Greene	109	116	—
Waterford Borough	62	42	1
Waterford Township	161	49	—
LeBœuf	63	72	—



John Sedgwick

Union	73	48	23
Concord	32	35	43
Wayne	7	37	39
Wattsburg	24	15	3
Venango	62	48	34
Greenfield	60	28	20
North East Borough	44	37	7
North East Township	133	178	27
Harbor Creek	184	113	26
Total	3,418	2,022	356

The vote of the State was as follows: Taylor, 185,514; Cass, 171,998; Van Buren, 11,263.

Taylor and Fillmore were elected. The former died after being in office about a year and a half, and Mr. Fillmore served out the balance of the term.

1849.

The Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner was Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne; the Democratic, John A. Gamble, of Lycoming. The vote of the county was 2,503 for Fuller and 1,369 for Gamble. Mr. Gamble was elected, receiving 135,840 votes to 133,111 for Fuller. Kimber Cleaver, of Schuylkill, the Native American candidate, received 3,259 votes in the State, but none in Erie County.

The candidates for State Senate were John H. Walker, Whig, and Murray Whallon, Democrat. Mr. Walker was elected by a vote of 2,417; 1,399 for Whallon.

The county tickets were as follows:

Whig — Assembly, James C. Reid, Erie, 2,487; Leffert Hart, Girard, 2,302; Sheriff, P. E. Burton, Erie, 2,474; Commissioner, Simeon Stewart, Concord, 2,467; Auditor, John L. Way, Greene, 2,474; Director of Poor, George Fritts, Waterford, 2,457.

Democratic — Assembly, David Olin, Girard, 1,349; William Griffeth, North East, 1,350; Sheriff, E. W. Gerrish, Edinboro, 1,370; Commissioner, Truman Stewart, Concord, 1,355; Auditor, Henry Teller, Girard, 1,357; Director of Poor; Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 1,363;

1850.

The first election for Auditor and Surveyor General was held this year. The Democratic State ticket consisted of William T. Morrison, of Montgomery, for Canal Commissioner; Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin, for Auditor General; and James Porter Brawley, of Crawford, for Surveyor General. The Whig ticket consisted of Joshua Duncan, of Bucks, for Canal Commissioner; Henry W. Snyder, of Union, for Auditor General; and Joseph Henderson, of Washington, for Surveyor General. The Whigs carried the county by an average majority of 1,460, but were defeated in the State. Mr. Brawley ran some three thousand votes behind his ticket.

An amendment to the Constitution making Judges elective was submitted to the people, and 144,578 votes were cast in its favor to 71,092 votes in opposition. Erie County gave 3,908 votes for the amendment, and only 369 against it.

The Whig candidate for Congress was John H. Walker, of Erie County; the Democratic, Carlton B. Curtis, of Warren. The following was the vote in the district:

	Walker.	Curtis.
Erie	3,226	1,636
Clarion	1,193	1,697
Jefferson	519	780
Warren	717	1,117
Potter	360	541
Elk	109	277
McKean	297	454
Total	6,416	6,522

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, James C. Reid, of Erie, 3,159; Alexander W. Blaine, North East, 3,163; Commissioner, Thomas Dunn, McKean, 3,149; Treasurer, Alfred King, Erie, 3,175; Auditor, Flavel Boyd, Waterford, 3,158; Director of Poor; Melvin M. Kelso, Fairview, 3,097.

Democratic—Assembly, George H. Cutler, Girard, 1,699; C. M. Tibbals, Erie, 1,681; Commissioner, Henry Allison, North East, 1,615; Treasurer, Henry Cadwell, Erie, 1,694; Auditor, Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 1,704; Director of Poor, A. Mallory, Springfield, 1,716.

At this election, the District Attorney and County Surveyor were chosen by popular vote for the first time. The following were the candidates, with their vote:

Whig—District Attorney, Matthew Taylor, Erie, 3,164; Surveyor, David Wilson, Union, 3,152.

Democratic—District Attorney, Benjamin Grant, Erie, 1,641; Surveyor, Irvin Camp, Erie, 1,698.

1851.

The Democratic State ticket consisted of William Bigler, Clearfield, for Governor, and Seth Clover, Clarion, for Canal Commissioner. The Whigs renominated Gov. Johnston, and John Strohm, Lancaster, was their candidate for Canal Commissioner. Erie County gave 3,610 votes for Johnston and 2,106 for Bigler.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Bigler, 186,507; Johnston, 178,070.

The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner was elected by about the same vote. The Native American candidate for Governor was Kimber Cleaver, Schuylkill, who received 1,713 votes; for Canal Commissioner, David McDonald, Philadelphia, who received 1,875—no votes for either being cast in Erie County.

The first election of Judges by popular vote took place this year. The Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court were Jeremiah S. Black, Somerset; James Campbell, Philadelphia; Ellis Lewis, Lancaster; John B. Gibson, Cumberland; and Walter H. Lowrie, Allegheny. The Whig candidates were Richard Coulter, Westmoreland; William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; George Chambers, Franklin; Joshua W. Comly, Montour; and William Jessup, Susquehanna. All of the Democratic candidates were elected by considerable majorities except Mr. Campbell, who was defeated because he was a member of the Catholic Church. The Native Americans united their force upon Richard Coulter, who had a majority of 3,199

In this district, the Democratic candidate for Presiding Judge was John Galbraith, Erie; the Whig, Elijah Babbitt, Erie. Mr. Galbraith's extraordinary popularity, added to the dissatisfaction over their party nomination among a portion of the Whigs, enabled him to carry the district.

The vote was as follows:

	Galbraith.	Babbitt.
Erie	2,573	2,942
Crawford	3,337	2,661
Warren	1,316	1,022
Total	7,226	6,625

The Democrats made no nominations for county officers, but supported independent candidates. The following were the candidates, with their vote:

Associate Judge, Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie (Reg. Whig), 3,062; John Wood, Waterford (Reg. Whig), 2,426; James Miles, Girard (Ind. Whig), 3,090; Assembly, Alex W. Blaine, North East (Reg. Whig), 3,531; Charles W. Kelso (Reg. Whig), 3,460; Prothonotary, James Skinner, Erie (Reg. Whig), 2,540; Samuel Perley (Ind. Whig), 2,752; Register, David McAllister, Erie (Reg. Whig), 3,472; Commissioner, Rodney Cole, Greene (Reg. Whig), 3,414; Coroner, Simeon Dunn, Erie (Reg. Whig), 3,426; Director of Poor, William E. McNair, Mill Creek (Reg. Whig), 3,432; Auditor, Samuel Reeder, Washington (Reg. Whig), 3,319. Messrs. Sterrett and Miles were elected Associate Judges, and Mr. Perley, Prothonotary. All of the balance of the regular Whig ticket was successful.

1852.

The Democratic candidates were: For Canal Commissioner, William Hopkins, Washington; for Supreme Judge, in place of R. Coulter, who died, George W. Woodward, Luzerne. The Whig candidates were: For Canal Commissioner, Jacob Hoffman, Berks; for Supreme Judge, Joseph Buffington, Armstrong. The Abolitionists and Native Americans also had candidates in the field. Erie County gave 2,180 votes for Hopkins, 3,257 for Hoffman, 2,165 for Woodward, 3,247 for Buffington, and 212 for the Abolition ticket. The vote of the State was as follows: Hopkins, 171,548; Hoffman, 151,600; Woodward, 172,610; Buffington, 153,681—Hopkins and Woodward being elected. The Abolition ticket received 3,061 votes, and the Native American 8,099 in the State.

For Congress, the Whigs nominated Gen. John Dick, of Crawford; the Democrats, George H. Cutler, of Erie; and the Abolitionists, David A. Gould, of Erie. The district had been changed since the last election, and comprised only Erie and Crawford Counties. The following was the vote:

	Dick.	Cutler.	Gould.
Erie County	3,253	2,152	321
Crawford County	2,741	1,905	619
Total	5,994	4,057	940

The Senatorial district was also changed, and consisted of the same counties as the Congressional. For the ten years preceding, it will be remembered, Erie was a Senatorial district by herself. The Whigs nominated James Skinner, of Erie, and the Abolitionists, Charles A. Hammond, of Crawford. The Democrats made no nomination, and supported David Derrickson, of Crawford, who ran as an Independent Whig candidate. Below is the vote:

	Skinner.	Derrickson.	Hammond.
Erie County	3,271	2,072	271
Crawford County	2,056	2,687	523
Total	5,327	4,759	794

The Democrats had no nominees for county officers, and supported Independent Whig candidates. Below is a list of the candidates with their vote:

Regular Whig—Assembly, Charles W. Kelso, Erie, 3,140; Humphrey A. Hills, Conneaut, 2,932; Sheriff, Thomas B. Vincent, Waterford, 3,054; Com-

missioner, Richard R. Robinson, Springfield, 3,137; Treasurer, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, 3,164; Auditor, Orin Reed, McKean, 3,079; Director of Poor, Joseph B. Moorhead, Harbor Creek, 3,117.

Independent Whig—Assembly, James Hoskinson, Erie, 2,254; John McKee, Springfield, 2,393; Sheriff, James H. Campbell, Edinboro, 2,489; Joseph R. Ferguson, Erie, 63; Commissioner, Gilbert Hurd, Springfield, 1,806; Treasurer, James M. Reed, Mill Creek, 1,931; Auditor, D. W. Vorce, McKean, 2,002; Director of Poor, John Parmeter, McKean, 1,952.

Abolition—Assembly, Job Stafford and Nathaniel Wilson; Commissioner, Samuel Kingsbury; Treasurer, Alex Mehaffey; Sheriff, J. A. French; Auditor, Aaron Kellogg; Director of Poor, Benjamin Grant, McKean. These candidates received an average of about 150 votes.

The Whig candidate for President was Gen. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey; for Vice President, William A. Graham, of North Carolina. The elector for this district was Christian Myers, of Clarion. The Democratic candidate for President was Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; for Vice President, William R. King, of Alabama. J. S. McCalmont, of Venango, was the candidate for Elector. The Free-Soil party ran John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and G. W. Julian, of Indiana, for Vice President. Below is the vote of the county:

	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Amity	67	69	5
Concord	42	65	61
Conneaut	190	109	56
Edinboro	33	18	6
Elk Creek	131	145	55
Erie, East Ward	208	240	5
Erie, West Ward	262	206	9
Fairview	276	70	14
Franklin	50	26	34
Greenfield	84	35	32
Greene	135	141	—
Harbor Creek	236	122	45
Girard Borough	66	41	1
Girard Township	306	166	41
McKean	223	91	28
Mill Creek	307	234	13
LeBœuf	108	111	—
North East Borough	57	43	4
North East Township	191	171	21
Springfield	267	79	41
Union	114	82	27
Venango	131	71	10
Wattsburg	25	27	3
Washington	181	95	53
Waterford Borough	71	62	4
Waterford Township	204	102	—
Wayne	55	96	53
Total	4,015	2,748	611

The State gave Scott 179,743 votes, Pierce 198,534, and Hale 8,860. Pierce and King were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes of the Union. Jacob Broom, the Native American candidate for President, received 11,048 votes in the State, but none in Erie County.

1853.

The Democratic ticket for State officers was as follows: Supreme Judge, John C. Knox, Tioga; Canal Commissioner, Thomas H. Forsyth, Philadelphia; Auditor General, Ephraim Banks, Mifflin; Surveyor General, J. Porter Braw-

ley, of Crawford. The Whig candidates were: Supreme Judge, Thomas A. Budd, Philadelphia; Canal Commissioner, Moses Pownal, Lancaster; Auditor General, Alexander K. McClure, Franklin: Surveyor General, Christian Myers, Clarion. The Democrats were successful by average majorities of 35,000, except in the case of Mr. Brawley, who ran some 10,000 votes behind his ticket. In Erie County, the vote for Supreme Judge was 1,434 for the Democrats, and 2,017 for the Whigs, this being about the average for all the candidates except Brawley.

The county tickets and their votes were as follows:

Whig—Assembly, Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 2,073; H. A. Hills, Conneaut, 2,341; Commissioner, William Parker, Greenfield, 1,978; Surveyor, William Benson, Waterford, 1,899; District Attorney, S. E. Woodruff, Girard, 1,831; Auditor, Robert Gray, Union, 1,931; Director of Poor, John Hay, Girard, 1,901—all being elected.

Democratic—Assembly, Wilson Laird, Erie, 1,164; E. W. Gerrish, Edinboro, 1,353; Commissioner, Myron Hutchinson, Girard, 1,281; District Attorney, Carson Graham, Erie, 1,560; Director of Poor, J. P. Grant, Wayne, 1,257.

Free-Soil—Assembly, N. Wilson and N. Gould; Commissioner, J. J. Compton; Surveyor, P. C. Compton; District Attorney, Andrew H. Caughey; Auditor, William Gray; Director of Poor, John B. Fluke. This ticket received an average vote of about 250.

1854.

The Know-Nothing party had risen into sudden importance, and swallowed up a large portion of the Whig organization, together with some Democrats. The Whigs and Know-Nothings nominated James Pollock, of Northumberland, for Governor. The Democrats re-nominated William Bigler for Governor, and Henry S. Mott, of Pike, for Canal Commissioner. The Whig candidate for the latter office was George Darsie, of Allegheny, the Know-Nothings making no nomination. The Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge was Jeremiah S. Black; the Whig, Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery; the Know-Nothing, Thomas H. Baird, of Washington. Erie County gave Pollock 3,637 votes; Bigler, 2,526; Darsie, 1,885; Mott, 3,364; Black, 2,389; Smyser, 1,494; Baird, 1,694.

The vote of the State was as follows: Pollock, 204,008; Bigler, 167,001; Darsie, 83,331; Mott, 274,074; Black, 167,010; Smyser, 83,571; Baird, 120,516.

Mr. Darsie, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, was of foreign birth, and the Know-Nothings threw their votes for Mr. Mott, who is supposed by some to have been a member of the order, but he always denied the charge. He received the largest majority ever given in the State. The original Native Americans had separate candidates in the field for Governor and Canal Commissioner, but they received only a trifling support.

A ballot was taken at this election to decide whether or not the Maine Liquor Law should be adopted in this State, and resulted in 158,342 votes for to 163,510 against. Erie County cast 2,767 for the law, and 1,501 against it.

Gen. John Dick was re-elected to Congress without opposition.

The memorable "railroad war" in our county was in full vigor this year, and weakened party obligations to a considerable extent. The following are the tickets with their votes:

Whig—Assembly, G. J. Ball, Erie, 2,889; Wareham Warner, Venango, 2,766; Prothonotary, Alfred King, Erie, 3,391; Register, David McAllister, Erie, 2,525; Treasurer, M. Phelps, Edinboro, 3,043; Commissioner, Flavel Boyd, Waterford, 1,619; Coroner, David Burton, Erie, 1,583; Auditor, George

W. Brecht, Mill Creek, 1,643; Director of Poor, Thomas McKee, Mill Creek, 1,432.

Democratic—Assembly, James Thompson, Erie, 2,881; Prothonotary, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 2,169; Commissioner, John S. Barnes, Girard, 1,329.

Know-Nothing—Register, Thomas Moorhead, Erie, 2,386; Commissioner, Samuel L. Foster, Erie, 1,301.

Free-Soil—Assembly, N. Wilson, Union, 1,612; Audley Magill, Harbor Creek, 353; Prothonotary, S. Mervin Smith, Erie, 151; Register, Azro Goff, Erie, 551; Treasurer, Ira Sherwin, Harbor Creek, 1,246; Commissioner, John Pickney, Erie, 1,024.

This was one of the most curious elections ever held in the county, the returns being "mixed" in a puzzling manner. All of the Whig candidates were elected except Warner, who was defeated by Judge Thompson.

1855.

This year was remarkable for the number of State tickets in the field, there being no less than six. A re-action had set in against the Know-Nothings, but desperate efforts were made on their part to retain the ascendency. A portion of the Whigs and Know-Nothings nominated Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver, for Canal Commissioner. The Democratic candidate for the same office was Arnold Plumer, of Franklin. The Republicans, by which name the old Abolitionists and Free-Soilers had christened themselves, nominated Passmore Williamson, of Philadelphia, whose resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law had got him into prison, and caused him to be looked upon as a martyr. The original Natives supported Kimber Cleaver. The dissatisfied Know-Nothings nominated Peter Martin, of Lancaster, and the old-fashioned Whigs supported Joseph Henderson, of Washington. Erie County gave Plumer 1,698 votes; Nicholson, 2,113; Williamson, 471; and Cleaver, 15. The vote of the State was as follows: Plumer, 161,280; Nicholson, 150,359; Williamson, 7,063; Cleaver, 4,041; Martin, 571; Henderson, 2,270—Plumer, the Democratic candidate, being elected.

The "railroad war" continued to excite the people of this county and district, and party lines were not drawn in the choice of local officers. The candidates were voted for with reference to that issue entirely. For State Senate, Darwin A. Finney and Charles B. Power, both Crawford County Whigs, were the candidates. The vote was as follows:

	Finney.	Power.
Erie County	1,886	3,034
Crawford County	4,112	871
Total	5,998	3,905

The candidates for other offices were as follows: Assembly, G. J. Ball, Erie, 2,716; Murray Whallon, Erie, 2,575; Theodore Ryman, Girard, 2,114; Robert Dunn, Summit, 2,136; Sheriff, John Evans, Girard, 1,151; Allen A. Craig, Erie, 1,834; John Killpatrick, Harbor Creek, 2,083; Commissioner, W. W. Eaton, Fairview, 1,571; Myron Hutchinson, Girard, 1,051; J. J. Compton, Washington, 2,005; Director of the Poor, S. W. Keefer, Erie, 2,319; Samuel Kingsbury, North East, 458; Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 1,259; Auditor, N. W. Russell, Mill Creek, 1,250; Jehiel Towner, Erie, 383; S. B. Benson, Waterford, 1,219; Z. E. Peck, Harbor Creek, 1,160. The successful parties were Messrs. Ball (Whig), Whallon (Democrat), Killpatrick (Democrat), Compton (Free-Soil), Keefer (Whig), and Russell (Whig).

1856.

The opposition to the Democracy nominated a Fusion State ticket, which was defeated, as shown below:

Canal Commissioner, George Scott, Columbia County (Democrat), 212,921; Thomas E. Cochran, Lancaster County (Fusion), 210,172; Auditor General, Jacob Fry, Montgomery County (Democrat), 212,468; Darwin Phelps, Armstrong County (Fusion), 209,261. Surveyor General, John Rowe, Franklin County (Democrat), 212,623; Bartholomew Laporte, Bradford County (Fusion), 208,888. The vote of Erie County was: Scott, 1,980; Cochran, 4,083; Fry, 1,985; Phelps, 4,021; Rowe, 1,967; Laporte, 4,008.

For Congress, in the district composed of Erie and Crawford, the Democratic candidate was James A. McFadden, of Crawford, and the Fusion candidate, John Dick, of the same county. The latter was elected be the following vote:

	Dick.	McFadden
Erie County	4,235	1,582
Crawford County	4,709	2,633
Total	8,944	4,215

The Fusion candidate for Additional Law Judge (being the first election held for that office) was David Derrickson, of Crawford; the Democratic, Rasselas Brown, of Warren. Below is the vote:

	Derrickson.	Brown.
Erie County	3,970	2,114
Crawford County	4,354	2,974
Warren County	1,472	1,440
Total	9,796	6,528

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows: Fusion—Assembly, G. J. Ball, 4,003; Wareham Warner, Venango, 3,922. Associate Judges—Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, 3,538; John Greer, North East, 3,790. Commissioner—William W. Eaton, Fairview, 4,273. Treasurer, Jeremiah Davis, Lockport, 3,833. District Attorney—G. Nelson Johnson, Erie, 3,923. Surveyor—William Benson, Waterford, 3,377. Auditor—John W. Campbell, Washington, 3,589. Director of the Poor—John Spaulding, Springfield, 3,786. Mr. Johnson died immediately after election, and Charles W. Kelso was appointed by the Governor. Mr. Spaulding refused to serve, and John Hay, of Girard, was appointed by the court.

Democratic—Assembly, Murray Whallon, Erie, 1,971; Wilson Laird, Erie, 1,246; Associate Judges, Anthony Saltsman, Mill Creek, 1,885; Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 1,809; Commissioner, Joseph Neeley, Harbor Creek, 1,818; District Attorney, John W. Douglas, Erie, 2,141; Director of the Poor, Eli Duncombe, Amity, 1,869; Auditor, C. C. Boyd, Waterford, 1,471.

Independent—Associate Judge, James Miles, Girard, 1,178; Treasurer, Joseph S. M. Young, Erie, 1,366; Surveyor, Samuel Low, Harbor Creek, 1,142; Auditor, Samuel Drown, Greene, 588.

The Democratic National candidates were James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, for President, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for Vice President. Vincent Phelps, Crawford, was the elector of this district. The Republican party, which by this time had swallowed up a majority of the opposition to the Democracy, ran John C. Fremont, of California, for President, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The American party supported Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. A fusion of the two latter elements was formed, and an electoral ticket nominated, with the understanding that the votes for each candidate for President and Vice President should be counted separately. James Skinner, of Erie, was the district nominee for elector. A portion of Mr. Fillmore's friends would not unite, and ran a separate electoral ticket, with James Webster, of Fairview, as the candidate for this district.

The vote of the State was as follows: Buchanan, 230,500; Fusion (Fremont), 147,447; Fusion (Fillmore), 55,891; Straight Fillmore, 26,338.

Below is the vote of the county:

	Fusion.	Buchanan.	Str. Fillmore.
Erie, East Ward	245	256	20
Erie, West Ward	333	245	29
Mill Creek	321	268	1
Lockport	180	6	3
Conneaut	282	70	4
Elk Creek	170	92	1
Girard Borough	36	45	35
Girard Township	176	65	37
Waterford Borough	79	42	13
Waterford Township	243	95	2
Greene	126	83	3
Greenfield	128	41	1
Harbor Creek	242	111	10
Concord	160	74	2
Wayne	185	62	—
Washington	315	89	—
McKean	241	46	3
Summit	78	80	1
Franklin	127	32	2
Fairview	197	93	52
Union	202	85	7
Le Bœuf	136	133	4
Amity	94	65	1
North East Borough	75	40	1
North East Township	195	141	2
Edinboro	62	23	4
Springfield	342	38	12
Venango	190	55	2
Wattsburg	30	19	—
Total	5,156	2,584	252

Of the Fusion votes, only 37 were for Fillmore, all the rest being in favor of Fremont. Buchanan and Breckenridge were elected.

1857.

Three tickets were in the field for State officers—Democratic, Fusion and American. The vote of the State, for Governor, was as follows:

William F. Packer, Lycoming (Dem.), 188,890; David Wilmot, Bradford (Fusion), 146,147; Isaac Hazlehurst, Philadelphia (American), 28,160.

Supreme Judge, James Thompson, Erie (Democrat), 187,023; William Strong, Berks (Democrat), 186,823; Joseph J. Lewis, Chester (Fusion), 141,377; James Veech, Fayette (Fusion), 141,467; Jacob Broom, Philadelphia (American), 27,244; Jasper E. Brady, Cumberland (American), 26,954; Canal Commissioner, Nimrod Strickland, Chester (Democrat), 186,578; William Millward, Philadelphia (Fusion), 142,479; John F. Linderman, Berks (American), 25,730.

The vote of Erie County was, for Packer, 2,105; Wilmot, 3,306; Hazlehurst, 143; Thompson, 2,598; Strong, 2,027; Lewis, 2,767; Veech, 2,673; Broom, 101; Brady, 94.

The Democrats made no nominations for county officers, and supported Independent candidates. Below is a list of those who ran, with their votes:

Fusion—Assembly, Wareham Warner, Venango, 3,299; John R. Cochran, Erie, 2,235; Prothonotary, James Skinner, Erie, 3,778; Register, William P. Trimbell, Harbor Creek, 3,075; Commissioner, Amos Gould, North East, 2,995; District Attorney, James Sill, Erie, 3,163; Auditor, Elias Brecht, Mc-



N. W. Russell

Kean, 2,869; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, 2,948; Director of the Poor (three years), Alex Nicholson, Fairview, 2,938; William Bracken (two years), LeBoeuf, 2,919.

Independent—Assembly, David Himrod, Waterford, 2,724; Register, John Rice, Harbor Creek, 1,321; District Attorney, William J. Herring, Erie, 102; Coroner, Samuel L. Forster, Erie, 435.

American—Assembly, James McClelland, Girard, 245; Prothonotary, Isaac Webster, Fairview, 654; Register, Silas E. Teel, Erie, 88; Commissioner, Andrew Oliver, Waterford, 115; Auditor, Charles Sterrett, McKean, 100; Director of the Poor (three years), James P. Paul, Conneaut, 134.

Mr. Himrod, Independent, was elected to the Assembly, over John R. Cochran, Fusion. All the rest of the Fusion candidates were successful.

A series of amendments to the State constitution were submitted to the people, and carried by a large majority—in the county as well as in the State.

1858.

All elements of opposition to the Democrats rallied under the Republican banner, and won a sweeping victory. The State candidates with their votes, were as follows:

Supreme Judge, John M. Reed, Philadelphia (Rep.), 198,116; William A. Porter, Philadelphia (Dem.), 171,130. Canal Commissioner, William E. Frazier, Fayette (Rep.), 196,626; Wesley Frost, Fayette (Dem.), 170,336.

From this date the Republicans have carried the State regularly, with the exception of the years 1862, 1867, 1874 and 1877.

The vote of Erie County was, for Reed, 3,233; Porter, 1,921; Frazier, 3,187; Frost, 1,519.

For Congress, Elijah Babbitt, of Erie, ran as the Republican candidate, and James C. Marshall, of Erie, as the Democratic. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Babbitt.	Marshall.
Erie County	3,220	2,080
Crawford County	3,140	2,033
Total	6,360	4,113

The Republican candidate for State Senate was Darwin A. Finney, of Crawford; the Democratic, Benjamin Grant, of Erie—Finney being successful, although Mr. Grant had a majority in the county. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Finney.	Grant.
Erie County	2,419	2,443
Crawford County	3,230	1,932
Total	5,649	4,375

The vote for County officers was greatly mixed, and hinged wholly upon the railroad issue, the Democrats making no regular nominations, and supporting Independent candidates of both parties. Below is the vote. Assembly, (Reg. Rep.) John W. Campbell, Washington, 2,937; Henry Teller, Girard, 2,401; (Ind. Rep.) David Himrod, 1,966; (Ind. Dem.) Wilson Laird, Erie, 2,656; Sheriff, (Reg. Rep.) John W. McLane, Harbor Creek, 3,029; (Ind. Rep.) Elias Brecht, McKean, 156; (Ind. Dem.) D. D. Walker, Erie, 2,279; (Ind. Dem.) James Lytle, Erie, 117; Treasurer, (Reg. Rep.) Thomas J. Devore, Springfield, 2,794; (Ind. Rep.) Mortimer Phelps, Edinboro, 2,220; Commissioner, (Reg. Rep.) William Putnam, Union, 3,043; Director of the Poor, (Reg. Rep.) Thomas Stewart, Erie, 2,523; Auditors (three years), David Nash, Concord, 2,473; (two years) H. H. Bassler, Fairview, 2,431. Wilson Laird (Dem.) was elected to the Assembly over Henry Teller.

1859.

The State candidates, with the votes for each, were as follows: Auditor General, Thomas E. Cochran, York (Rep.,) 181,835; Richardson L. Wright, Philadelphia (Dem.), 164,544. Surveyor General, William H. Kain, Berks (Rep)., 182,282; John Rowe, Franklin (Dem.), 163,970.

The public works of the State having been sold, the office of Canal Commissioner was abolished.

Erie County's vote was, for Cochran, 2,325; Wright, 1,119; Kain, 2,299; Rowe, 1,144.

The Democrats made no county nominations, and the only Democratic candidate in the field was Wilson Laird, for Assembly, who received 1,632 votes, and was defeated. The following were the Republican candidates: Assembly, Jonas Gunnison, Erie, and Henry Teller, Girard; Commissioner, Hiram Brockway, Springfield; Director of the Poor, William Bracken, Le Bœuf; Surveyor, William Benson, Waterford; Auditor (three years), John L. Way, Summit; (two years), H. H. Bassler, Fairview. Joseph Henderson, Mill Creek, was an Independent candidate for Commissioner, and was elected by 265 majority over Mr. Brockway.

1860.

The Republican candidate for Governor was Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre County; the Democratic, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland. The vote of the State was 262,349 for Curtin, and 230,257 for Foster—Curtin's majority, 32,092. Erie County gave Curtin 5,613 votes, and Foster 2,469.

Elijah Babbitt was the Republican candidate for re-election to Congress. The Democratic candidate was Edwin C. Wilson, of Erie County. Below is the vote:

	Babbitt.	Wilson.
Erie County	5,440	2,432
Crawford County	5,265	3,119
Total	10,705	5,551

John Galbraith, Presiding Judge, died in the spring of this year, and Rasselas Brown, of Warren, was appointed to serve until the election. The Democrats nominated the latter gentleman; the Republican candidate was Samuel P. Johnson, of the same county. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Johnson.	Brown.
Erie County	5,545	2,602
Crawford County	5,172	3,200
Warren County	1,594	1,590
Total	12,111	7,392

The county tickets, with their vote, were as follows:

Republican—Assembly, Henry Teller, 5,546; G. J. Ball, 5,509; Prothonotary, James Skinner, 5,652; Register, Samuel Rea, Jr., Springfield, 5,294; Treasurer, William O. Black, Union, 5,384; Commissioner, Jacob Fritts, Venango, 5,446; Coroner, Richard Gaggin, Erie, 5,336; District Attorney, S. A. Davenport, Erie, 5,596; Auditors, William H. Belknap, Concord, 5,298; Philip Osborn, Girard, 5,280; Director of the Poor, Thomas Willis, Mill Creek, 5,486.

Democratic—Assembly, James Stranahan, Le Bœuf, 2,307; E. Camphausen, Erie, 2,260; Prothonotary, Henry Ball, Girard, 1,810; Register, S. E. Teel, Erie, 2,370; Treasurer, G. D. Wagner, Mill Creek, 2,311; Commissioner, I. M. White, Waterford, 2,679; Coroner, Daniel Wood, Elk Creek, 1,895; Auditor, D. M. Merrill, North East, 1,673; J. J. Lintz, Erie, 223. No nominations were made for District Attorney and Director of the Poor.

The Democratic party was divided upon national candidates, one branch supporting Stephen A. Douglas for President, and Herschell V. Johnson for Vice President; the other branch, John C. Breckenridge for President, and Joseph Lane for Vice President. A Fusion of the two elements was formed in Pennsylvania, which nominated an electoral ticket, comprising seventeen Douglas men and ten Breckenridge men, which was supported by the mass of the party. A small portion of Mr. Douglas' friends, under Col. Forney's lead, refused to harmonize, and ran an electoral ticket embracing the Douglas men on the Fusion ticket, with others substituted for the Breckenridge electors. The Republican candidates were Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President. The American party supported John Bell for President, and Edward Everett for Vice President. The candidates for elector were: Republican, John Greer, North East; Democratic (on all the tickets), Gaylord Church, Crawford County; American, Isaac Webster, Fairview.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Lincoln	268,030
Democratic Fusion	178,871
Straight-out Douglas	16,677
Bell	12,809
Lincoln over all	59,673

The vote of the county was as follows:

	Lincoln.	Fusion.	Str. D.	Bell.
Erie, First District	177	103	6	7
Erie, Second District	203	144	1	..
Erie, Third District	216	92	..	9
Erie, Fourth District	222	122	10	9
Mill Creek	419	288	..	1
Harbor Creek	261	96	..	4
Fairview	265	88	..	20
Girard Township	258	62	..	9
Girard Borough	48	55	..	11
North East Township	235	134	..	..
North East Borough	117	21	..	..
Greenfield	128	20	..	..
Venango	196	61	..	..
Wattsburg	51	21	..	..
Amity	107	74	..	..
Wayne	191	77	..	..
Concord	189	78	..	..
Union	254	128	..	..
Le Bœuf	166	100	..	..
Waterford Borough	166	41	..	..
Waterford Township	292	76	..	..
Greene	122	100	..	..
Summit	66	78	..	..
McKean	280	26	..	..
Washington	336	75	..	4
Edinboro	75	38	..	7
Franklin	145	31	..	1
Elk Creek	183	96	..	..
Conneaut	231	55	..	..
Albion	69	32	..	..
Springfield	265	31	..	7
Lockport	177	87	..	1
Total	6,160	2,531	17	90

Lincoln and Hamlin were elected by a large majority of the electoral votes, carrying every Northern State.

1861.

No State ticket was elected this year. The outbreak of the rebellion weakened party ties, and there was a strong disposition to cast aside old political prejudices. The Republican party nominated a ticket headed by Morrow B. Lowry for State Senate. Soon after, a call was issued for a Union Convention, irrespective of party, which met on the 19th of September in Farrar Hall, Erie, every district being represented. The delegates were about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. William A. Galbraith and Judge Miles were named as candidates for the Senate. The nomination fell upon the former. In Crawford County, the two parties voted for Galbraith and Lowry, respectively, with little deviation. Below is the vote of the district:

	Lowry.	Galbraith.
Erie County	3,621	3,521
Crawford County	3,753	2,238
Total	7,374	5,759

The Eighty-third Regiment, under command of Col. John W. McLane, held an election at Hall's Hill, Va., the result of which is included in the above and following returns. The Erie County soldiers gave Galbraith thirty majority; the Crawford County soldiers gave a majority of eighty-five for Lowry.

The following were the county tickets, with their vote:

Republican—Assembly, John P. Vincent, Erie, 3,995; E. W. Twichell, Edinboro, 3,450; Sheriff, Allen A. Craig, Erie, 4,079; Associate Judges, John Greer, North East, 3,794; William Cross, Springfield (on both tickets), 4,897; Commissioner, Seymour Washburne, McKean, 3,643; Director of the Poor, Thomas Stewart, Erie, 3,241; Auditor, Joseph W. Swalley, Fairview, 3,426.

Union—Assembly, George H. Cutler (Dem.), Girard, 2,928; Matthew R. Barr (Rep.), Erie, 2,548; Sheriff, Joseph L. Cook (Rep.), Waterford, 1,962; Associate Judge, James Chambers (Rep.), Harbor Creek, 2,708; Commissioner, Isaac Webster (Dem.), Fairview, 2,597; Director of the Poor, Henry Gingrich (Dem.), Mill Creek, 2,266; Auditor, Stutely Stafford (Rep.), McKean, 2,201.

Robert S. Hunter, of Erie, ran as an Independent Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and received 663 votes. David Kennedy, Independent Republican candidate for Director of the Poor, received 220 votes.

1862.

The Republican State ticket consisted of Thomas E. Cochran, of York, for Auditor General, and William S. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General. The Democratic candidates were Isaac Slenker, of Columbia, for Auditor General, and James P. Barr, of Allegheny, for Surveyor General. The State gave a Democratic majority of about 3,450. Erie County cast 4,255 votes for Cochran and 2,713 for Slenker.

The Republican Conference at Ridgway nominated Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, for Congress. A large portion of the party in this county were dissatisfied with the nomination, and some of its leading members united with a number of Democrats in a letter to Milton Courtright, of Erie, asking him to be a Union candidate. He accepted the honor, and was indorsed by the Democratic Conference at Ridgway. Below is the vote of the district:

	Scofield.	Courtright.
Erie	4,112	3,143
Warren	1,890	1,245
McKean	671	564
Cameron	195	143
Forest	82	59
Jefferson	1,424	1,503
Elk	276	607
Clearfield	1,304	2,198
Total	9,954	9,462

The following were the county tickets, with the vote for each candidate:

Republican—Assembly, John P. Vincent, 4,218; E. W. Twichell, 4,239; Commissioner, Garner Palmer, Albion, 4,238; Treasurer, Lieut. Egbert D. Hulbert, Erie, 6,975; Director of the Poor, Archibald Duncan, North East, 6,819; Auditor, Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek, 6,714.

Democratic—Assembly, Selden Marvin, Erie, 2,812; Isaac M. White, Waterford, 2,801; Commissioner, Ralph Bowman, Conneaut, 2,623.

Messrs. Hulbert, Duncan and Gingrich were upon both tickets.

1863.

Andrew G. Curtin was re-nominated by the Republicans for Governor. George W. Woodward, Luzerne, was the Democratic candidate. For Supreme Judge, the Democratic candidate was Walter H. Lowrie, Allegheny; the Republican, Daniel Agnew, Beaver. Curtin and Agnew were elected by majorities respectively of 15,325 and 12,308. Erie County cast 6,259 votes for Curtin, and 3,260 for Woodward.

The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Republican—Assembly, John R. Cochran, Erie, 6,167; Byron S. Hill, Wattsburg, 6,161; Prothonotary, George W. Colton, Erie, 6,107; District Attorney, J. F. Downing, Erie, 6,088; Register, Samuel Rea, Erie, 6,129; Clerk of Courts, Capt. John C. Hilton, Erie, 6,156; Commissioner, C. C. Boyd, Waterford, 6,129; Director of the Poor, Thomas Willis, Mill Creek, 6,025; Surveyor, R. P. Holliday, Springfield, 6,002; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, 505; Auditor, Orin Reed, McKean, 6,373.

Democratic—Assembly, Watts B. Lloyd, Waterford, 3,233; Irvin Camp, Erie, 3,234; Prothonotary, Col. William O. Colt, Waterford, 3,197; Register, Calvin L. Randall (declined), 538; Commissioner, R. J. Osborne, Wayne, 3,137; Clerk of the Courts, no nomination; Director of the Poor, John Uhr, Mill Creek, 3,112; Surveyor, Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 3,110.

1864.

A special election was held August 2, to decide upon the proposed three amendments to the State Constitution, allowing soldiers to vote away from their places of residence, providing that the Legislature should pass no bill containing more than one subject, and prohibiting the same body from passing any bill allowing counties, cities or boroughs to loan their credit to corporations. They were all adopted by large majorities.

The following was the vote of the district for Congress, Glenni W. Scofield, Warren, being the Republican, and ex-Governor William Bigler, Clearfield, the Democratic nominee:

	Scofield.	Bigler.
Erie	5,575	3,054
Warren	2,009	1,281
Cameron	277	193
Clearfield	1,302	2,476

Elk	261	656
Forest	71	53
McKean	643	580
Jefferson	1,514	1,621
Total	11,652	9,914

For State Senate, the Republicans re-nominated Morrow B. Lowry, and the Democrats took up Dan Rice, of Girard.

Below is the vote of the district:

	Lowry.	Rice.
Erie	5,311	3,031
Crawford	4,768	3,638
Total	10,079	6,669

The county tickets, with their votes, were as follows:

Republican—John R. Cochran, 5,390; Byron S. Hill, 5,390; Sheriff, Col. H. L. Brown, Erie, 5,407; Clerk of the Courts (in place of Mr. Hilton, resigned), Henry Butterfield, Erie, 5,358; Treasurer, Lieut. E. D. Hulbert, Erie, 5,348; Commissioner, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, 5,373; Auditor, Philip Osborn, Girard, 5,261; Director of the Poor, Thomas Stewart, 5,303.

Democratic—Assembly, H. D. Francis, Corry, 3,039; L. W. Savage, Springfield, 3,039; Sheriff, Col. William O. Colt, Waterford, 3,013; Clerk of the Courts, F. W. Koehler, South Erie, 2,979; Commissioner, Monroe Hutchinson, Girard, 2,979; Treasurer, P. A. Becker, Erie, 3,018; Director of the Poor, Ralph Bowman, Conneaut, 2,973; Auditor, Uras Schluraff, Mill Creek, 3,000.

The Republican National Convention nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President. John Patton, Clearfield, was the elector for this district. The Democrats nominated George B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice President. Rasselas Brown, Warren, was the candidate for elector. The vote of the county was as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Erie, First District	183	131
Erie, Second District	124	248
Erie, Third District	271	122
Erie, Fourth District	290	183
West Mill Creek	198	137
East Mill Creek	220	333
Harbor Creek	237	149
Greenfield	131	38
North East Township	242	180
North East Borough	119	31
Waterford Borough	135	31
Waterford Township	263	88
Wattsburg	43	19
Venango	193	86
Edinboro	81	50
Washington	312	110
Franklin	142	39
Concord	174	102
Corry	199	70
Amity	94	94
McKean	230	42
Middleboro	32	—
Greene	116	156
Summit	73	107
Elk Creek	153	127
Conneaut	212	65
Springfield	392	41
Fairview	249	156

Girard Township	236	70
Girard Borough	72	68
Albion	61	27
LeBœuf	179	140
Union Township	194	103
Union Borough	95	92
Wayne	188	87
Lockport	164	97
Total	6,387	3,619

The soldiers from Erie County gave Lincoln 524 votes, and McClellan 103, which are not included in the above.

The vote of the State was as follows: Lincoln, 296,389; McClellan, 276,308.

1865.

Auditor General.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, Montgomery County, Republican, 238,400; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Bucks County, Democrat, 215,714.

Surveyor General.—J. M. Campbell, Cambria County, Rep., 237,969; Col. John P. Linton, Cambria County, Dem., 215,981.

The vote of the county was as follows: Hartranft, 3,845; Davis, 2,051; Campbell, 3,842; Linton, 2,041.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Col. O. S. Woodward, Waterford, 3,875; Gen. D. B. McCreary, Erie, 3,845; County Commissioner, L. M. Childs, Wayne, 3,808; Director of the Poor, Andrew Thompson, Union, 3,781; Surveyor, G. W. F. Sherwin, Harbor Creek, 3,720; Auditor, O. H. P. Ferguson, Fairview, 3,744.

Democratic—Assembly, Maj. T. J. Hoskinson, Erie, 2,016; Col. W. O. Colt, Waterford, 2,027; County Commissioner, Edwin Hall, Girard, 2,061; Director of the Poor, William C. Keeler, Erie, 2,040; Surveyor, Capt. John H. Miller, Mill Creek, 2,053; Auditor, George W. Arbuckle, Girard, 2,029.

1866.

This was the year of President Johnson's "swing 'round the circle," and intense party spirit prevailed.

Governor.—Gen. John W. Geary, Westmoreland County, Rep., 307,274; Hiester Clymer, Berks County, Dem., 290,096.

The vote of the county was as follows: Geary, 7,237; Clymer, 3,957.

John P. Vincent, of Erie, was nominated as the Republican, and Lieut. Col. Benjamin Grant, of Erie, as the Democratic candidate for Additional Law Judge. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Vincent.	Grant.
Erie	7,193	3,956
Crawford	6,707	4,969
Warren	2,656	1,579
Total	16,556	11,504

For Congress, Glenni W. Scofield was re-nominated by the Republicans, and William L. Scott, of Erie, was the candidate of the Democrats. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Scofield.	Scott.
Cameron	372	305
Clearfield	1,646	2,791
Elk	359	636
Erie	7,128	4,094
Forest	99	77
Jefferson	1,986	1,944
McKean	854	739
Warren	2,663	1,595
Total	15,107	12,481

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Gen. D. B. McCreary, Erie, 7,147; Col. O. S. Woodward, Waterford, 7,149; Associate Judges, Hollis King, Corry, 7,190; William Benson, Waterford, 7,156; Prothonotary, Col. Chauncey P. Rogers, Edinboro, 7,197; District Attorney, Col. Charles M. Lynch, Erie, 7,158; Register and Recorder, Capt. H. G. Harvey, Springfield, 7,209; Treasurer, Lieut. C. W. Keller, Union, 7,205; Commissioner, Stephen J. Godfrey, Elk Creek, 7,158; Auditor, M. Hartleb, Erie, 7,192; Director of the Poor, Thomas Willis, Mill Creek, 7,207; Coroner, William J. Sterrett, Erie, 6,721.

Democratic—Assembly, William Henry, South Erie, 4,036; F. F. Marshall, Erie, 4,007; Associate Judges, Henry R. Porter, North East, 3,940; P. P. Judson, Waterford, 3,955; Prothonotary, Col. W. O. Colt, Waterford, 3,971; District Attorney, Charles B. Sleeper, Corry, 3,996; Register and Recorder, Frank Schlaudecker, Erie, 3,971; Treasurer, P. A. Becker, Erie, 3,997; Commissioner, Charles Right, Franklin, 3,989; Auditor, Amos Stone, Fairview, 3,991; Director of the Poor, Uras. Schluraff, Mill Creek, 4,070; Coroner, James A. Shearer, LeBœuf, 3,775.

1867.

Supreme Judge.—Henry W. Williams, Allegheny County, Rep., 266,824; George Sharswood, Philadelphia, Dem., 267,746.

The vote of Erie County was as follows: Williams, 5,504; Sharswood, 3,428.

The candidates for State Senate were Morrow B. Lowry, Erie County, Republican, and George W. Hecker, Crawford County, Democrat. Below is the vote of the district:

	Lowry.	Hecker.
Erie	4,615	3,562
Crawford	5,248	4,071
Total	9,863	7,633

County Candidates.—This was the first year Jury Commissioners were elected.

Republican—Assembly, George P. Rea, Girard, 5,182; John D. Stranahan, LeBœuf, 5,588; Sheriff, Maj. Andrew F. Swan, Fairview, 5,451; Clerk of the Courts, Capt. Charles L. Pierce, Venango, 5,511; Jury Commissioner, D. W. Patterson, Wattsburg, 5,490; Commissioner, William B. Reed, Greene, 5,502; Director of the Poor, Jacob Hanson, Erie, 5,499; Auditor, Francis F. Stow, Amity, 5,479.

Democratic—Assembly, Isaac R. Taylor, Washington, 3,339; F. P. Liebel, Erie, 3,434; Sheriff, Wilson Moore, Waterford, 3,409; Clerk of the Courts, R. H. Arbuckle, Mill Creek, 3,365; Jury Commissioner, P. G. Stranahan, Union, 3,364; County Commissioner, J. C. Cauffman, Lockport, 3,368; Director of the Poor, James Lytle, Erie, 3,371; Auditor, Alden Pomeroy, Conneaut, 3,345.

1868.

Auditor General.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, Montgomery County, Republican, 331,408; Charles E. Boyle, Fayette County, Democrat, 321,731.

Surveyor General.—James M. Campbell, Cambria County, Republican, 331,126; Col. Wellington H. Ent, Columbia County, Democrat, 321,947.

The vote of Erie County was 7,702 for Hartranft, 4,531 for Boyle, 7,699 for Campbell, and 4,532 for Ent.

The candidates for Congress were Glenni W. Scofield, Republican, and Rasselas Brown, of Warren, Dem. Below is the vote of the district:



Rob^t Cochran P.M.

	Scofield.	Brown.
Erie	7,675	4,572
Warren	2,935	1,934
McKean	964	825
Elk	501	1,061
Cameron	537	440
Jefferson	2,067	2,107
Clearfield,	1,890	3,066
Forest	334	350
Total.	16,903	14,355

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, John D. Stranahan, LeBœuf, 7,679; George P. Rea, Girard, 7,632; Treasurer, Lieut. C. W. Keller, Union, 7,736; Commissioner, L. M. Childs, Wayne, 7,649; Director of the Poor, Andrew Thomps Union, 7,671; Auditor, Thomas Evans, Erie, 7,717; Surveyor, R. P. Holliday, Fairview, 7,717.

Democratic—Assembly, P. A. Becker, Erie, 4,602; James Lewis, Corry, 4,556; Treasurer, Henry Ball, Girard, 4,548; Commissioner, Wilson Moore, Waterford, 4,567; Director of the Poor, James D. Phillips, Amity, 4,554; Auditor, W. W. Dobbins, Erie, 4,559; Surveyor H. L. Pinney, Greene, 4,557.

Presidential Vote.—The State vote for President at the November election was as follows: Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, Republican, 342,280; Horatio Seymour, of New York, Democratic, 313,382.

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was the Republican, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, the Democratic nominee for Vice President.

Grant and Colfax were elected. The county vote was as follows:

	Grant.	Seymour.
Amity	115	104
Albion	80	35
Concord	184	126
Conneaut	244	136
Corry, N. W.	223	178
Corry, S. W.	336	204
Edinboro	110	48
Elk Creek	180	136
Erie, First Ward	294	145
Erie, Second Ward	297	319
Erie, Third Ward	386	198
Erie, Fourth Ward	584	235
Fairview Township	221	132
Fairview Borough	74	44
Franklin	194	51
Girard Township	275	89
Girard Borough	85	76
Greene	150	160
Greenfield	163	44
Harbor Creek	246	125
LeBœuf	230	146
Lockport	161	105
McKean	259	38
Middleboro	31	2
Mill Creek (East)	198	285
Mill Creek (East)	239	151
North East Township	262	216
North East Borough	182	44
Springfield	397	33
Summit	89	138
South Erie	114	155
Union Township	226	120
Union Borough	117	121
Venango	210	93

Wattsburg	49	21
Washington	350	140
Waterford Township	297	93
Waterford Borough	135	48
Wayne	221	81
Total	8,007	4,555

James Sill, of Erie, was the Republican, and William A. Galbraith, of Erie, the Democratic candidate for elector.

1869.

Governor.—Gen. John W. Geary, Cumberland County, Republican, 290,552; Asa Packer, Carbon County, Democrat, 285,956.

Supreme Judge.—H. W. Williams, Allegheny County, Republican, 291,278; Cyrus L. Pershing, Cambria County, Democrat, 282,575.

Erie County gave 6,990 votes for Geary, 4,338 for Packer, 6,426 for Williams, and 4,250 for Pershing.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Charles O. Bowman, Corry, 6,490; Gen. D. B. McCreary, Erie, 6,411. Prothonotary, Capt. E. L. Whittlesey, Waterford, 6,520; Register and Recorder, Capt. H. G. Harvey, Springfield, 6,614; District Attorney, J. C. Sturgeon, Erie, 6,540; Commissioner, Garner Parmer, Albion, 5,974; Director of the Poor, S. A. Beavis, Corry, 6,429; Auditors, Thomas Woods, Union (three years), 6,610; George W. Griffin, North East (one year), 6,534; Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, no opposition.

Democratic—Assembly, Frank Schlaudecker, Erie, 4,226; Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 4,001; Prothonotary, Col. W. O. Colt, Waterford, 4,234; Register and Recorder, Charles Horton, North East, 4,191; District Attorney, George A. Allen, Erie, 4,260; Commissioner, George C. Gallowhur, Girard, 4,737; Director of the Poor, John Burton, East Mill Creek, 4,353; Auditors, James M. Finn, Greenfield (three years), 4,205; Ephraim Boyer, Fairview (one year), 4,202.

1870.

The Republican candidate for President Judge was Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren, and the Democratic, Rasselas Brown, same county. S. E. Woodruff, Erie, was an Independent Republican candidate. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Woodruff.	Wetmore.	Brown.
Erie	1,591	4,102	3,926
Warren	167	2,121	1,548
Elk	7	324	798
Total	1,765	6,548	6,252

The candidates for Congress were Glenni W. Scofield, Republican, Warren, and Selden Marvin, Democrat, Erie. Below was the vote of the district:

	Scofield.	Marvin.
Erie	5,595	4,089
Warren	2,250	1,657
Clearfield	1,371	2,608
Elk	342	787
Forest	366	276
Cameron	437	390
McKean	882	700
Jefferson	1,812	1,914
Total	13,055	12,451

For the State Senate, George B. Delamater, of Crawford County, was the Republican, and J. Ross Thompson, of Erie County, the Democratic candidate. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Delamater.	Thompson.
Erie	5,691	3,921
Crawford	5,109	4,602
Total	10,800	8,523

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, George W. Starr, Erie, 5,940; I. Newton Miller, Springfield, 5,887; Sheriff, Gen. Thomas M. Walker, Erie, 5,600; Treasurer, Logan J. Dyke, Erie, 5,929; Clerk of the Courts, Capt. C. L. Pierce, Venango, 6,019; Commissioner, Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview Township, 5,869; Jury Commissioner, William W. Love, West Mill Creek, 5,954; Directors of the Poor, Stephen A. Beavis, Corry, 5,891, W. W. Eaton, Fairview Borough, 5,894, L. W. Olds, Erie, 5,886; Auditor, Jesse Ebersole, Harbor Creek, 5,921.

Democratic—Assembly, Eli Duncombe, Amity, 3,750, Spencer H. Ellis, Washington, 3,797; Sheriff, Wilson Moore, Waterford Township, 3,462; Treasurer, Amos Heath, Corry, 3,765; Clerk of the Courts, A. J. Proudfit, Edinboro, 3,765; Commissioner, John Burton, East Mill Creek, 3,770; Jury Commissioner, H. L. Pinney, Greene, 3,742; Directors of the Poor, Henry Wolf, North East Township, 3,722, Jacob Bootz, Erie, 3,709, Josiah Shreve, Union Township, 3,722; Auditor, S. C. Sturgeon, Fairview Borough, 3,747.

Independent Democrat—Sheriff, Levi Jackson, Girard Borough, 362.

The election of three Directors of the Poor was due to the following circumstances: For some time, he back townships had urged the sale of the poor house farm and the purchase of a cheaper property. A bill to that effect passed the Legislature, and a sale was made, which the court refused to confirm. The question was taken to the Supreme Court, which decided the act unconstitutional. The Legislature thereupon repealed the act, and another one was adopted, requiring the election of a new board, who should serve one, two and three years respectively.

1871.

Auditor General.—David B. Stanton, Beaver County, Republican, 284,097; Gen. William McCandless, Philadelphia, Democrat, 269,522; Barr Spangler, Lancaster County, Prohibition, 3,132.

Surveyor General.—Col. Robert B. Beath, Schuylkill County, Republican, 287,045; Maj. James H. Cooper, Lawrence County, Democrat, 266,335; Edward A. Wheeler, Mercer County, Prohibition, 2,969.

Erie County cast 4,282 votes for Stanton, 2,966 for McCandless, 62 for Spangler, 4,285 for Beath, 2,964 for Cooper, and 62 for Wheeler.

County Candidates.—Republican—Associate Judges, William Benson, Waterford Borough, 4,495, Allen A. Craig, Erie, 3,820; Assembly, George W. Starr, Erie, 3,957; Col. Chauncey P. Rogers, Edinboro, 4,343; Commissioner, Clark Bliss, North East Township, 4,371; Director of the Poor, Michael Henry, Erie, 4,018; Auditor, Col. C. W. Lytle, Erie, 4,285.

Democratic—Associate Judge, Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 3,467; Assembly, Charles Horton, North East Borough, 3,406; Commissioner, R. H. Palmer, Corry, 2,982; Director of the Poor, Amos Heath, Corry, 3,039; Auditor, W. J. Brockway, Conneaut, 3,007.

A vote was taken this year to decide whether a Constitutional Convention should be held. Erie County cast 6,490 for a Convention, and 204 against. The vote of the State was 352,439 in favor of and 72,081 in opposition to the Convention.

1872.

Governor.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery County, Republican,

353,387; Charles R. Buckalew, Columbia County, Democrat, 317,760; Simeon B. Chase, Susquehanna County, Prohibition, 1,252.

Auditor General.—Gen. Harrison Allen, Warren County, Republican, 352,767; William Hartley, Bedford County, Democrat, 315,851; Barr Spangler, Lancaster County, Prohibition, 1,260.

Congressmen at Large.—Lemuel Todd, Cumberland County, Republican, 357,743; G. W. Scofield, Warren County, Republican, 359,043; Charles Albright, Carbon County, Republican, 360,546; Richard Vaux, Philadelphia, Democrat, 311,036; Hendrick B. Wright, Luzerne County, Democrat, 314,014; James H. Hopkins, Allegheny County, Democrat, 313,334.

George F. McFarland, Dauphin County, Andrew J. Clark, Luzerne, and B. Rush Bradford, Beaver, the Prohibition candidates, received an average of 1,250 votes.

Supreme Judges.—Ulysses Mercer, Bradford County, Republican, 354,319; James Thompson, Philadelphia, Democrat, 313,876; Joseph Henderson, Washington, Prohibition, 977.

Erie County gave an average vote of 7,500 for the Republican, and 5,200 for the Democratic State ticket.

By the act of the Assembly providing for a Constitutional Convention, fourteen delegates at large were allotted to each of the two leading parties, and three delegates to each Senatorial district, in the latter case no voter being entitled to vote for more than two, so as to secure minority representation. John H. Walker, of Erie, was one of the Republican delegates at large. The Senatorial delegates elected were C. O. Bowman, of Corry, and Thomas Struthers, of Warren, Republicans, and Rasselas Brown, of Warren, Democrat. John Miller, Sr., of Erie, was one of the Prohibition nominees for district delegates.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted this year, making the office of State Treasurer elective. Erie County gave 11,509 votes for the amendment and only 2 against it.

The Republican candidate for Congress was Gen. Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie County. Gen. Thomas L. Kane, of McKean County, was supported by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Curtis.	Kane.
Erie	7,506	5,111
Warren	3,221	2,332
McKean	956	1,000
Jefferson	2,375	2,318
Clearfield	2,052	3,506
Elk	626	1,181
Cameron	590	531
Forest	416	356
Total	17,742	16,235

David Wilson, of Union, Prohibition candidate, received 14 votes in Erie County and none outside.

The candidates for the State Senate were George H. Cutler, of Girard, Republican, and J. F. Downing, of Erie, Liberal. The following was the vote of the district:

	Cutler.	Downing.
Erie	7,507	5,139
Warren	3,256	2,298
Total	10,363	7,427

Jehiel Towner, of Erie City, Prohibition candidate for State Senate, received 10 votes in this county and none in Warren,

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, W. W. Brown, Corry, 7,446; Emmett H. Wilcox, Washington, 7,413; District Attorney, S. M. Brainerd, North East, 7,435; Prothonotary, Capt. E. L. Whittlesey, Waterford, 7,564 (no opposition); Register and Recorder, Daniel Long, Fairview, 7,558; Treasurer, Jacob Yeagla, Fairview, 7,300; Commissioner, William T. Brown, Corry, 7,539; Auditor, D. W. Titus, Venango, 7,555; Surveyor, George Platt, Girard, 7,555 (no opposition); Coroner, M. S. Vincent, Erie, 7,237.

Democratic and Liberal.—Assembly, Thomas McClure, Girard Borough, Liberal, 5,124; S. B. Brooks, Corry, Liberal, 5,113; District Attorney, George P. Griffith, Erie, Democrat, 5,217; Register and Recorder, Harry Ellen, Democrat, North East Borough, 5,116, Treasurer, Eugene Metz, Democrat, Erie, 5,192; Commissioner, Isaac R. Taylor, Democrat, Edinboro, 5,141; Auditor, W. J. Brockway, Democrat, 5,127.

Prohibition.—Assembly, James Lytle, Erie, 17; David Carroll, Union, 21; Prothonotary, John Miller, Erie, 16; Treasurer, Dr. C. N. Moore, Springfield, 16; Commissioner, Myron H. Cole, Elk Creek, 16.

Independent Republican.—Coroner, Thomas Dillon, Erie, 5,350.

The authorities at Harrisburg decided that this was not the proper year to elect a Surveyor, and refused Mr. Platt a commission. He was then appointed by the court until the next election.

Presidential Vote.—The Republicans nominated Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, for President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The dissatisfied element of the party called another convention, adopted the title of Liberal Republicans, and nominated Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. This ticket was subsequently adopted by the Democrats. The Prohibition ticket was James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice-President.

Selden Marvin, of Erie, was one of the Democratic nominees for Elector at Large, and George W. Arbuckle, of Girard, one of the Prohibition nominees. The district candidates for Elector were: Charles C. Boyd, Waterford, Republican; William A. Galbraith, Erie, Democrat; John J. Taylor, Clearfield, Prohibition.

The vote of the State was as follows: Grant, 349,689; Greeley, 211,961; Black, 4,630.

Grant and Wilson were elected. Below is the vote of the county:

	Grant.	Greeley.	Black.
Erie, First Ward	291	288	8
Erie, Second Ward	368	296	2
Erie, Third Ward	421	124	1
Erie, Fourth Ward	440	216	2
Erie, Fifth Ward	105	99	..
Erie, Sixth Ward	120	70	13
Total	1,745	1,093	25
East Mill Creek	93	63	..
West Mill Creek	160	61	..
Harbor Creek	208	53	..
North East Township	215	116	..
North East Borough	183	51	..
Greenfield	133	16	..
Venango	196	58	1
Wattsburg	44	27	1
Amity	74	70	..
Wayne	211	80	..
Concord	182	83	..
Corry, First Ward	313	198	..

Corry, Second Ward	281	211	..
Union Township	167	75	12
Union Borough	239	195	4
LeBœuf	159	99	2
Mill Village	50	26	1
Waterford Township	291	98	..
Waterford Borough	147	54	2
Greene	111	120	..
Summit	86	94	1
McKean	218	20	..
Middleboro	29	5	..
Washington	285	116	..
Edinboro	74	53	..
Franklin	152	43	..
Elk Creek	180	133	1
Conneaut	232	57	2
Albion	50	29	13
Springfield	352	60	5
Girard Township	288	132	..
Girard Borough	79	59	..
Lockport	46	48	..
Fairview Township	171	89	..
Fairview Borough	61	34	..
Total	7,504	3,587	58

A large portion of the Democrats were dissatisfied with Mr. Greeley's nomination, he having always been a bitter enemy of their party, and refused to vote at the November election. To show the falling off in the Anti-Republican vote, the following recapitulation is given:

	October.	November.
Opposition vote in State	317,760	211,961
Opposition vote in county	5,200	3,587

1873.

A law known as the Local Option Act was passed by the Legislature which submitted the question to a vote of the people on the 16th of March whether licenses for the sale of liquor should or should not be granted for the three years ensuing. Each city and county decided the matter for itself, apart from what the result might be in either. The vote of Erie was 2,017 for license and 696 against; of Corry, 556 for license and 319 against; and of the county, outside of those cities, 1,760 for license and 2,620 against. In accordance with this result, no licenses were granted in the county, with the exception of Erie and Corry, for about a year, when the Legislature repealed the act. The complete vote of the State, apart from the cities, was 165,427 for license and 164,505 against; of the cities alone, 79,908 for license and 50,929 against.

The following was the vote for State officers at the October election: Supreme Judge, Isaac G. Gordon, Jefferson County, Republican, 240,335; James R. Ludlow, Philadelphia, Democrat, 225,941.

State Treasurer.—(First election by the people) Robert W. Mackey, Allegheny County, Republican, 243,823; Frank M. Hutchison, Allegheny County, Democratic, 219,471.

The vote of the county was 3,887 for Gordon, 2,709 for Ludlow, 3,652 for Mackey, and 2,899 for Hutchison.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Henry Butterfield, Erie, 4,568; Emmett H. Wilcox, Edinboro, 4,077; Sheriff, John L. Hyner, Waterford Borough, 3,457; Clerk of the Courts, Capt. C. L. Pierce, 7,249 (on the Democratic ticket also); Commissioner, M. H. Silverthorn, Fairview, 5,484 (Democrats made no nomination); Director of the Poor, James Dunn, McKean, 4,423;

Auditor, W. W. Thomas, Erie, 4,374; Jury Commissioner, William Grant, McKean, 4,474.

Democratic and Liberal—Assembly, Wilson Laird, Erie, 3,096; Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 2,756; Sheriff, Wilson Moore, Waterford Township, 3,450; Director of the Poor, Mortimer Phelps, Edinboro, Liberal, 2,687; Auditor, Thomas McClure, Girard, Liberty, 2,682; Jury Commissioner, Robert Leslie, Wattsburg, 2,797.

Prohibition—Assembly, David Wilson, Union Township, 138; Sheriff, A. L. Haskell, Amity, 134; Clerk of the Courts, John Miller, Jr., Erie, 144; Commissioner, Clark Rice, Union, 179; Director of the Poor, Hugh Cushing, 131; Auditor, Lyman G. Hall, North East, 168; Jury Commissioner, James Lytle, Erie, 155.

Independent Democrat—Sheriff, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 203; Levi Jackson, Girard, 80.

Independent Republican—County Commissioner, M. Hartleb, Erie, 1,767.

The first returns for Sheriff gave Wilson Moore 4 majority, and he was declared elected. Just as the convention of Return Judges was about to adjourn, an error was reported in Middleboro which gave J. L. Hyner a majority of 7. He was given the commission, and served out the term.

Special Election.—A special election was held on the 16th of December, to decide upon the adoption or rejection of the new constitution. The vote of Erie County was 6,624 for the constitution, and 742 against; the vote of the State, 252,744 for, and 108,594 against.

1874.

Supreme Judge.—Edward M. Paxson, Philadelphia, Republican, 270,230; W. J. Woodward, Berks County, Democrat, 277,454; James Black, Lancaster, Prohibition, 5,069.

Lieutenant Governor.—A. H. Olmstead, Potter County, Republican, 272,516; John Latta, Westmoreland County, Democrat, 277,195; B. R. Bradford, Beaver, Prohibition, 4,647.

Auditor General.—Gen. Harrison Allen, Warren County, Republican, 272,571; J. F. Temple, Greene County, Democrat, 276,605; Calvin Parsons, Luzerne County, Prohibition, 4,767.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—Col. R. B. Beath, Schuylkill County, Republican, 272,310; Gen. William McCandless, Philadelphia, Democrat, 276,935; W. P. Culbertson, Montgomery County, Prohibition, 4,604.

The average vote in the county was 5,000 for the Republican, 4,600 for the Democratic, and 30 for the Prohibition State ticket.

For Congress, the Republican candidate was Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie, and the Democratic, Albert G. Egbert, of Venango. The latter was elected by a majority of 11, as follows:

	Curtis.	Egbert.
Erie	4,999	4,873
Venango	3,097	3,480
Warren	2,278	2,032
Total	10,374	10,385

City Candidates.—Assembly, Henry Butterfield, Republican, 1,125; William Henry, Democrat, 1,585; John H. Welsh, Independent Republican, 153.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, W. W. Brown, Corry, 3,637; Orlando Logan, Albion, 3,775, Dr. S. F. Chapin, Wattsburg, 3,851; Treasurer, Carl H. Walbridge, Erie, 4,692; Commissioner, Clark Bliss, North East Township, 5,221; Director of the Poor, Michael Henry, Erie, 5,254; Auditor, William E. Hayes, Greene, 5,324.

Democratic—Assembly, F. Stanford, Corry, 3,371; Treasurer, N. T. Hume, Wattsburg, 5,161; Commissioner, John M. Kuhn, Erie, 4,693; Director of the Poor, Charles Sherman, Elk Creek, 4,643; Auditor, D. W. Howard, Wayne, 4,666.

Independent candidate for Assembly, Asa Battles, Girard, 1,943.

Prohibition—Assembly, A. L. Haskell, Amity, 29; Treasurer, P. E. Norcross, Venango, 36; Director of the Poor, W. R. Wade, Union, 21; Auditor, James Chambers, Harbor Creek, 19.

This is known as the "Tidal Wave" year, the Democrats sweeping almost every State and gaining the House of Representatives at Washington by a large majority, the first time they had control of that body in many years. Besides electing State officers, they carried a majority of the Lower House at Harrisburg, which enabled them to send William A. Wallace to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1875.

1875.

The Democratic State Convention met in Erie this year, being the only State assemblage of either party ever held in our city. The vote on State candidates was as follows:

Governor.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, Montgomery County, Republican, 304,175; Cyrus L. Pershing, Cambria County, Democrat, 292,145; Rev. R. A. Brown, Lawrence County, Prohibition, 13,249.

State Treasurer.—Henry Rawle, Erie County, Republican, 302,875; Victor E. Piollet, Bradford County, Democrat, 293,150; E. L. Pennypacker, Chester County, Prohibition, 12,468.

The county gave 6,699 votes for Hartranft, 4,744 for Pershing, 120 for Brown, 6,809 for Rawle, 4,641 for Piollet, and 94 for Pennypacker.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, Henry Butterfield, Erie, 6,360; Prothonotary, Giles D. Price, Venango, 6,937; Register and Recorder, Capt. D. Long, Fairview, 6,820; District Attorney, A. B. Force, Erie, 6,315; Coroner, Dr. J. E. Silliman, Erie, 6,581; Director of the Poor, John G. Kincaide, Wayne, 6,694.

Democratic—State Senate, David Olin, Girard, 5,083; Prothonotary, S. B. Gail, Corry, 4,559; Register and Recorder, A. L. Tilden, LeBœuf, 4,682; District Attorney, A. F. Bole, Union City, 5,119; Coroner, Dr. J. T. Clarke, Erie, 4,588; Director of the Poor, Josiah Shreve, Union Township, 4,794.

Independent candidate for Coroner, A. M. Tarbell, Erie, 289.

This year, entire Boards of County Commissioners and County Auditors were elected for the first time, under the operation of the new constitution. Three of both classes of officers were chosen for three years in each case, no voter having a right to cast a ballot for more than two, thus securing minority representation. The nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties were as follows, all being elected:

County Commissioners—A. B. Gunnison, Erie, D. W. Titus, Venango, Republicans, and R. H. Arbuckle, East Mill Creek, Democrat.

County Auditors—E. L. Range, LeBœuf, William B. Hayes, Greene, Republicans, and W. J. Brockway, Conneaut, Democrat.

G. H. Lyon, of North East, was elected County Surveyor, receiving a few hundred votes, but the court decided that there was no vacancy, and he did not receive a commission.

1876.

The October Election was dispensed with, and district and county officers were chosen in November, on the same day as the Presidential electors.



Isaac Colegrove

This year was the first in which the Greenback party appeared in national politics. It proposed to abolish the National Banks, and substitute United States Treasury Notes, usually known as Greenbacks, for their notes of issue.

The nominees for President and Vice President were as follows:

President -Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, Republican; Samuel J. Tilden, New York, Democrat; Peter Cooper, New York, Greenback; Green Clay Smith, Kentucky, Prohibition; James B. Walker, Illinois, Anti-Secret Society.

Vice President—William A. Wheeler, New York, Republican; Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana, Democrat; Samuel F. Cary, Ohio, Greenback; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition; Donald Kilpatrick, New York, Anti-Secret Society.

The nominees for elector in this Congressional District were W. W. Wilbur, Warren, Republican; B. F. Morris, Warren, Democrat; David Wilson, Union, Greenback; John T. Taylor, Venango, Prohibition; D. W. Elderkin, Venango, Anti-Secret Society.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Hayes, 384,184; Tilden, 366,204; Cooper, 7,204; Smith, 1,318; Walker, 85.

Following is the vote of the county:

	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Smith.
Erie, First Ward, First District	73	108	..	..
Erie, First Ward, Second District	167	96	..	..
Erie, First Ward, Third District	81	271	1	—
	321	475	1	
Erie, Second Ward, First District	124	288	..	..
Erie, Second Ward, Second District	171	165	..	..
Erie, Second Ward, Third District	119	131	..	..
	424	584		
Erie, Third Ward, First District	188	161	..	..
Erie, Third Ward, Second District	188	78	..	..
Erie, Third Ward, Third District	119	*135	..	.
	495	374		
Erie, Fourth Ward, First District	205	192	..	..
Erie, Fourth Ward, Second District	144	61	..	..
Erie, Fourth Ward, Third District	169	157	1	..
	518	410	1	
Erie, Fifth Ward	141	219	..	..
Erie, Sixth Ward	226	190	..	..
	2,125	2,242	2	
East Mill Creek	108	137	..	..
West Mill Creek	211	168	..	..
Harbor Creek	272	165	..	..
North East Township	286	189	..	..
North East Borough	232	86	..	..
Greenfield	168	56	..	..
Venango	212	131	..	..
Wattsburg	57	32	..	..
Amity	124	104	4	..
Wayne	198	82	15	..
Concord	136	114	..	..
Elgin	30	9	..	..
Corry, First Ward	263	212	7	10
Corry, Second Ward	270	258	6	11
Union Township	199	111	..	2
Union Borough	235	257	1	4
LeBœuf	196	147	..	2
Mill Village	61	36	..	1
Waterford Township	315	112	2	..

Waterford Borough	172	62	..	..
Greene	142	196	..	..
Summit	89	130	..	..
McKean	252	61	5	..
Middleboro	31	4	..	..
Washington	342	122	7	..
Edinboro	88	60	..	..
Franklin	188	55	..	..
Elk Creek	211	146	..	2
Conneaut	274	109	1	..
Albion	72	44	..	2
Springfield	419	67	..	..
Girard Township	351	166	..	..
Girard Borough	79	82	..	..
Lockport	46	45	..	..
Fairview Township	202	135	..	..
Fairview Borough	67	37	..	..
Total	8,724	6,179	50	34

Walker received one vote in Elgin.

A long and exciting dispute occurred over the electoral votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, which were claimed by both of the leading parties. In Oregon, the Governor gave a certificate to one Democratic elector, on the ground that one of the Republican electors was ineligible. After a prolonged agitation, the matter was submitted to an Electoral Commission, consisting of five or the United States Supreme Judges, and ten members of Congress, who decided by 8 to 7 in each case that the entire electoral vote of the States named should go to the Republicans. This decision gave Hayes and Wheeler the offices of President and Vice President by a majority of one elector. Politically, the Commission stood 8 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

The Republican nominee for Congress was Lewis F. Watson, of Warren; the Democratic, William L. Scott, of Erie; the Greenback, C. C. Camp, of Venango; and the Prohibition, Samuel Axtell, of Venango. Below is the vote of the district:

	Watson.	Scott.	Camp.	Axtell.
Erie	8,557	6,369	26	15
Warren	3,321	2,202	11	80
Venango	3,762	3,522	212	247
Total	15,640	12,093	249	342

The vote for President Judge was as follows:

William A. Galbraith, Erie, Independent Democrat, 7,331; William Benson, Erie, Republican, 7,187; Judge Galbraith had 1,200 majority in the city of Erie.

City Candidates.—Assembly, Gustav Jarecki, Republican, 2,167; William Henry, Democrat, 2,177.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, Henry Butterfield, Erie, 8,692; Assembly (county only), Dr. S. F. Chapin, Wattsburg, 6,613; Charles A. Hitchcock, North East Borough, 6,596; S. E. Kincaide, Wayne, 6,571; Sheriff, E. E. Stuerznickel, Erie, 8,667; Clerk of the Courts, Maj. Frank H. Couse, Erie, 8,909; Director of the Poor, Seymour Washburn, McKean, 8,676; Jury Commissioner, George A. Evans, West Mill Creek, 8,797.

Democratic—State Senate, John W. Walker, Erie, 6,193; Assembly, W. T. Everson, Amity, 3,916; L. W. Savage, Springfield, 3,911; D. C. Thomas, Fairview Borough, 3,920; Sheriff, F. Stanford, Corry, 6,168; Clerk of the Courts, James Bell, Concord, 5,990; Director of the Poor, Archibald Duncan, North East, 6,345; Jury Commissioner, Joseph I. Tanner, Erie, 6,112.

1877.

Supreme Judge.—James P. Sterrett, Allegheny County, Republican, 244,480; John Trunkey, Venango County, Democrat, 251,000; B. S. Bentley, Lycoming County, Greenback, 51,582; A. H. Winton, Luzerne County, Prohibition, 2,899.

State Treasurer.—William B. Hart, Montgomery County, Republican, 241,116; A. C. Noyes, Clinton County, Democrat, 251,717; James L. Wright, Philadelphia, Greenback, 52,854; Samuel Cornett, Chester County, Prohibition, 2,827.

Auditor General.—J. A. M. Passmore, Schuylkill County, Republican, 242,288; William P. Schell, Bedford County, Democrat, 251,256; James E. Emerson, Beaver County, Greenback, 52,688; A. A. Barker, Cambria County, Prohibition, 2,097;

The average vote of Erie County was 4,870 for the Republican, 3,670 for the Democratic, 190 for the Greenback, and 44 for the Prohibition State candidates.

County Candidates.—Republican—Treasurer, William C. Hay, Fairview, 4,970;Director of the Poor, George W. Riblet, Erie, 4,869; County Surveyor, George M. Robinson, Springfield, 5,044.

Democratic—Treasurer, William A. Bean, Summit, 3,876; County Surveyor, Irwin Camp, Erie, 3,772.

Independent Republican—Director of the Poor, Michael Henry, Summit, 3,762.

1878.

Governor.—Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, Luzerne County, Republican, 319,567; Andrew H. Dill, Union County, Democrat, 279,060; Samuel R. Mason, Mercer County, Greenback, 81,758; Franklin H. Lane, Huntingdon County, Prohibition, 3,759.

Lieutenant Governor.—Charles W. Stone, Warren County, Republican, 319,008; John Fertig, Crawford County, Democrat, 295,753; Michael Steck, Lycoming County, Greenback, 74,082; John Shallcross, Philadelphia, Prohibition, 3,613.

Supreme Judge.—James P. Sterrett, Allegheny County, Republican, 311,042; Henry P. Ross, Montgomery County, Democrat, 287,221; Daniel Agnew, Beaver County, Greenback and Prohibition, 99,316.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—Aaron K. Dunkel, Philadelphia, Republican, 313,193; J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon County, Democrat, 301,034; James L. Wright, Philadelphia, Greenback, 81,733; Calvin Parsons, Luzerne County, Prohibition, 3,657.

The average vote of Erie County was 6,000 for the Republican, 4,200 for the Democratic, 1,650 for the Greenback, and 2 for the Prohibition candidates.

The Republican candidate for Congress was John H. Osmer, Venango; the Democratic, George A. Allen, Erie; the Greenback, Cyrus C. Camp, Venango, and the Prohibition, Samuel B. Axtell, Venango. Following is the vote of the district:

	Osmer.	Allen.	Camp.	Axtell.
Erie	5,576	4,796	1,631	
Warren	2,200	1,821	2,047	...
Venango	3,409	2,934	1,446	301
Total	11,205	8,551	5,127	301

City Candidates.—Assembly, Gustav Jarecki, Republican, 1894; John M. Kuhn, Democrat, 1,402; James Hoskinson, Greenback, 171; Asa H. Faulkner, Independent, 19.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, Samuel E. Kincaide, Wayne, 4,270; Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview Township, 4,304; Isaac B. Brown, Corry, 3,984; Prothonotary, Giles D. Price, Venango, 6,269; Register and Recorder, Capt. John C. Hilton, Erie, 6,437; District Attorney, Charles E. Lovett, Erie, 6,026; Commissioners, Albert B. Gunnison, Erie, 6,159; D. W. Titus, Venango, 6,137; Director of the Poor, Jefferson Triscuit, Union, 6,148; Coroner, Dr. J. E. Silliman, Erie, 6,207; Auditors, William E. Hayes, Greene, 6,163; W. W. Love, West Mill Creek, 6,132.

The Democrats and Greenbackers formed a fusion upon Assemblymen and Register and Recorder, which led to the election of Alfred Short to the Assembly, over Isaac B. Brown. The following were the candidates on the several tickets:

On both tickets—Assembly, Alfred Short, North East, 4,402; Uras Schluraff, West Mill Creek, 3,986; David Wilson, Union, 4,056; Register and Recorder, Robert S. Hunter, Erie, 5,433.

On Democratic ticket alone—Prothonotary, C. E. Duncombe, Amity, 4,021; District Attorney, Frank W. Grant, Erie, 4,373; Commissioner, A. L. Tilden, Le Bœuf, 4,171; Director of the Poor, Hartley Lampson, Middleboro, 4,156; Coroner, John Walsh, Erie, 4,096; Auditor, C. R. Gray, Venango, 4,122.

On Greenback ticket alone—Prothonotary, A. T. Marsh, Erie, 1,722; District Attorney, M. Phelps, Edinboro, 1,609; Commissioners, Ephraim Boyer, Fairview Township, 1860; H. L. Wyman, Corry, 1,624; Director of the Poor, George W. Barr, West Mill Creek, 1,684; Coroner, Daniel Landon, Erie, 1,687; Auditors, Theo H. Marsh, Waterford, 1,751, Elijah Crow, Washington, 1,686.

Messrs. Tilden and Gray were elected as the Minority Commissioner and Auditor.

1879.

State Treasurer.—Samuel Butler, Chester County, Republican, 280,153; Daniel O. Barr, Allegheny County, Democrat, 221,715; Peter Sutton, Indiana County, Greenback, 27,207; J. L. Richardson, Philadelphia, Prohibition, 3,219.

Erie County gave Butler 5,281, Barr 3,244, Sutton 738, and Richardson 1 vote.

County Candidates.—Republican—Sheriff, Henry C. Stafford, Jr., Waterford Township, 5,707; Clerk of the Courts, Maj. Frank H. Couse, Erie, 5,295; Director of the Poor, John C. Zuck, West Mill Creek, 5,297; Jury Commissioner, D. L. Bracken, Corry, 5,493.

Democratic—Sheriff, R. H. Arbuckle, West Mill Creek, 2,882; Clerk of the Courts, David A. Sawdy, Conneaut, 3,223; Director of the Poor, Ephraim Boyer, Fairview Township, 3,990 (on Greenback ticket also); Jury Commissionor, William Biggers, Girard Township, 3,125.

Greenback—Sheriff, Frank S. Heath, Concord, 733; Clerk of the Courts, Mortimor Phelps, Edinboro, 749; Jury Commissioner, A. M. Howard, Corry, 773.

1880.

The nominees for President and Vice President were as follows:

President—James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Republican; Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, Democrat; James B. Weaver, Iowa, Greenback; Neal Dow, Maine, Prohibition; John D. Phelps, Vermont, Anti-Masonic.

Vice President—Chester A. Arthur, of New York, Republican; William H. English, Indiana, Democrat; Benjamin I. Chambers, Texas, Greenback; Henry A. Thompson, Ohio, Prohibition; S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas, Anti-Masonic.

The nominees for electors in this Congressional District were C. W. Gilfillan, of Venango, Republican; J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, Democrat; S. P. McCalmont, Venango, Prohibition; James B. White, of Venango, Greenback; John S. Aunden, of Venango, Anti-Masonic.

Garfield and Arthur were elected.

The vote of the State was as follows: Garfield, 444,704; Hancock, 407,428; Weaver, 20,668; Dow, 1,939; Phelps, 44.

Below was the vote of the county:

	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Dow.	Phelps.
Erie, First Ward, First District	93	141	2	..	.
Erie, First Ward, Second District	172	99	1	..	.
Erie, First Ward, Third District	97	329	..	..	.
Erie, Second Ward, First District	133	349	2	..	.
Erie, Second Ward, Second District	182	180	1	..	.
Erie, Second Ward, Third District	142	173	1	..	.
Erie, Third Ward, First District	209	178	4	..	.
Erie, Third Ward, Second District	215	89	1	..	.
Erie, Third Ward, Third District	179	165	4	..	.
Erie, Fourth Ward, First District	261	258	..	..	.
Erie, Fourth Ward, Second District	146	72	2	..	.
Erie, Fourth Ward, Third District	185	165	6	..	.
Erie, Fifth Ward	235	285	2	..	.
Erie, Sixth Ward	222	119	3	..	.
Corry, First Ward	242	199	70	..	.
Corry, Second Ward	235	194	60	..	.
Albion	49	43	7	..	.
Amity	118	108	8	..	.
Concord	112	84	59	..	.
Conneaut	215	88	78	..	.
East Mill Creek	120	124	..	..	.
West Mill Creek	223	144	12	..	.
Edinboro	96	57	14	..	.
Elgin	29	4	7	..	1
Elk Creek	219	155	12	..	.
Fairview Borough	67	32	1	..	.
Fairview Township	222	119	..	..	.
Franklin	172	61	17	..	.
Girard Township	364	192	1	..	.
Girard Borough	86	57	..	..	.
Greene	125	206	4	..	.
Greenfield	166	57	6	..	.
Harbor Creek	268	157	..	..	.
Le Bœuf	180	162	12	..	.
Lockport	51	44	1	..	.
McKean	228	57	22	..	.
Middleboro	28	18	1	..	.
Mill Village	60	42	2	..	.
North East Township	305	216	4	..	.
North East Borough	233	103	2	..	.
Springfield	390	65	2	..	.
Summit	97	127	11	..	.
Union Township	168	121	19	..	.
Union Borough	235	241	8	..	.
Venango	226	126	11	..	.
Washington	309	129	26	..	.
Waterford Township	292	103	24	..	.
Waterford Borough	133	57	4	..	.
Wattsburg	64	34	2	..	.
Wayne	149	48	100	..	.
Total	8,752	6,741	641	12	1

The State candidates received the following vote:

Supreme Judge.—Henry Greene, Northampton County, Republican, 444,934; George A. Jenks, Jefferson County, Democrat, 406,904; Samuel Calvin, Blair County, Greenback, 12,653.

Auditor General. — John A. Lemon, Blair County, Republican, 442,335; Robert P. Dechert, Philadelphia, Democrat, 405,736; A. L. Roberts, Crawford County, Greenback, 19,226; George F. Turner, Prohibition, 1,898.

Congress.—The Republican candidate for Congress was Lewis F. Watson, Warren County, and the Democratic and Greenback, Alfred Short, Erie. Below was the vote:

	Watson.	Short.
Erie	8,469	7,463
Warren	3,173	2,852
Venango	4,158	4,183
Total	15,740	14,438

City Candidates. — Assembly, Gustav Jarecki, Republican, 2,547; Orange Noble, Democrat, 2,657.

County Candidates.—Republican—State Senate, James Sill, Erie, 8,771; Assembly, Myron H. Silverthon, Fairview Township, 6,578; Isaac B. Brown, Corry, 6,363, A. W. Hayes, Wattsburg, 6,302; Treasurer, James P. Crawford, Erie, 8,800; Director of the Poor, Joseph Henderson, Erie, 8,840.

Democratic—State Senate, John W. Walker, Erie, 6,408; Assembly, Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 3,823; Thomas H. Mohr, West Mill Creek, 3,608; Frank S. Heath (also Greenback) Corry, 4,088; Treasurer, A. J. Proudfit, Edinboro (also Greenback), 7,020; Director of the Poor, A. Duncan, North East, 6,463;

Greenback—State Senate, Jeduthan Wells, 641.

1881.

State Treasurer—Orange Noble, Erie County, Democrat, 258,387; Silas M. Bailey, Fayette County, Republican, 265,293; Charles S. Wolfe, Union County, Independent Republican, 49,969; Reno W. Jackson, Mercer County, Greenback, 14,948; J. M. Wilson, Prohibition, 4,512.

This year is memorable in Pennsylvania politics as being the one in which the first open revolt was made against the Cameron power in the Republican party. Charles S. Wolfe, the leader of the anti-Cameron Republicans in the Legislature, announced himself as an Independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and received the large vote shown above. There was also a dissension in the ranks of the Democratic party, led by William L. Scott, of Erie City, and vigorously promoted by the Erie *Herald.*

The vote of Erie County was 4,656 for Bailey, 4,130 for Noble, 292 for Wolfe, 437 for Jackson, and 195 for Wilson.

County Candidates.—Republican — Prothonotary, Samuel V. Holliday, Springfield, 5,298; District Attorney, Emory A. Walling, North East, 5,311; Register and Recorder, John C. Hilton, Erie, 5,296; Director of the Poor, Jefferson Triscuit, Union Township, 5,290; Coroner, Dr. Alvin Z. Randall, Erie, 4,932; County Commissioners, Richard Powell, Elk Creek, 5,152; B. B. Whitley, East Mill Creek, 5,092; Auditors, William P. Edwards, Harbor Creek, 5,262; William L. Arbuckle, 5,225.

Democratic—Prothonotary, M. V. Blore, Venango, 3,754; District Attorney, C. L. Baker, Corry, 3,879; Register and Recorder, Wesley Bingham, North East, 3,616; Director of the Poor, William O. Colt, Waterford Borough, 3,746; Coroner, A. B. Heard, North East, 4,014; County Commissioner, A. L. Tilden, LeBœuf, 4,016; Auditor, George Manton, Elk Creek, 3,804.

Greenback—Prothonotary, J. T. Brown, West Mill Creek, 489; District Attorney, A. W. Covell, Erie, 420; Register and Recorder, John Marsh, Waterford Township, 479; Director of the Poor, G. W. Spaulding, Conneaut, 484; Coroner, A. J. Louch, Erie, 479; County Commissioner, H. L. Wyman, Corry, 757.

Prohibition—Prothonotary, W. R. Davenport, Erie, 228; Register and Recorder, N. R. Luce, Union, 313; Director of the Poor, H. E. Ladd, 220; County Commissioner, Isaac R. Taylor, Edinboro, 211; James D. Smith, Wayne, 219; Coroner, L. G. Hall, North East, 282.

Greenback and Prohibition—Auditors, J. G. Perry, Venango, 479; W. T. Everson, Wattsburg, 699.

1882.

State Candidates.—This year there was a formidable revolt in the Republican party of the State against the control of Senator Cameron and his associates. It was led by United States Senator Mitchell, Charles S. Wolfe, and a number of the most prominent men in the party. The following were the respective candidates for the several State offices. The figures show the vote received by each candidate:

Governor.—Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia, Democrat, 355,791; James A. Beaver, Center County, Regular Republican, 315,589; John Stewart, Franklin County, Independent Republican, 43,743; A. C. Pettet, Lawrence County, Prohibition 5,196; Thomas A. Armstrong, Allegheny City, Greenback-Labor, 23,484.

Lieutenant Governor.—Chauncey F. Black, York County, Democrat, 353,642; William T. Davies, Bradford County, Regular Republican, 317,614; Levi K. Duff, Allegheny County, Independent Republican, 43,577; Alvin Williams, Chester County, Prohibition, 4,662; William Howard, Greenback Labor, 19,475.

Supreme Judge.—Silas M. Clark, Indiana County, Democrat, 355,935; William H. Rawle, Philadelphia, Regular Republican, 315,163; George Junkin, Philadelphia, Independent Republican, 41,990; J. A. Cake, Northumberland County, Greenback-Labor, 19,285; S. B. Chase, Susquehanna County, Prohibition, 4,457.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.—J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon County, Democrat, 353,752; John M. Grier, Butler County, Regular Republican, 317,408; George W. Merrick, Tioga County, Independent Republican, 43,096; J. L. Dewoody, Venango County, Greenback Labor, 19,941; Ezra Crossman, McKean County, Prohibition, 5,497.

Congressmen at Large.—Mortimer F. Elliott, Tioga County, Democrat, 351,043; Marriott Brosius, Lancaster County, Regular Republican, 323,255; William McMichael, Philadelphia, Independent Republican, 40,995; Robert K. Tomlinson, Bucks County, Greenback-Labor, 20,400; I. Newton Pierce, Philadelphia, Prohibition, 4,642.

The vote of Erie County for Governor was as follows: Pattison, 5,727; Beaver, 5,218; Stewart, 575; Armstrong, 772; Pettet, 265.

City Candidates.—John W. Walker, Democrat, 2,723; David T. Jones, Republican, 1,328; J. J. Sepple, Greenback-Labor, 244.

County Candidates.—Republican—Assembly, H. A. Traut, Girard, 4,290; Isaac B. Brown, Corry, 4,471; A. W. Hayes, Wattsburg, 4,379; Sheriff, Frank E Staples, Union City, 6,081; Clerk of the Courts, Robert S. Moorhead, Erie, 6,604; Director of the Poor, O. J. McAllister, Wattsburg, 5,879; Jury Commissioners, George J. Russell, East Mill Creek, 5,934. J. W. Hays, D. P. Ensign and M. Griswold were elected Trustees of Erie Academy; William Judson and A. D. Johnson were elected Trustees of Waterford Academy.

Democratic—I. N. Taylor, Girard Borough, 2,945; F. E. McLean, Union City, 3,077; A. B. Heard, North East Borough, 3,267; Sheriff, Frank J. Moore, LeBœuf, 5,819; Clerk of the Courts, A. C. Miller, 5,297; Director of

the Poor, L. W. Savage, Springfield, 5,463; Jury Commissioner, James D. Phillips, Union City, 5,709.

Prohibition—Assembly, H. P. Malick, Girard, 216; A. L. Haskell, Amity, 196; L. G. Hall, North East, 215; Sheriff, James Shreve, Union, 187; Clerk of the Courts, C. S. Carr, Erie, 231; Director of the Poor, H. E. Ladd, Amity, 262; Jury Commissioner, Eaton Gross, Amity, 265.

Greenback-Labor—Assembly, B. Mason, 546; George W. Barr, 501; S. L. Kennedy, 354; Sheriff, W. E. Hubbell, Erie, 480; Director of the Poor, Charles Drake, Washington, 733; Jury Commissioner, William Davis, Waterford Township, 598.

This is known as the second tidal-wave year. The Democrats carried a majority of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and the Governors and State Legislatures of some sixteen States.

The candidates for Congress were S. M. Brainerd, of Erie County, Republican; Henry C. Plumer, of Venango County, Democrat, and W. T. Everson, of Erie County, Greenback-Labor and Prohibition. The vote of the district was as follows:

	Brainerd.	Plumer.	Everson.
Erie County	6,201	5,448	855
Venango County	2,604	2,960	975
Warren County	2,365	1,839	1,162
Total	11,170	10,247	2,992
Brainerd's plurality	923		

1883.

Auditor General, Jerome B. Miles, Tioga County (Rep.), 319,106; Robert Taggart, Warren County (Dem.), 302,031; J. B. Fordham, Lackawanna County (Pro.), 6,602; T. P. Rynder, ——— County (Gr.), 4,452.

State Treasurer, William Livsey, Allegheny County (Rep.), 321,050; Joseph Powell, Bradford County (Dem.), 300,989; I. E. Howard, ——— County (Pro.), 6,687; A. T. Marsh, Erie County (Gr.), 4,431.

County Candidates.—Republican—County Treasurer, John L. Wells, Erie, 5,881; Director of the Poor, Joseph Henderson, Erie, 5,876.

Democratic—County Treasurer, J. M. Dewitt, North East, 4,418; Director of the Poor, Uras Schluraff, West Mill Creek, 4,374.

Prohibition—County Treasurer, H. E. Ladd, Amity, 350; Director of the Poor, Amos Burch, North East, 370.

The Greenback party made no county nominations.

LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

[Democrats in Italics; Opposition in Roman type].

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Congress—1800—*Albert Gallatin*, Washington County. District—Washington, Allegheny, Greene and Crawford. Resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury.

1801—*William Hoge*, Washington County. Elected to serve out the term of Albert Gallatin.

1803—*John Hoge*, Washington County.

1804—*John B. C. Lucas*, Beaver County. District—Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Beaver and Butler. Resigned.

1805—*Samuel Smith*, Erie County. Elected to serve out the term of Mr. Lucas; re-elected in 1806 and 1808. Allegheny added to the district.



Samuel Smith

1810—*Abner Lacock*, Beaver County. Elected United States Senator and resigned his seat in the House.

1813—*Thomas Wilson*, Erie. Elected to serve out the term of Abner Lacock.

1814—*Thomas Wilson*, re-elected. District changed by leaving off Butler and Allegheny.

1816—*Robert Moore*, Beaver County. Re-elected in 1818.

1820—*Patrick Farrelly*, Crawford County. District changed by leaving off Beaver. Twice re-elected. Died in Pittsburgh, February 12, 1826, on his way to Washington.

1826—Thomas H. Sill, Erie County. Special election held March 14, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Patrick Farrelly.

1826—*Stephen Barlow*, Crawford County.

1828—Thomas H. Sill, Erie County.

1830—John Banks, Mercer County.

1832—*John Galbraith*, Venango County. Re-elected. Removed to Erie in 1837.

1836—*Arnold Plumer*, Venango County. District—Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren.

1838—*John Galbraith*, Erie County.

1840—*Arnold Plumer*, Venango County.

1842—No election on account of a failure to pass the Apportionment bill.

1843—Charles M. Reed, Erie County. District—Erie, Warren, Venango, Crawford and Clarion.

1844—*James Thompson*, Erie County. Served six years.

1850—*Carlton B. Curtis*, Warren County. Elk County added to the district.

1852—John Dick, Crawford County. Served six years. District—Erie and Crawford.

1858—Elijah Babbitt, Erie County. Served four years.

1862—Glenni W. Scofield, Warren County. Served ten years. District—Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest, Jefferson and Clearfield.

1872—Carlton B. Curtis, Erie County.

1874—*Albert C. Egbert*, Venango County. District—Erie, Warren and Venango.

1876—Lewis F. Watson, Warren County.

1878—John H. Osmer, Venango County.

1880—Lewis F. Watson, Warren County.

1882—Samuel M. Brainard, Erie County.

Postmasters of Erie.—James Wilson, commissioned January 1, 1801; *John Hay*, July 1, 1804; *John Gray*, January 1, 1809; *Robert Knox*, October 14, 1811; James Hughes, May 21, 1828; *Robert Cochran*, February 26, 1833; *Smith Jackson*, June 20, 1840; Andrew Scott, September 13, 1841; *Robert Cochran*, July 23, 1845; Thomas H. Sill, April 17, 1849; *Benjamin F. Sloan*, May 13, 1853; Joseph M. Sterrett, March 27, 1861; Isaac B. Gara, April 8, 1869; Thomas M. Walker, July 10, 1876; *Isaac Moorhead, September 15, 1879; E. W. Reed, July 1, 1881; Assistant Postmaster, S. M. Kellogg, May 13, 1853, to date.

Collectors of Customs—Port of Erie.—Thomas Forster, commissioned March 26, 1799; *Edwin J. Kelso*, July 1, 1836; Charles W. Kelso, July 10, 1841; *Murray Whallon*, June 19, 1845; William M. Gallagher, April 29, 1849; *James Lytle*, April 22, 1853; *John Brawley*, October 15, 1857; *Murray*

*Died in office June 4, 1881.

Whallon, March 11, 1859; *Charles M. Tibbals*, November 1, 1859; Thomas Wilkins, June 22, 1861; Richard F. Gaggin, May 7, 1869; James R. Willard, February 19, 1874; Hiram L. Brown, March 22, 1878; Matthew R. Barr, December 11, 1880; H. C. Stafford, July 17, 1883.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—John W. Douglas, commissioned September 16, 1862; Deputy, H. C. Rogers; Henry C. Rogers, April 1, 1869; Deputy, G. P. Davis; William S. Brown, April 4, 1871; Deputy, G. P. Davis; Greanleaf P. Davis, March 14, 1872; Deputy, O. P. Gunnison; O. P. Gunnison (acting Collector, Davis having died), October 8, 1875; Charles M. Lynch, November 9, 1875; Deputies, J. P. Covert, B. F. Butterfield, John Gilson; J. F. Walther, June 25, 1883; Deputies, B. F. Butterfield, John F. Gilson, E. Cowan, I. D. Beecher, Robert Colbert, J. H. Culbertson, W. C. Alexander.

Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue.—William C. Kelso, Erie; O. P. Gunnison, Erie; T. C. Wheeler, Girard; Joseph Sill, Union; Thomas Sill, Erie; W. W. Lyon, Erie; Joseph A. Pain, Corry.

United States Commissioners.—*Benjamin Grant*, appointed November 17, 1853; *F. F. Marshall*, April 9, 1861; A. B. Force, July 20, 1871; *Frank W. Grant*, November 23, 1875.

Deputy Clerks of the United States Courts.—Circuit Court—*George W. Gunnison*, appointed July 6, 1868; *George A. Allen*, July 5, 1869; A. B. Force, July 31, 1870; *Frank W. Grant*, November 19, 1875. District Court—*George W. Gunnison*, appointed July 1, 1867; *George A. Allen*, January 3, 1870; A. B. Force, July 31, 1870; *Frank W. Grant*, January 15, 1873.

Register in Bankruptcy.—Samuel E. Woodruff, 1867 to 1879.

AT WASHINGTON.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—John W. Douglas, commissioned August 9, 1871; served to May 14, 1875.

First Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue.—John W. Douglas, commissioned April 1, 1869; Henry C. Rogers (still in office), February 1, 1874.

Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—Henry C. Rogers, commissioned December 1, 1871; served till February 1, 1874.

Chief Clerk to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.—Gideon J. Ball, 1851–53.

STATE OFFICERS FROM ERIE COUNTY.

Members Constitutional Convention, 1837–38.—Senatorial—David Saeger, Crawford County. Representatives—Thomas H. Sill, Erie City; James Pollock, LeBœuf Township.

President Constitutional Convention, 1873.—John H. Walker, Erie.

Members Constitutional Convention, 1873.—Delegate at Large—John H. Walker, Erie. District Delegates—C. O. Bowman, Corry; *Rasselas Brown*, Warren; Thomas Struthers, Warren.

Secretary of the Land Office.—*John Cochran*, Mill Creek, April 4, 1809, to May 11, 1818.

Surveyor General.—Henry Souther, appointed from Elk County by Gov. Curtin to fill a vacancy. Served from December 27, 1861, to the first Tuesday in May, 1863. Removed to Erie in the fall of 1872. Judge Souther also served a term in the State Senate from 1856 to 1858 from the Elk District, and filled a vacancy as Additional Law Judge of Schuylkill County by appointment of the Governor from January, 1871, to December, 1871.

Quartermaster General.—*Wilson Smith*, Waterford, 1812–14.

Canal Commissioners.—*John Phillips*, Venango Township, 1826 to 1829; *P. S. V. Hamot*, Erie, 1829 to 1832.

State Treasurers.—Gideon J. Ball, Erie, 1849; Henry Rawle, Erie, 1876 to 1878.

Adjutant Generals.—*Edwin C. Wilson*, Erie, 1858 to 1861, appointed from Venango County and removed to Erie during his term of office; David B. McCreary, Erie, 1867 to 1870.

Judge of the Supreme Court.—*James Thompson*, Erie, 1857 to 1872; Chief Justice from November 25, 1867, for five years.

Speakers of the State Senate.—John H. Walker, Erie, 1852; George H. Cutler, Girard, 1874–75.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—*James Thompson*, Erie, 1835; lived in Venango County at the time.

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Isaac B. Gara, Erie, 1867 to 1870.

President State Agricultural Society.—John W. Hammond, Erie, 1877–78; James Miles, Girard, 1882–83–84.

Keeper of Marine Hospital at Erie.—Philip Osborn, Girard, 1879; *Thomas H. Quigley*, Erie, 1883.

Presidential Electors.—For the Congressional District to which Erie County has been attached since 1816:

1816—*James Alexander*, Beaver County.
1820—*James Alexander*, Beaver County.
1824—*John Boyd*, Erie County.
1828—*James Duncan*, Mercer County.
1832—*Wilson Smith*, Erie County.
1836—*John P. Davis*, Crawford County.
1840—John Dick, Crawford County.
1844—*Christian Meyers*, Clarion County.
1848—Thomas H. Sill, Erie County.
1852—*John S. McCalmont*, Venango County.
1856—*Vincent Phelps*, Crawford County.
1860—John Greer, Erie County.
1864—John Patton, Clearfield County.
1868—James Sill, Erie County.
1872—Charles C. Boyd, Erie County.
1876—William P. Wilbur, Warren County.
1880—C. W. Gilfillan, Venango County.

STATE SENATORS.

1800—*John Hamilton*, Washington County. District—Allegheny, Washington and Greene; Erie then formed a part of Allegheny.

1801—*William McArthur*, Crawford County. District—Erie, Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Warren.

1809—*Wilson Smith*, Erie County. Same district.

1812—*Joseph Shannon*. Same district. Resigned March 9, 1816.

1816—*Henry Hurst*, Crawford County (formerly of North East), elected to fill vacancy, and served till 1821.

1821—*Jacob Harrington*, Mercer County. Same district.

1825—*John Leech*, Mercer County. District—Erie, Crawford and Mercer.

1829—*Thomas S. Cunningham*, Mercer County. Same district.

1837—Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie County. District—Erie and Crawford.

1841—John W. Farrelly, Crawford County. Same district. Elected as an Independent Whig.

1843—Elijah Babbitt, Erie County. District—Erie County; resigned.

1845—James D. Dunlap, Erie County. Same district. Elected to fill the place of Mr. Babbitt.

1846—John B. Johnson, Erie County. Same district.

1849—John H. Walker, Erie County. District—Erie and Crawford.

1852—James Skinner, Erie County. Same district.

1855—Darwin A. Finney, Crawford County. Same district.

1861—Morrow B. Lowry, Erie County. Same district.

1870—George B. Delemater, Crawford County; same district.

1872—George H. Cutler, Erie County; district originally Erie and Warren Counties, balance of the time Erie County alone. Served three years.

1875—Henry Butterfield, Erie County; district—Erie County; elected for one year. Re-elected for four years in 1876.

1880—James Sill, Erie County; district—Erie County.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1800—*Samuel Ewalt*, Pittsburgh; district—The entire Northwest.

1801—*Alexander Buchanan*, Meadville; district—Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Warren and Venango Counties.

1802—*John Lytle, Jr.*, Waterford; same district; re-elected in 1803.

1804—*Wilson Smith*, Waterford; same district; re-elected in 1805–6–7.

1808—*John Phillips*, Venango Township, Erie County; same district. *James Harrington*, Mercer County; same district.

1809—*Phillips and Harrington* re-elected; same district.

1810—*John Phillips*, Venango Township, Erie County; same district. *Roger Alden*, Crawford County; same district.

1811—*John Phillips*, Erie County; same district. *Patrick Farrelly*, Crawford County; same district.

1812—*John Phillips*, Erie County; same district. *Patrick Farrelly*, Crawford County; same district.

1813—*James Burchfield*, Crawford County; same district. *James Weston*, LeBœuf, Erie County; same district.

1814—*Burchfield and Weston*, re-elected; same district.

1815—*Jacob Harrington*, Mercer County; same district. *James Weston*, LeBœuf, Erie County; same district. *Ralph Marlin*, Crawford County; same district.

1816—*Samuel Hays*, Venango County; same district. *Ralph Marlin*, Crawford County; same district. *James Harrington*, Mercer County; same district.

1817—*Thomas Wilson*, Erie, Erie County; same district. *Ralph Marlin*, Crawford County; same district. *Samuel Hays*, Venango County; same district.

1818—*Jacob Harrington*, Mercer County; same district. *James Cochran*, Crawford County; same district. *Joseph Hackney*, Venango County; same district.

1819—*Wilson Smith*, Waterford, Erie County; same district. *James Cochran*, Crawford County; same district. *William Connelly*, Venango County; same district.

1820—*Jacob Harrington*, Mercer County; same district. *Wilson Smith*, Waterford, Erie County; same district. *William Connelly*, Venango County; same district.

1821—*David Brown*, Warren County; same district. *James Cochran*, Crawford County; same district. *George Moore*, Erie County; same district.
1822*—*James Weston*, LeBœuf, Erie County.
1823—Thomas H. Sill, Erie.
1824—*John Phillips*, Venango.
1825—*Stephen Woolverton*, Mill Creek; re-elected in 1826–27.
1828—*George Moore*, Erie; re-elected in 1829.
1830—John Riddle, Erie; re-elected in 1831.
1832—John H. Walker, Erie; re-elected in 1833–34–35.
1836—Thomas R. Miller, Springfield. Elijah Babbitt, Erie.
1837—Charles M. Reed, Erie. David Sawdey, Conneaut.
1838—Samuel Hutchins, Waterford. William M. Watts, Erie.
1839—Hutchins and Watts, re-elected.
1840—Stephen Skinner, McKean. James D. Dunlap, Erie.
1841—Stephen C. Lee, Greene. James D. Dunlap, Erie.
1842—Stephen Skinner, McKean. Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg.
1843—James D. Dunlap, Erie. David A. Gould, Springfield.
1844—Mark Baldwin, North East. James D. Dunlap, Erie.
1845—John B. Johnson, Erie. Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg.
1846—William Sanborn, Amity. David A. Gould, Springfield.
1847—Gideon J. Ball, Erie. William Sanborn, Amity.
1848—Theodore Ryman, Girard. Gideon J. Ball, Erie.
1849—James C. Reid, Erie. Leffert Hart, Girard.
1850—James C. Reid, Erie. Alexander W. Blaine, North East.
1851—Charles W. Kelso, Erie; Alexander W. Blaine, North East.
1852—Charles W. Kelso, Erie; Humphrey A. Hills, Conneaut.
1853—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; Humphrey A. Hills, Conneaut.
1854—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; *James Thompson*, Erie.
1855—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; *Murray Whallon*, Erie.
1856—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; Wareham Warner, Venango.
1857—David Himrod, Waterford; Wareham Warner, Venango.
1858—John W. Campbell, Washington; *Wilson Laird*, Erie.
1859—Jonas Gunnison, Erie; Henry Teller, Girard.
1860—Gideon J. Ball, Erie; Henry Teller, Girard.
1861—John P. Vincent, Erie; Edwin W. Twichell, Edinboro.
1862—Vincent and Twichell re-elected.
1863—John R. Cochran, Erie; Byron S. Hill, Wattsburg.
1864—Cochran and Hill re-elected.
1865—Orson S. Woodward, Waterford; David B. McCreary, Erie.
1866—McCreary and Woodward re-elected.
1867—George P. Rea, Girard Borough; John D. Stranahan, LeBœuf.
1868—Stranahan and Rea re-elected.
1869—Charles O. Bowman, Corry; David B. McCreary, Erie.
1870—George W. Starr, Erie; I. Newton Miller, Springfield.
1871—George W. Starr, Erie; Chauncey P. Rogers, Erie.
1872—William W. Brown, Corry; Emmett H. Wilcox, Edinboro.
1873—Henry Butterfield, Erie; Emmett H. Wilcox, Edinboro.
†1874—*William Henry*, Erie; William W. Brown, Corry; Orlando Logan, Albion; Samuel F. Chapin, Wattsburg.
1876—*William Henry*, Erie; Samuel F. Chapin, Wattsburg; Charles A. Hitchcock, North East Borough; Samuel E. Kincaid, Wayne.

*Erie County has been a Representative District by itself since 1822.
†Under the new Constitution, members of the Assembly in 1874 and since have been elected for two years.

1878—Gustav Jarecki, Erie; *Alfred Short*, North East Borough; Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview Township; Samuel E. Kincaid, Wayne.

1880—*Orange Noble*, Erie City; M. H. Silverthorn, Fairview Township; A. W. Hayes, Wattsburg; Isaac B. Brown, Corry.

1882—*John W. Walker*, Erie City; Isaac B. Brown, Corry; A. W. Hayes, Wattsburg; H. A. Traut, Girard Borough.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judges—(Appointed by the Governor until 1851)—**Alexander Addison*, Pittsburgh, August 17, 1791. Fifth District—All the State west of the Allegheny and north of Virginia.

David Clark, Allegheny County, March 13, 1800. Same district.

Jesse Moore, Crawford County, April 5, 1803. Sixth District—Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Beaver. Died at Meadville December 21, 1824.

Henry Shippen, Huntingdon County, January 24, 1825. District—Erie, Crawford, Mercer and Venango.

Nathaniel B. Eldred, Wayne County, March 23, 1839. Same district.

Gaylord Church, Crawford County, April 3, 1843. Same district.

Elected—*John Galbraith*, Erie County, November 6, 1851. Sixth District—Erie, Crawford, and Warren. Died in office, June 15, 1860.

Appointed—*Rasselas Brown*, Warren County; appointed by the Governor June 29, 1860, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Galbraith. Same district.

Elected—Samuel P. Johnson, Warren County, December 3, 1860. Sixth District—Erie, Crawford, Warren and Elk.

†Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren County, first Monday in January, 1870. District—Erie, Warren and Elk.

John P. Vincent, Erie County, April 17, 1874. Sixth District—Erie County.

‡*William A. Galbraith*, Erie County, first Monday in January, 1877. Sixth District, Erie County.

District Judge—(For Erie, Crawford, Venango and Mercer Counties)—*James Thompson*, Venango County, appointed Special Law Judge May 18, 1839, by Gov. Porter, and served until May, 1845. Removed to Erie in 1842.

Additional Law Judge—Elected—David Derrickson, Crawford County, first Monday in December, 1856. Sixth District—Erie, Crawford, Warren and Elk.

John P. Vincent, Erie County, first Monday in December, 1866. Same district. Became President Judge of Erie County by the operation of the new constitution, April 17, 1874.

Associate Judges—(Appointed by the Governor until 1851)—*David Mead*, Crawford County, March 13, 1800. District, all of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny River excepting Allegheny County.

John Kelso, Erie County, March 14, 1800. Same district.

William Bell, Erie County (in place of Judge Mead, resigned), December 20, 1800. Same district.

All following for Erie County alone:

*Impeached and removed.

†The new constitution allowed the President Judge of each district where there was an Additional Law Judge, to elect which of the districts into which his original jurisdiction had been divided he might be assigned. Under this provision, Judge Wetmore chose the Thirty-seventh District, consisting of Warren and Elk, and Judge Vincent, chosen in 1866 as Additional Law Judge, became President Judge of Erie County, which had been constituted a district by itself.

‡Elected as a People's candidate.

John Kelso, Erie, July 4, 1803. Resigned December 21, 1804.

Samuel Smith, Mill Creek, July 6, 1803. Resigned in 1805.

William Bell, Erie, May 9, 1805. In place of John Kelso, resigned.

John Vincent, Waterford, December 23, 1805. In place of Samuel Smith, elected to Congress.

Wilson Smith, Waterford, March 15, 1814. In place of William Bell, who died.

John Grubb, Mill Creek, January 8, 1820, in place of Wilson Smith, resigned.

John Brawley, North East, March 26, 1840. In place of John Vincent, term expired according to the terms of the constitution of 1838. Re-commissioned March 8, 1845.

Myron Hutchinson, Girard, March 13, 1841. In place of John Grubb, term expired as above. Re-commissioned March 13, 1846.

Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, June 4, 1850. In place of John Brawley. Re-commissioned January 23, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, April 1, 1851. In place of M. Hutchinson.

Elected—Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, November 10, 1851.

James Miles, Girard, November 10, 1851.

Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, November 12, 1856.

John Greer, North East, November 12, 1856. Re-commissioned November 23, 1861.

William Cross, Springfield, November 23, 1861.

William Benson, Waterford, November 8, 1866. Re-commissioned November 17, 1871.

Hollis King, Corry, November 8, 1866.

Allen A. Craig, Erie, November 17, 1871.

Office abolished by the Constitution of 1873.

Deputy Attorney Generals.—[From 1800 to 1850, the present office of District Attorney was known by the title of Deputy Attorney General, and the incumbents were appointed by the Attorney General of the State. The office was made elective in 1850, and the name changed to District Attorney.]

1804—*Wiltiam N. Irvine*, Erie.

———*William Wallace*, Erie.

1809—*Patrick Farrelly*, Crawford County.

———*Ralph Marlin*, Crawford County.

1819—*George A. Eliot*, Erie.

1824—William Kelly, Erie.

1833—*Don Carlos Barrett*, Erie.

1835—Galen Foster, Erie.

1836—Elijah Babbitt, Erie.

1838—William M. Watts, Erie.

1839—*Carson Graham*, Erie.

1845—*Horace Hawes*, Erie.

1846—*William A. Galbraith*, Erie.

District Attorneys—(Elected by the people.)—1850—Matthew Taylor, Erie.

1853—Samuel E. Woodruff, Girard.

1856—G. Nelson Johnston, Erie. Died shortly after the election.

Appointed—1856—Charles W. Kelso, Erie. Appointed till the October election in 1857.

Elected—1857—James Sill, Erie.

1860—Samuel A. Davenport, Erie.

1863—J. F. Downing, Erie.

1866—Charles M. Lynch, Erie.
1869—John C. Sturgeon, Erie.
1872—Samuel M. Brainerd, North East.
1875—A. B. Force, Erie.
1878—Charles E. Lovett, Erie.
1881—E. A. Walling, North East.

Sheriffs—(Appointed by the Governor)—*Alexander Stewart*, Crawford County, December 20, 1800. For district composed of the Northwestern counties. All the rest for Erie County alone.

Elected.—*Wilson Smith*, Waterford, October 26, 1803.

Jacob Carmack, Erie, November 7, 1805.

Jacob Spang, Erie, November 10, 1808. Resigned June 19, 1810, and succeeded by John C. Wallace, of Erie, Coroner-elect, in accordance with the law in such cases provided, until the ensuing election.

James Weston, LeBœuf, October 27, 1810.

David Wallace, Mill Creek, November 15, 1813.

Stephen Wolverton, Erie, October 28, 1816. Re-commissioned October 22, 1822.

Thomas Laird, Erie, December 1, 1819.

Albert Thayer, Mill Creek, October 21, 1825.

Alexander W. Brewster, Erie, October 28, 1828.

William Fleming, Erie, October 25, 1831.

Thomas Mehaffey, Erie, October 27, 1834.

Andrew Scott, Erie, November 7, 1837.

Ephraim W. M. Blaine, North East, October 30, 1840.

William E. McNair, Mill Creek, December 4, 1843.

Miles W. Caughey, Fairview, November 12, 1846.

Peter E. Burton, Erie, November 5, 1849.

Thomas B. Vincent, Waterford, November 2, 1852.

John Kilpatrick, Harbor Creek, October 28, 1855.

John W. McLane, Harbor Creek, October 21, 1858.

Allen A. Craig, Erie, November 16, 1861. Resigned December 31, 1864.

Appointed—Joseph W. Swalley, Erie (appointed to fill vacancy), March 31, 1864.

Elected—Hiram L. Brown, Erie, December 6, 1864. Joseph W. Swalley, Fairview, Deputy Sheriff.

Andrew F. Swan, Fairview, November 29, 1867. William Hoskinson, Erie, Deputy Sheriff.

Thomas M. Walker, Erie, November 4, 1870. E. E. Sturznickel, Erie, Deputy Sheriff.

John L. Hyner, Waterford, October 24, 1873. E. E. Sturznickel, Erie; H. C. Stafford, Waterford, Deputy Sheriffs.

Edward E. Sturznickel, Erie, January 1, 1877. H. C. Stafford, Waterford, Deputy Sheriff.

Henry C. Stafford, Waterford, January 1, 1880. F. E. Staples, Union City, Deputy Sheriff.

F. E. Staples, Union City, January 2, 1883. H. C. Stafford, Waterford, William O. Mehl, Erie, Deputy Sheriffs.

Warden—J. H. Rathburn.

Prothonotaries.—Appointed by the Governor.—*Thomas P. Kennedy*, March 13, 1800.

Callender Irvine, Erie, July 4, 1803.

John Kelso, Erie, December 1, 1804.



Theo. L. Tasey

James E. Herron, Erie, December 20, 1805.

John Kelso, Erie, January 18, 1809.

Thomas Wilson, Erie, March 15, 1819. Re-commissioned February 8, 1821, and January 3, 1824.

Edwin F. Kelso, Erie, October 21, 1824, in place of Thomas Wilson, who died. Re-commissioned December 21, 1826, February 22, 1830, and January 21, 1833.

William Kelly, Erie, January 8, 1836. Re-commissioned January 1, 1839.

James C. Marshall, Girard, January 19, 1839.

Elected—William Kelly, Erie, November 16, 1839.

Wilson King, Erie, November 12, 1842. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 17, 1845.

James Skinner, Erie, December 1, 1848.

Samuel Perley, Erie, November 13, 1851.

Alfred King, Erie, November 10, 1854.

James Skinner, Erie, November 10, 1857. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 10, 1860.

George W. Colton, Erie, November 19, 1863.

Chauncey P. Rogers, Edinboro, November 16, 1866.

Edward L. Whittlesey, Waterford, November 22, 1869. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 19, 1872.

Giles D. Price, Venango, December 28, 1875. Re-elected and re commissioned December 31, 1878.

S. V. Holliday, Springfield, January 2, 1882.

Registers and Recorders and Clerks of the Courts.—[Previous to 1839, the Prothonotary performed all the duties of the Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts. The three latter were constituted a separate office that year. In 1863, the office of Clerk of the Courts was separated from that of Register and Recorder.]—Appointed by the Governor—*Ebenezer D. Gunnison*, Erie, January 19, 1839.

Elected—Thomas Moorhead, Jr., Erie, November 14, 1839. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 14, 1842, and November 17, 1845.

Reuben J. Sibley, Waterford, November 25, 1848.

David McAllister, Erie, November 22, 1851. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 13, 1854.

William P. Trimble, Harbor Creek, November 10, 1857.

Samuel Rea, Jr., Springfield, November 19, 1860.

Registers and Recorders.—Elected—Samuel Rea, Jr., Springfield, November 17, 1863.

Henry G. Harvey, Springfield, November 16, 1866. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 10, 1869.

Daniel Long, Fairview, November 19, 1872. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 20, 1875.

John C. Hilton, Erie, January 1, 1879. Re-elected. Deputy, Henry C. Rea, Erie.

Clerks of the Courts.—Elected—John C. Hilton, Erie, November 17, 1863. Resigned.

Appointed—Henry Butterfield, Erie, appointed March 1, 1864, to fill the vacancy.

Elected—Henry Butterfield, Erie, November, 1864.

Charles L. Pierce, Venango, November 20, 1867. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 26, 1870, and November 14, 1873.

*Frank H. Couse, Erie, November 30, 1876. Re-elected and re-commissioned January 1, 1880.

Robert S. Moorhead, Erie, January 1, 1883.

Treasurers.—Appointed by the County Commissioners—*John Hay*, Erie, 1804.

Joseph M. Kratz, Erie, 1805.

John Kelso, Erie, 1806.

James E Herron, Erie, 1807.

Thomas Wilson, Erie, 1809.

John Warren, Erie, 1812.

Rufus Seth Reed, Erie 1816.

John Warren, Erie, 1817.

Thomas Laird, Erie, 1818

Thomas Stewart, Erie, 1819.

Thomas Forster, Jr., Erie, 1822.

Thomas Laird, Erie, January 28, 1826.

Thomas Moorhead Erie, January 4, 1829.

George Moore, Erie, January 2, 1832.

John A. Tracy, Erie, January 7, 1835.

Archibald Miller, Erie, January 3, 1838.

Julius W. Hitchcock, Erie, January 5, 1841.

Elected—James Williams, Erie. January 3, 1842.

Gideon J. Ball, Erie, January 5, 1845.

John S. Brown, Erie, January 3, 1847.

John Hughes, Erie, January 4, 1849.

Alfred King, Erie, January 6, 1851.

James Chambers, Harbor Creek, January 4, 1853.

Mortimer Phelps, Edinboro, January 6, 1855.

Jeremiah Davis, Lockport, December 31, 1856.

Thomas J. Devore, Springfield, December 23, 1858.

William O. Black, Union Borough, December 20, 1860.

Egbert D. Hulbert, Erie, December 23, 1862. Re-elected and re-commissioned December 30, 1864.

Cyrus W. Keller, Union Borough, December 26, 1866. Re-elected and re-commissioned January 16, 1868. Resigned.

Appointed—Joseph W. Swalley, of Erie, appointed March 10, 1870, to fill out the term of C. W. Keller.

Elected—Logan J. Dyke, Erie, December 23, 1870.

Jacob Yeagla, Jr., Fairview Borough, December 27, 1872.

Newton T. Hume, Wattsburg, December 17, 1874.

William C. Hays, Fairview, January 7, 1878.

James P. Crawford, Erie, January 1, 1881.

Coroners—Elected—*Abraham Smith*, Erie, October 26, 1803.

John Milroy, Erie, November 21, 1806. Resigned.

Appointed—*John Gray*, Erie, appointed October 29, 1807.

Elected—*John C. Wallace*, Erie, October, 1809. Acted as Sheriff from June 19, to October 2, 1810, in accordance with the law providing for vacancies in that office.

John McCord, North East, December 21, 1812.

John Morris, Erie, April 23, 1815.

Samuel Hays, Erie, November 5, 1818.

*The duties of the office during the second term were performed by Robert S. Moorhead, under an arrangement with Mr. Couse's bondsmen.

Benjamin Russell, Mill Creek, January 8, 1822.
Rufus Seth Reed, Erie, February 8, 1825.
William Fleming, Erie, December 6, 1827.
David Wallace, Mill Creek, December 24, 1830.
David McNair, Mill Creek, December 4, 1833.
Samuel W. Keefer, Erie, February 21, 1837.
John K. Caldwell, Mill Creek, December 30, 1839.
Hezekiah Bates, Erie, December 21, 1842.
Thomas Dillon, Erie, November 15, 1845. Re-elected and re-commissioned November 7, 1857, November 16, 1863, and December 7, 1869.
Samuel L. Forster, Erie, January 11, 1849.
Simeon Dunn, Erie, November 11, 1851.
David Burton, Erie, February 10, 1855.
Richard Gaggin, Erie, December 21, 1860.
William J. Sterrett, Erie, November 16, 1866.
M. S. Vincent, Erie, November 19, 1872.
James E. Silliman, Erie, December 20, 1875. Re-elected and re-commissioned December 31, 1878.
A. Z. Randall, Erie, January 1, 1881.
County Commissioners—Elected—1803 to 1804—*John Vincent*, Waterford.
1803 to 1804—*Abiather Crane*, Conneaut.
1803 to 1804—*James Weston*, LeBœuf;
1804 to 1805—*William Clark*, Erie.
1804 to 1806—*James Lowry*, North East.
1804 to 1807—*John Phillips*, Venango.
1805 to 1808—*John Hay*, of Erie.
1806 to 1809—*John McCreary*, Mill Creek.
1807 to 1810—*John Boyd*, Waterford.
1808 to 1811—*Francis Brawley*, North East.
1809 to 1812—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
1810 to 1813—*John Salsbury*, Conneaut.
1811 to 1814—*Thomas Wilson*, Erie.
1812 to 1815—*Henry Taylor*, North East.
1813 to 1816—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
1813 to 1815—*John Grubb*, Mill Creek. Elected to fill the vacancy caused caused by the resignation of Thomas Wilson.
1814 to 1817—*Henry Taylor*, North East.
1815 to 1818—*Robert McClelland*, Mill Creek.
1816 to 1819—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
1817 to 1820—*Robert Brown*, Erie.
1818 to 1821—*George Moore*, Erie.
1819 to 1822—*Stephen Wolverton*, Erie.
1820 to 1823—*George Nicholson*, Fairview.
1821 to 1824—*Thomas Forster*, Erie.
1822 to 1825—*Henry Colt*, Waterford.
1823 to 1826—*Alexander McCloskey*, North East.
1824 to 1827—*John Morris*, Erie.
1825 to 1828—*John Salsbury*, Conneaut.
1826 to 1828—William Benson, Waterford. Resigned April 25, 1828.
1827 to 1830—James M. Moorhead, Harbor Creek.
Appointed—1828—George Nicholson, Fairview. Appointed by the court August 6th, in place of William Benson, resigned. Served till election in October ensuing.

Elected.—1828 to 1829—*Myron Hutchinson*, Girard. Elected to serve out the balance of the original term of William Benson.
1828 to 1831—*Albert Thayer*, Erie.
1829 to 1831—Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie.
1830 to 1833—James Pollock, LeBœuf.
1831 to 1834—Thomas R. Miller, Springfield.
1832 to 1835—John McCord, North East.
1833 to 1836—James Love, Mill Creek.
1834 to 1837—Stephen Skinner, McKean.
1835 to 1838—James Miles, Girard.
1836 to 1839—Samuel Low, Harbor Creek.
1837 to 1839—Thomas Sterrett, McKean. Died in the spring of 1839.
1838 to 1841—William E. McNair, Mill Creek.
1839 to 1840—Samuel Low, Harbor Creek. Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Sterrett.
1839 to 1842—Lyman Robinson, Wattsburg.
1840 to 1843—Russell Stancliff, Washington.
1841 to 1844—David Sawdy, Conneaut.
1842 to 1845—Joseph Henderson, Mill Creek.
1843 to 1846—Robert Gray, Union Township.
1844 to 1847—Isaac Webster, Fairview.
1845 to 1848—William E. Marvin, Greenfield.
1846 to 1849—William Campbell, Washington.
1847 to 1850—Humphrey A. Hills, Conneaut.
1848 to 1851—George W. Brecht, Mill Creek.
1849 to 1852—Simeon Stewart, Concord.
1850 to 1853—Thomas Dunn, McKean.
1851 to 1854—Rodney Cole, Greene.
1852 to 1855—Richard R. Robinson, Springfield.
1853 to 1856—William Parker, Greenfield.
1854 to 1857—Flavel Boyd, Waterford Borough.
1855 to 1858—Josiah J. Compton, Washington.
1856 to 1859—William W. Eaton, Fairview.
1857 to 1860—Amos Gould, North East.
1858 to 1861—William Putnam, Union Township.
1859 to 1862—Joseph Henderson, Mill Creek.
1860 to 1863—Jacob Fritts, Venango.
1861 to 1864—Seymour Washburne, McKean.
1862 to 1865—Garner Parmer, Albion.
1863 to 1866—Charles C. Boyd, Waterford Borough.
1864 to 1867—James Chambers, Harbor Creek.
1865 to 1868—Lemuel M. Childs, Wayne.
1866 to 1869—Stephen J. Godfrey, Elk Creek.
1867 to 1870—William B. Weed, Greene.
1868 to 1871—Lemuel M. Childs, Wayne.
1869 to 1872—Garner Parmer, Albion.
1870 to 1873—Myron H, Silverthorn, Fairview Township.
1871 to 1874—Clark Bliss, North East Township.
1872 to 1876—William T. Brown, Corry.
1873 to 1876—Myron H. Silverthorn, Fairview Township.
1874 to 1876—Clark Bliss, North East.

The Constitution of 1873 provided that Commissioners in office and elected in the meantime should serve till January 1, 1876. A full Board were to be

elected in 1875 and every three years thereafter. No voter is allowed to cast a ballot for more than two candidates, thus insuring a representation of the board to the minority party.

1876 to 1879—Albert B. Gunnison, Erie.
1876 to 1879—Daniel W. Titus, Venango.
1876 to 1879—*Richard H. Arbuckle*, East Mill Creek.
1879 to 1882—Albert B. Gunnison, Erie.
1879 to 1882—Daniel W. Titus, Venango.
1879 to 1882—*Adelbert L. Tilden*, LeBœuf.
1882 to 1885—*Adelbert L. Tilden*, LeBœuf.
1882 to 1885—B. B. Whitley, East Mill Creek.
1882 to 1885—Richard Powell, Elk Creek.

Clerks to the County Commissioners.—Appointed by the Commissioners—*Thomas Wilkins* was appointed when the county was organized in 1803, and became unfitted by sickness to perform the duties of the office in 1829. He died in May, 1830.

Robert Cochran became Clerk *pro tem.* November 2, 1829, filling the place during Mr. Wilkins' sickness, almost to the day of the latter's death.

Jacob Snavely, appointed February 1, 1830. Died of consumption in 1834.
Archibald Miller, appointed January 1, 1835.
James Skinner, January 9, 1837.
David McAllister, January 1, 1849.
George W. Colton, January 1, 1852.
A. J. Sterrett, January 1, 1863. Died in office, February 15, 1881.
Ora P. Gunnison, March 1, 1881.
Giles D. Price, January 1, 1883.

Directors of the Poor.—Elected—Previous to 1840, each township took charge of its own poor, under the supervison of two Overseers elected by the people.

1840 to 1841—James Benson, Waterford Township.
1840 to 1842—Thomas R. Miller, Springfield.
1840 to 1843—George W. Walker, Harbor Creek.
1841 to 1844—Conrad Brown, Mill Creek.
1842 to 1845—John Evans, Mill Creek.
1843 to 1846—James Anderson, Waterford Township.
1844 to 1847—David Kennedy, Erie.
1845 to 1848—Curtis Heidler, Fairview.
1846 to 1849—William Bracken, LeBœuf.
1847 to 1850—David Sterrett, McKean.
1848 to 1851—David Kennedy, Erie.
1849 to 1852—George Fritts, Waterford Township.
1850 to 1853—Melville M. Kelso, Fairview Township.
1851 to 1854—William E. McNair, Mill Creek.
1852 to 1855—John Parmeter, McKean.
1853 to 1856—John Hay, Girard.
1854 to 1857—George W. Brecht, Mill Creek.
1855 to 1858—Samuel W. Keefer, Erie.
1856 to 1859—John Spalding, Springfield. Refused to serve.

Appointed—1856 to 1857—John Hay, Girard. Appointed by the court to fill vacancy as above until the ensuing election.

Elected—1857 to 1860—Alexander Nicholson, Fairview.

1857 to 1859—William Bracken, LeBœuf. Elected to serve out the term for which Mr. Spalding was chosen.

1858 to 1861—Thomas Stewart, Erie.
1859 to 1862—William Bracken, LeBœuf.
1860 to 1863—Thomas Willis, Mill Creek.
1861 to 1864—Thomas Stewart, Erie.
1862 to 1865—*Archibald Duncan*, North East.
1863 to 1866—Thomas Willis, Mill Creek.
1864 to 1867—Thomas Stewart, Erie.
1865 to 1868—Andrew Thompson, Union Township.
1866 to 1869—Thomas Willis, Mill Creek.
1867 to 1870—Jacob Hanson, Erie.
1868 to 1870—Andrew Thompson, Union Township.
1869 to 1870—Stephen A. Beavis, Corry.

Under an act of Assembly, all of the old Directors went out in 1870, and a full board was elected in the fall of that year.

1870 to 1871—Louis W. Olds, Erie.
1870 to 1872—Stephen A. Beavis, Corry.
1870 to 1873—William W. Eaton, Fairview Borough.
1872 to 1875—Michael Henry, Erie.
1873 to 1876—Merrick B. Chamberlain, Union Borough.
1874 to 1877—James Dunn, McKean.
1875 to 1878—Michael Henry, Erie.
1876 to 1879—John G. Kincaid, Wayne.
1877 to 1880—Seymour Washburne, McKean.
1878 to 1881—George W. Riblet, Erie.
1879 to 1882—Jefferson Triscuit, Union Township.
1880 to 1883—John C. Zuck. West Mill Creek.
1881 to 1884—Joseph Henderson, Erie.
1882 to 1885—Jefferson Triscuit, Union City.
1883 to 1886—O. S. McAllister, Wattsburg.

Stewards of the Almshouse—(Appointed by the Directors of the Poor)—1840—Freeman Patterson, Mill Creek.
1847—Samuel Fickinger, Mill Creek.
1852—S. P. B. Zuck, Mill Creek.
1857—Thomas Love, Mill Creek.
1858—Thomas Dunn, McKean.
1863—Calvin Pool, North East.
1872—George W. Griffin, North East.
1880—William W. Brown, West Mill Creek.

Clerks and Treasurers to the Directors of the Poor.—(Appointed by the board)—1840—Thomas Evans, Erie.
1849—Thomas Moorhead, Erie. Died in office, August 7, 1859.
1859—Pressley Arbuckle, Erie.
1867—*William M. Arbuckle*, Erie. Died in office December 27, 1874.
1875—Robert H. Henry, Erie. Died in office in May, 1879.
1879—Daniel W. Nason, Fairview.

County Superintendents of Public Schools.—(Elected by the School Directors in County Convention)—William H. Armstrong, Wattsburg, 1854 to 1860.
L. W. Savage, Springfield, 1860 to 1863.
D. P. Ensign, Erie, served six months in 1863 and resigned.
Julius Degmier, Erie. Served six months by appointment, and then elected for two years, to 1866.
L. T. Fisk, Girard, 1866 to 1869.
C. C. Taylor, Elk Creek, 1869 to 1878.

Charles Twining. Union, 1878 to 1884 (salary $1,500 per annum).

County Detectives.—Appointed by the Court—Daniel Mitchell, Erie, January 1, 1876.

Charles Justice, Erie, January 1, 1879.

John P. Sullivan, September 16, 1883.

County Surveyors.—The title of this office was Deputy Surveyor, and the incumbents were appointed by the Governor until 1851, when the office was made elective and the name changed to County Surveyor.

Appointed—*Wilson Smith*, Waterford, April 25, 1800.

John Cochran, Mill Creek, July 9, 1801.

Thomas Smith, Erie, March 28, 1806.

Thomas Wilson, Erie, May 11, 1812.

Jonah Cowgill, Erie, May 11, 1815.

Wilson King, Waterford, May 21, 1827.

Hiram Bumphrey, McKean, March 4, 1833.

Sylveras E. Webster, Erie, July 30, 1833.

Stephen Skinner, McKean, July 18, 1836.

James Graham, Erie, July 9, 1839.

Sylveras E. Webster, Erie, May 30, 1842.

John H. Millar, Erie, May 2, 1844.

Elected—David Wilson, Union, bond filed January 15, 1852.

William Benson, Waterford, January 17, 1854.

Robert P. Holliday, Springfield, November 5, 1863.

G. W. F. Sherwin, Harbor Creek, November 12, 1866.

Robert P. Holliday, Fairview, February 22, 1869.

George Platt, Girard. [The officers at Harrisburg decided that he was not elected in the right year, and refused to send him a commission. Holliday continued till the court appointed Platt November 11, 1872, who continued till October, 1878].

George M. Robinson, Springfield, October 22, 1878. Resigned May, 1879, and George Platt appointed May 24 of the same year.

County Auditors.—Three elected annually until 1813, after which time and until 1875 one was elected each year to serve for three years. There is no record of the Auditors previous to 1809, nor for 1811, 1812 or 1815.

1809—*Thomas Robinson*, North East; *George Nicholson*, Fairview; *William Wallace*, Mill Creek.

1810—*Charles Martin*, Waterford; *John Grubb*, Mill Creek; *John McCreary*, Erie.

1811—*Robert Knox*, Erie; *Rufus Seth Reed*, Erie; *Charles Martin*, Waterford.

1812—Elisha Marvin, Greenfield; *John Lytle*, LeBœuf; *Charles Martin*, Waterford.

1813—*John Lytle*, Waterford; *Robert McClelland*, Mill Creek; *Robert Townley*, Erie.

1814—*Amos Judson*, Waterford.

1816—*George Nicholson*, Fairview.

1817—*John Morris*, Erie.

1818—*Thomas Dunn*, McKean.

1819—*Thomas H. Sill*, Erie

1820—*Thomas H. Sill*, Erie.

1821—*Thomas Rees*, Harbor Creek.

1822—*Thomas Dunn*, McKean.

1823—*Daniel Sayre*, Fairview.

1824—*Thomas Rees*, Harbor Creek.
1825—James M. McKay, Waterford Borough; William E. McNair, Mill Creek (one year).
1826—Martin Strong, Waterford.
1827—David H. Chapman, Fairview.
1828—*Robert Cochran*, Mill Creek.
1829—*Eli Webster*, McKean.
1830—John J. Swan, Fairview.
1831—James Smedley, North East.
1832—Samuel Low, Venango.
1833—Mark Baldwin, Greenfield.
1834—Russell Stancliff, Washington.
1835—William Benson, Waterford.
1836—William H. Crawford, North East.
1837—Thomas Nicholson, Mill Creek.
1838—Alex W. Brewster, Erie.
1839—Gideon J. Ball, Erie.
1840—James Miles, Girard.
1841—Moses Barnett, Fairview.
1842—Benjamin Gunnison, Greene.
1843—William M. Arbuckle, Erie.
1844—Thomas Pierce, Le Bœuf.
1845—James H. Campbell, Edinboro.
1845—Simeon Hunt, Waterford (one year, to serve out the term of Mr. Arbuckle, who had moved from the county).
1846—James Chambers, Harbor Creek.
1847—John Wood, Le Bœuf.
1848—John Eagly, Springfield.
1849—John L. Way, Greene (afterward Summit).
1850—Flavel Boyd, Waterford Township.
1851—Samuel Reeder, Washington.
1852—Oren Reed, McKean.
1853—Robert Gray, Union Township.
1854—George W. Brecht, Mill Creek.
1855—N. W. Russell, Mill Creek.
1856—John W. Campbell, Washington.
1857—Elias Brecht, McKean.
1858—David Nash, Concord.
1858—H. H. Bassler, Fairview. To serve out the term of Mr. Campbell, elected to the Legislature.
1859—John L. Way, Summit; H. H. Bassler, Fairview (three years.)
1860—William H. Belknap, Concord.
1861—Joseph W. Swalley, Fairview.
1862—Henry Gingrich, Mill Creek.
1863—Oren Reed, McKean.
1864—Philip Osborn, Girard Township.
1865—Oliver H. P. Ferguson, Fairview.
1866—Mathias Hartleb, Erie.
1867—Francis F. Stowe, Amity.
1868—Thomas Evans, Erie.
1869—Thomas Wools, Union Borough; George W. Griffin, North East (one year, in place of Mr. Stowe, resigned).
1870—Jesse Ebersole, Harbor Creek.



Paul Hammond

1871—Clayton W. Lytle, Erie.
1872—Daniel W. Titus, Venango.
1873—William W. Thomas, Erie.

The new Constitution provided for the election of three Auditors every third year, each voter to have the right of voting for two only, in order to insure minority representation.

1874—Elijah K. Range, LeBœuf; William E. Hayes, Greene; *William F. Brockway*, Conneaut.

1877—William E. Hayes, Greene; William W. Love, West Mill Creek; *C. R. Gray*, Venango.

1880—William L. Arbuckle, Erie; William P. Edwards, Harbor Creek; *George Manton*, Elk Creek.

Jury Commissioners.—Office created in 1867, and made elective, two persons being chosen every three years. Each voter is entitled to cast a ballot for one candidate only, thus insuring representation to both of the leading parties.

1867—David N. Patterson, Wattsburg; *Perry G. Stranahan*, Union Borough.
1870—William W. Love, West Mill Creek; *Horace L. Pinney*, Greene.
1873—William Grant, McKean; *Robert Leslie*, Wattsburg.
1876—George A Evans, West Mill Creek; *Joseph I. Tanner*, Erie.
1879—D. L. Bracken, Corry; *William Biggers*, Girard Township.
1882—George J. Russell, East Mill Creek; *James D. Phillips*, Union City.

Court Criers.—Appointed by the Court— David Langley, Erie; Basil Hoskinson, Erie; Robert Kincaide, Erie; Joshua Randall, Erie; Remras Baldwin, Erie; P. D. Bryant, Erie; Edward B. Lytle, Erie; *A. E. White* (since 1851), Erie.

Mercantile Appraisers.—Appointed by the County Commissioners:
1852—Simon B. Benson, Waterford Borough.
1853—Samuel W. Keefer, Erie.
1854—E. C. Hedden, Springfield.
1855—N. W. Russell, Mill Creek.
1856—James T. Ensworth, Wattsburg.
1857—James P. Vincent, Waterford.
1858—Samuel Rea, Jr., Springfield.
1859—Johnston Eaton, Fairview.
1860—John B. Mills, North East.
1861—Simon B. Benson, Waterford Borough.
1862—Perry Devore, Springfield.
1863—C. W. S. Anderson, Waterford Borough.
1864—James W. Crawford, North East.
1865—Liberty Salisbury, Conneaut.
1866—H. R. Whittelsey, Waterford.
1867—James C. Russell, Mill Creek.
1868—D. N. Patterson, Wattsburg.
1869—James R. Taylor, Waterford.
1870—Myron E. Dunlap, Erie.
1871—Stephen J. Godfrey, Elk Creek.
1872—Liberty Salisbury, Conneaut.
1873—Myron E. Dunlap, Erie.
1874—R. L. Pierce, North East.
1875—L. E. Guignon, Corry.
1876—James McCreary, Fairview.

1877—*D. W. Hutchinson*, Girard Borough.
1878—D. N. Patterson, Wattsburg.
1879—Ora P. Gunnison, Mill Creek.
1880—William T. Brown, Corry.
1881—*R. H. Arbuckle*, East Mill Creek.
1882—O. S. McAllister, Wattsburg.
1883—*H. L. Minium*, Mill Village.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—1877 to 1880—Joseph Reischscheidt, Erie.
1880 to 1883—W. J. Robinson, Mill Village.
1883—W. P. Butterfield, Edinboro.
[Office abolished April, 1883].

CHAPTER XXII.

The Canal and Railroads.

A SUGGESTION was made as early as 1762 to unite the waters of Lake Erie with the Delaware River at Philadelphia, by way of the Schuylkill, Swatara, Susquehanna, Juniata and Allegheny. The country was too poor to undertake the enterprise then, but it was not lost sight of by the far-seeing citizens of the State. A company was formed in 1791 to construct a canal from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna, and another in 1792 to build one down the Schuylkill to Philadelphia. These corporations were consolidated in 1811, under the name of the Union Canal Company, and authorized to extend their improvement to Lake Erie should it be deemed expedient. The canal and slackwater along the Schuylkill were not opened until 1818. The Union Canal, connecting with the latter at Reading, was completed to Middletown, on the Susquehanna, in 1827. It does not appear that the corporation made an effort to extend their work any further westward.

The Legislature of 1823 passed an act for the appointment of Commissioners to explore a route for connecting Lake Erie with French Creek by canal and slackwater, a project that seems decidedly absurd in the light of our present information. The Commissioners were duly appointed, Col. Thomas Forster of this city being one of the number, and a survey was made in 1825, by Maj. Douglass, of the United States Army. A convention of delegates from forty-six counties, Giles Sanford representing Erie, met at Harrisburg in August, 1825, and passed resolutions in favor of a canal from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny, and from the Allegheny to Lake Erie. The State embarked in the enterprise soon after, going heavily in debt for the purpose, and by October, 1834, the first boat from the East arrived at Pittsburgh. This was almost nine years later than the opening of the Erie Canal in New York, which was completed in November, 1825. The main line of the Pennsylvania Canal extended from Columbia, Lancaster County, a few miles below the intersection of the Union Canal, and extended up the Susquehanna and Juniata to the Alleghany Mountains. These were crossed by a railway, consisting of a series of inclined planes, over which boats, built in sections, were moved by stationary engines. After overcoming the mountains the route was down the Conemaugh, the Kiskeminetas and the Allegheny Rivers to Pittsburgh.

THE LAKE TERMINUS.

In the meantime, a furious agitation sprung up in the Northwest over the question whether the extension of the canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie should be by way of the Allegheny River and French Creek, or down the Ohio and up the Beaver and Shenango Rivers. The first was known as the "Eastern" and the latter as the "Western" route. Stephen Wolverton was elected to the Legislature from Erie County in 1827 as a French Creek or "Eastern route" man. The next year the friends of the "Western route" rallied, and elected George Moore as the Representative of the county. The Western route having been adopted by the advice of the engineers in charge, another controversy arose in the county over the lake terminus of the canal, some wanting it to be at Erie, and others at the mouth of Elk Creek. William and James Miles, who owned a large body of land in that vicinity, were the chief promoters of the Elk Creek scheme, and at one time nearly succeeded. It is a part of the tradition of the day that Erie owes its selection largely to the labors of Elijah Babbitt in the Legislature, who rose from a sick bed to speak and work in its favor. In 1832, through the efforts of Hon. John H. Walker, the State ceded the third section of 2,000 acres of land west of Erie to the borough, for the purpose of building a canal basin at the harbor, reserving 100 acres for a county almshouse.

The principal difficulty encountered in the construction of the canal was in overcoming the dividing ridge in Crawford County, and obtaining water from there to Erie, a distance of thirty-eight miles, with a continuous descent to the lake. To meet this difficulty, Conneaut Lake, nearly on the summit of the ridge, and about 500 feet above Lake Erie, was raised to a sufficient level to turn the water in a northerly direction, and converted into a reservoir. A feeder was built from Bemus' Mills, three miles above Meadville, which carried a portion of French Creek into Conneaut Lake, keeping up a regular supply of water. All of the water used in the canal from the summit to Erie was drawn from the reservoir of Conneaut Lake. Work on the enterprise progressed at irregular spots and intervals until 1842, when the State refused to appropriate any more money.

At Erie, ground was broken for the canal on the 4th of July, 1838, amid great festivities, Capt. D. Dobbins leading the procession, Capt. M. Strong lifting the first spadeful of earth, and Hon. John H. Walker delivering the oration.

The Governor's message in 1843 showed that ninety-seven and three-quarter miles were finished from Rochester, on the Ohio, the southern termiuus, to the mouth of the French Creek feeder, and forty-nine and one-quarter miles more, including the feeder and an extension to Franklin, leaving in progress and nearly completed the thirty-eight and one-half miles from the point where the other work ended in Erie. Up to that date the State had expended more than $4,000,000, and it was calculated that but $211,000 more were needed to make the canal ready for the boats.

COMPLETION OF THE CANAL.

At the session of 1842–43, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Erie Canal Company, and ceding to it all the work that had been done at such immense cost, on condition that the corporation would finish and operate the improvement. This company was organized with Rufus S. Reed as President; C. M. Reed, Treasurer; William Kelly, Secretary, and the two Reeds, Kelly, T. G. Colt, William M. Watts, B. B. Vincent and John A. Tracy, of Erie, M. B. Lowry, of Crawford County, and James M. Power, of Mercer County, as

Managers. Contracts for the incompleted work were let in September, 1843, payment to be made in the bonds of the company. The first boats to reach Erie were the Queen of the West, a packet boat, crowded with passengers, and the R. S. Reed, loaded with Mercer County coal, both coming in on the same day, the 5th of December, 1844. They were received with huzzas by the thousands gathered on the banks of the canal at Erie to witness the great event, and greeted with a cannon salute when they reached the bay. The Wayne Grays paraded during the day, and a ball was given at the Reed House in the evening. A few other boats came in the same winter, but navigation did not regularly open until the spring of 1845. The principal engineers of the work were W. Milnor Roberts and Milton Courtright.

The canal entered the city limits of Erie near the present car works, and followed the ravine of Lee's Run to the bay, which it joined at the foot of Sassafras street. A commodious basin for the protection of the boats was built in the bay, at the outlet, which still remains, being the inclosed part of the harbor on both sides of the public dock. Between the almshouse and the bay there is a descent of over a hundred feet, rendering necessary fifteen locks, with an average lift of seven feet. At Lockport, in the western part of the county, where the canal descended to the level of the lake shore, there were twenty-eight locks within a distance of two miles, having an average lift of six and a half feet. The canal was of moderate capacity, compared with the great Erie Canal of New York, and as a consequence the boats were of small size, averaging sixty-five tons.

ITS ABANDONMENT.

A good business was done for thirty years after its completion, mainly in coal, iron ore and merchandise. Up to 1853, when the Lake Shore Railroad was opened to Toledo, the canal also carried large numbers of emigrants, who came to Erie by steamer from Buffalo, and took this route to the Ohio Valley. A number of packet boats for conveying passengers ran on the canal, and it was the grand avenue of trade and travel for the western counties. In 1860, the receipts were $105,311, and the expenses $70,379, of which $17,034 were for a new aqueduct over Walnut Creek. In those days, the canal and basin at Erie presented a busy sight; scores of boats were loaded and unloaded daily at the docks; the locks were in almost constant use; thousands of people derived their maintenance from boating, and large sums of money were invested in various ways along the line of the improvement. W. W. Reed was Superintendent in 1860, and continued in that capacity until the canal was abandoned.

The canal continued to flourish until the completion of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, which soon proved to be a formidable competitor. Had its capacity been for large-sized boats, this rivalry might not have been serious. An enlargement was proposed but never undertaken. The water of Lake Erie could not be made to flow up hill, and opinions differed whether French Creek and Conneaut Lake would furnish enough water to float the increased size of boats necessary to compete with the railroad. A company was formed, however, who had faith in the experiment. They offered Gen. Reed, who controlled most of the stock, a handsome sum for the canal, but, in the midst of their negotiations, were notified that he had disposed of it to the railroad management. The latter operated it in an unsatisfactory manner to the boatmen until 1871, when the fall of the Elk Creek Aqueduct gave them an excuse for abandoning the work, which was undoubtedly their original purpose. Since then the locks and bridges have been taken to pieces, the boats sold or broken up, the channel filled almost everywhere in the county, and few traces

of this once important avenue remain. The abandonment of the canal ruined many boatmen and small storekeepers, and caused much injury to the towns along its route which were so unfortunate as to be off of the line of the railroad.

RAILROADS.

The Lake Shore Railroad.—The earliest public movement in regard to the construction of a railroad along the lake shore was through a convention held in Fredonia, N. Y., in 1831. Its object was to arrange for building a road from Buffalo to the State line, with the understanding that it was to connect with one in Pennsylvania. The delegates from Erie were C. M. Reed, P. S. V. Hamot and Thomas H. Sill.

The Erie & North East Railroad Company, the first railroad organization in the county, was incorporated April 12, 1842, with a capital of $5,000,000. This was reduced in 1846 to $600,000, and books for subscriptions were opened on the 19th of October in the same year, most of the stock being taken in Erie. The active men in forwarding the project were Charles M. Reed, John A. Tracy and John H. Walker. The first election of officers was held on the 22d of January, 1847, resulting in the election of C. M. Reed as President, Giles Sanford as Treasurer, and William Kelly, Henry Cadwell, Smith Jackson, A. W. Brewster, M. Courtright and James Williams as Directors. The surveys of the road were completed in the spring of 1849, under the direction of Mr. Courtright. Contracts for the construction of the road were let on the 26th of July of the same year, and the grading was commenced soon after.

ERIE TO BUFFALO.

Previous to this, a company had been formed to build a railroad from Dunkirk to the State line, under the auspices of the New York & Erie Railway Company. A second road was projected by the New York Central Company from Buffalo, by way of Fredonia, to the State line. Both routes were surveyed, the right of way obtained, and some work done. A contract was entered into by the Erie & North East Company for a connection with the Dunkirk & State Line road, which would have given a uniform six feet gauge, and made Erie the practical terminus of the New York & Erie road upon the lake. Shortly afterward, another arrangement was made with the Buffalo, Fredonia & State line road for the laying of an additional track of the New York guage of four feet eight and one-half inches. In course of time, a compromise was effected between the two New York corporations, by which they violated their contract with the Erie & North East Company, and agreed to build but one road between Buffalo and the State line of the Ohio guage of four feet ten inches. The object of this was to force the Erie & North East Company to adopt the same guage, and compel the break, which had to occur at some point, to be made within the limits of New York. This did not have the effect they anticipated, and the Erie & North East road was completed with a six feet track. Work on the road went on slowly, and the first passenger train did not come into Erie until the 19th of January, 1852, John Moore being conductor, and Nathan Norton, engineer.

ERIE TO CLEVELAND.

The Franklin Canal Company was incorporated on the 27th of April, 1844, to repair the Franklin division of the canal. On the 9th of April, 1849, a supplement to the charter was secured authorizing the company to build a railroad on the route of the canal between Meadville and Franklin, and to extend

it northward to Lake Erie, and southward to Pittsburgh. This charter was so construed as to permit the building of a railroad from Erie to the Ohio State line, and one was accordingly constructed, largely through the efforts of Judge John Galbraith and Alfred Kelley. At the State line it connected with a road that had been completed to Cleveland, under the laws of the State of Ohio. The first train ran from Erie to Ashtabula on the morning of the 23d of November, 1852, ten months later than the opening of the Erie & North East road. It returned in the afternoon, when the event was celebrated by a supper at Brown's Hotel, of which 300 people partook, and at which speeches were made by Judge Galbraith, Alfred Kelley, J. B. Lowry and William S. Lane. As the Pennsylvania law stood at that time, all roads entering Erie from the east were to be six feet or four feet eight and one-half gauge, and all from the west four feet ten. The gauge of the Franklin Canal Company's road was therefore different from that of the Erie & North East road, necessitating a break at Erie.

CONSOLIDATION EFFECTED.

The change of gauge at Erie and at the State line proved to be a serious inconvenience to the railroad companies, and on the 17th of November, 1853, a contract was entered into between the Buffalo & State Line and the Erie & North East Companies, by which the latter were to alter their track to four feet ten inches, making a uniform gauge from Buffalo to Cleveland. By this time, two-thirds of the stock of the E. & N. E. road had passed into the hands of Buffalo & State Line parties, who had entered into a contract to run the improvement as one road. The change of gauge was commenced on the 7th of December, 1853, but was not completed till February 1, 1854, when the first train under the new arrangement arrived at Erie from the East.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The announcement of the contemplated change of gauge created the utmost indignation among the people of this county, who saw in it the defeat of their hope of having Erie made the lake terminus of the New York & Erie Railway, and a purpose to make the city nothing more than a way station. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 7th day of December, 1853, an immense assemblage of the citizens of Erie gathered at the depot and tore down the bridges over State and French streets, and took up the track across every street east of Sassafras. Near Harbor Creek Station, on the same day, the track was torn up in three places. In the latter township, on the 28th of December, while the railroad men were re-laying the track a fracas took place, in which a pistol was fired by a train conductor, and two citizens of the township slightly wounded. The excitement that ensued was the most intense ever known in the county. Only a few citizens of Erie sided with the railroad companies, and they were treated by the rest as common enemies. The railroad question obliterated party lines to a great extent, and in each of the years 1854, 1855, 1858, for the first time in a long period, one of the two legislative Representatives elected from the county was a Democrat. The agitation among the people was followed by an appeal to the courts, and the interposition of both the State and United States officials was required on several occasions. The occurrences here detailed spread over a period of about two years. During the two months in which the populace prevented the track from being changed, passengers and freight were transferred between Harbor Creek and Erie by stages and wagons, causing a delay that subjected our city, county and people to innumerable curses from the eastern and western patrons of the railroad. A second series of

outbreaks occurred in Erie and Harbor Creek in 1855, when the bridges were again destroyed and the track torn up, but it was quieted by the intervention of the Supreme Court.

FURTHER CONSOLIDATION.

The Supreme Court decided that the road built by the Franklin Canal Company was not a legal building under the charter, and the charter itself was repealed in 1854. Meanwhile, the stock had been mostly purchased by the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Company, owners of the connecting road from the Ohio State line westward. A new charter was granted by the Legislature in 1855 or 1856, on condition that the company should subscribe $500,000 to the Philadelphia & Erie road, extend its track to the harbor of Erie, and retain three citizens of Pennsylvania perpetually in its Board of Directors.

The first of these provisions was complied with; the other two remain in force to this day. The new company took control of the entire line from Erie to Cleveland.

The charter of the Erie and North East Company was repealed in 1855, but restored in April, 1856, conditioned upon the expenditure of $400,000 toward the building of a road from Pittsburgh to Erie. This was subsequently done. A few years afterward, the Erie & North East and the Buffalo & State Line roads were consolidated under the title of the Buffalo & Erie.

About fifteen years ago, the consolidation of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula road was effected with the Cleveland & Toledo, and at a still later date this organization was consolidated with the Michigan Southern, making one management from Erie to Chicago, which became known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company. Into this organization the Buffalo & Erie was merged in 1869.

William H. Vanderbilt is President of the organization, and controls a majority of the stock.

LOCAL FEATURES.

The track of the road is ostensibly four feet ten inches, but has been gradually narrowed to four feet nine inches, which is the universal gauge of the United States, with few exceptions. The road is almost level through Erie County, the heaviest grade being at Mooreheadville, where, for about a mile and a half, it is fifteen feet to the mile. In building the road, the greatest difficulties experienced were at the gullies of the lake shore streams. These were originally crossed by wooden viaducts, which have been replaced by arches or iron bridges. The viaduct across the gully of Twenty Mile Creek was 102 feet high and 400 long; of Sixteen Mile Creek, 40 feet high and 800 long; of Walnut Creek, 106 feet high and 800 long; of Elk Creek, 115 feet high and 1,400 long; and of Crooked Creek, 45 feet high and 500 long. In all of these cases arches and embankments have been substituted for the slender and dangerous looking viaducts. The work of filling the gullies and preparing for the arches was commenced shortly after the road was completed, but went along slowly, it not being practicable to push it rapidly. The iron bridges in Erie County are over Four and Six Mile Creeks, in Habor Creek Township, and French and State streets in Erie City.

The first depot at Erie was a clumsy looking brick structure, built in 1851. It was replaced by the Union depot in 1864, the expense of constructing which was born equally by the two Lake Shore organizations then existing. The Philadelphia & Erie Company pays interest for its use on one-third of its cost and one-third of the current expense of keeping it up, less a small rental from the Erie & Pittsburgh Company. Ira W. Hart was the first ticket agent,

commencing with the opening of the Erie & North East road in 1852, and continuing until November 1, 1872, when he was succeeded by John T. Forster, who had been his assistant.

The first regular freight agent at Erie was William S. Brown, who was appointed in 1853. He continued until 1865, when he was elected Treasurer and Director, being succeeded as agent by a Mr. Northrup, who remained but a few months. His place was taken by James C. Hart, who continues in the service.

The western round-house was built in 1862, and the eastern in 1863, the first having a capacity for fifteen, and the second for twenty-one engines.

DISTANCES.

The following are the distances by this route from Erie to the places named:

Eastward—Miles.		Westward—Miles.	
Wesleyville	4	Swanville	9
Harbor Creek	8	Fairview	11
Moorehead's	11	Miles Grove	16
North East	15	Springfield	20
State Line	20	Ohio Line	26
Ripley	23	Conneaut	28
Westfield	30	Ashtabula	41
Brocton	39	Painesville	67
Dunkirk	48	Cleveland	95
Buffalo	88	Sandusky	153
Rochester	156	Toledo	208
Syracuse	237	Chicago	452
Albany	386		
New York	511		

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.

As long ago as 1830, a railroad was projected from Erie eastward through the counties of Warren, Elk and Lycoming, upon nearly the same route subsequently adopted, but nothing was done in the direction of actual work. A railroad was commenced at Sunbury in 1833 by Stephen Girard and others, intended to connect Erie with Philadelphia by way of Pottsville. A few miles of it were built eastward, and then the work stopped on account of the financial depression. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated in 1846, it was given authority to build a branch to Erie, but never availed itself of the provision.

In 1837, a bill passed the Legislature incorporating the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company. An organization was regularly effected, the stock to secure the charter being taken by the United States Bank, and engineers were employed to survey a route in 1838 and 1839. Nothing further was done for some years. In 1854, the project was simultaneously revived in Philadelphia, in Erie and in the Legislature. The city of Philadelphia subscribed $1,000,000 toward the construction of the road, the county of Erie $200,000, and the city of Erie $300,000, in addition to 150 water lots for dock accommodations. This was an extremely liberal subscription for Erie City and County, as the former only contained about 6,000 people and the latter but 40,000. The same year, the Cleveland & Erie Company were required to subscribe $500,000 to the road, as a condition of securing a new charter. About this time the State exchanged a portion of her canals for $3,500,000 of Sunbury & Erie bonds, thus placing the company upon a substantial footing. By December, 1854, the road was in running order from Sunbury to Williamsport, where a connection was made with the Northern Central road to Elmira. The occasion was celebrated by an excursion of 500 citizens of Philadelphia to



D. C. Kennedy

Erie, who returned to the East full of zeal for the completion of the enterprise. The division of the road from Erie to Warren was begun in August, 1856, and completed in December, 1859. In the spring of 1861, the name of the corporation was changed to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. The war coming on in that year alarmed the stockholders, and fearful that they would be unable to complete the enterprise, the road was leased, in 1862, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a term of 999 years. Work was vigorously prosecuted by the lessees, and in October, 1864, the first passenger train came through from Philadelphia with a large party of excursionists. A magnificient entertainment was given them by the city of Erie, which cost $3,000. The bill for wines alone was $1,500, and for spiced oysters $300.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The road is 287 6-10 miles in length, operated in three divisions, as follows: Eastern—Sunbury to Renovo, 92 4-10 miles; Middle—Renovo to Kane, 100 7-10 miles; Western—Kane to Erie, 94 5-10. At Sunbury, connection is made with the southern division of the Northern Central road, under the same management, which gives a direct route to Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The distance from Erie to Harrisburg is 347 miles; to Baltimore, 425; to Washington, 468; to Philadelphia, 453, and to New York, 543. Below are the distances along the road itself, measuring from the foot of State street in Erie:

Outer Depot	2	Tiona	76
Wagner's	5	Sheffield	79
Belle Valley	7	Roystone	82
Langdon's	9	Ludlow	86
Jackson's	13	Wetmore	90
Waterford	19	Kane	95
Le Bœuf	23	Wilcox	104
Union City	27	Ridgway	119
Elgin	32	St. Mary's	129
Lovell's	34	Emporium	149
Corry	37	Cameron	155
Columbus	39	Driftwood	168
Spring Creek	44	Renovo	196
Garland	50	Lock Haven	224
Pittsfield	54	Jersey Shore	236
Youngsville	58	Williamsport	248
Irvineton	60	Muncy	260
Warren	66	Milton	275
Stoneham	71	Northumberland	285.6
Clarendon	73	Sunbury	287.6

OTHER MATTERS.

In surveying the road, considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable route to reach the level of the lake from the high lands on the south The course finally adopted was by way of Four Mile Creek, necessitating a long curve to round the second ridge, which compels over seven miles of railroad to make the distance of four and a half miles by common road from Erie to Belle Valley. At Jackson's Station, thirteen miles south of Erie, the summit of the road between the lake region and the Le Bœuf Valley is attained at a height of 656 feet above the lake. The grade between Jackson's and Erie is at one place eighty-three feet to the mile.

The following figures give the height of the road above tide-water at the various points named:

STATIONS.	FEET.	STATIONS.	FEET.
Erie, foot of State street	573	Sheffield	1,337
Summit, at Jackson's	1,229	Kane	2,130
Union City	1,270	Wilcox	1,527
Corry	1,431	Ridgway	1,393
Garland	1,309	St. Mary's Summit	1,696
Warren	1,200	Emporium	1,021

The first General Superintendent of the road was Joseph D. Potts, who took charge at its opening in 1864. His successors are as follows: Albert L. Tyler, October 1, 1865; William A. Baldwin, May 1, 1870; Robert Neilson, August 1, 1881. The Superintendents of the Western Division have been: Samuel A. Black, appointed in July, 1859; William A. Baldwin, February 7, 1862; John W. Reynolds, May 1, 1868. The general offices were at Erie until 1874, when they were removed to Williamsport.

The company occupied the frame building at the foot of State street, in Erie, as a passenger and freight depot, until the completion of the Union depot, to which the passenger traffic was at once transferred. The freight business continued at that point until the erection of the new freight building on Parade street in 1880.

The shops of the road are at Erie, Kane, Renovo and Sunbury.

ERIE & PITTSBURGH RAIDROAD.

A railroad company, under the name of the Pittsburgh & Erie, was chartered many years ago, and got some right of way, but did nothing further. A new charter, incorporating the Erie & Pittsburgh Company, was obtained in the year 1856, by parties interested in the Erie & North East Company. It did not specify the exact route to be taken, and a sharp rivalry for the road sprung up between Meadville and Conneautville. Subscriptions were secured along both routes, but the Conneautville one was approved by the engineers, and adopted. The new charter of the Erie & North East Company provided that it should invest 400,000 in the construction of a road in the direction of Pittsburgh. With this sum and the money of the stockholders, the Erie & Pittsburgh road was graded from near Miles Grove to Jamestown, Mercer County, and the track laid to Albion. The Buffalo & Erie Company advanced the means to lay the rails to Jamestown in 1859. In 1864, with the proceeds of a mortgage and bonds, added to a few subscriptions, the road was continued to New Castle, where the Erie & Pittsburgh road proper terminates. At that place connection is made with the New Castle & Beaver Valley Road, which connects in turn with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago at Homewood, giving a direct route to the Smoky City. The company own extensive docks at Erie for the handling of coal and iron ore, built in 1863. The round house in Erie was erected in 1865, and the shops bought of McCarter & Scoville in 1866.

The distances by this route are as follows:

	MILES.		MILES.
Erie to a little west of Miles Grove (Lake Shore road)	16.5	Greenville	63
Cross'	21	Sharpsville	75
Albion	27	Sharon	78
Spring	32	Middlesex	84
Conneautville	35	New Castle	99
Jamestown	57	Homewood	113.9
		Pittsburgh	148.9

The Superintendents of the road have been R. N. Brown, J. L. Grant, W. S. Brown, J. J. Lawrence, F. N. Finney and John M. Kimball. W. L. Scott, of Erie, has been President of the corporation some fifteen years.

The road was operated as a feeder to the Lake Shore until the 24th of March, 1870, when it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a term of 999 years. The terms of the lease are that the lessees shall maintain the road, keep up the interest on its debt, and pay 7 per cent annually on the capital stock of $2,000,000. On the first of March, 1871, the management was transferred to the Pennsylvania Company, a separate corporation from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, organized to operate the Western lines leased by the latter. It has a capital of $12,000,000.

From Erie to a short distance west of Miles Grove, the E. & P. uses the Lake Shore track, with the exception of two and one-half miles between the city and the dock junction. The company own the connecting road along the bay front of Erie, from the Pittsburgh docks to the Philadelphia & Erie road, at the foot of State street. It was built about 1870.

The headquarters of the road were in Erie until 1881, when they were removed to Youngstown, Ohio.

The following figures show the elevation in feet above tide-water of various points on the road: Summit, near Conneautville, 1,141, Greenville, 984; Sharon, 853; New Castle, 802. In crossing the dividing ridge south of Conneautville, the summit is approached from the north for two or three miles by a grade of fifty-two feet to the mile.

BUFFALO, CORRY & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Oil Creek Railroad was completed between Corry and Miller Farm in 1862, principally through the efforts of Thomas Struthers and William S. Streator. In 1865, a majority of its capital stock was purchased in the city of Erie by Dean Richmond, representing the Lake Shore and New York Central Companies, and by Thomas A. Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Company, and placed in the hands of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as Trustee for the three corporations. It was extended to Petroleum Centre in 1866, where it connected with the Farmers' road to Oil City. Not long afterward, the Allegheny Valley road was completed to Oil City, making a continuous line to Pittsburgh. The failure of the wells on Oil Creek robbed the road of prosperity, and it was sold out upon a mortgage, and purchased by the Allegheny Valley management.

The Cross-Cut road was built from Corry to Brocton in 1867, by Thomas Struthers, William S. Streator, and the American Express Company, to secure a lake outlet for the Oil Creek road, and a connection with the Lake Shore road, independent of the Philadelphia & Erie.

All of the above roads have been consolidated as the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh, and are under one management. The distance by this route from Brocton to Corry is 42.2 miles; Corry to Oil City, 45.6; Oil City to Pittsburgh, 132; total, 219 miles.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA & OHIO RAILROAD.

The Atlantic & Great Western road was completed to Corry in June, 1861, and extended westward through the southern portion of the county in 1862. It was intended and is still operated as the western extension of the Erie Railway (now the New York, Lake Erie & Western), with which it connects at Salamanca, N. Y. The track was originally six feet wide, but a third rail has recently been laid, with the purpose of altering the gauge to the general standard of the country. The name was changed as above about two years ago. In March, 1883, the road was leased to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Company for ninety-nine years.

UNION & TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.

This road extends from Titusville to Union City, where it connects with the Philadelphia & Erie road. It was originated in 1865 by James Sill and P. G. Stranahan. The road was completed in February, 1871. It is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Its length is 25.2 miles.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD (THE NICKEL PLATE).

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company was organized in 1880 to build a railroad from Buffalo to Chicago by way of Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Fostoria and Fort Wayne. The first survey was begun in the last week of February, 1881, and the grading of the road commenced in the early part of June in the same year. The first through passenger train reached Erie from the West in the afternoon of August 31, 1882, having left Chicago at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. It consisted of an engine and two coaches, containing some of the leading officials of the company and a number of representatives of the press. The train returned from Buffalo on the 1st of September. Regular passenger trains commenced running on Monday, October 23, 1882.

The road was built by a syndicate, comprising George I. Seney, C. R. Cummings, Watson H. Brown, John T. Martin, A. A. Low & Brother, Gen. Samuel Thomas, C. S. Brice, the Standard Oil Company, Brown, Howard & Co. and A. M. White. These parties originally subscribed $15,000,000, which was increased, before the completion of the work, to $22,000,000. This amount of money was raised and expended before the company issued any securities or created any bonded indebtedness. The company ultimately issued $28,000,000 of common and $22,000,000 of preferred stock and $15,000,000 of first mortgage bonds. The actual cost of the road, including equipment—the greater portion of which was built by the Pullman Car Company of Chicago—is stated to have been between $25,000,000 and $28,000,000. The contract for constructing and equipping the road was left to Brown, Howard & Co., of Chicago.

In the winter of 1882–83, a majority of the stock of the road was purchased in Erie by William H. Vanderbilt and others in the interest of the Lake Shore road, and it has since been run in harmony with that line, although a separate organization is kept up.

The principal stations, aside from Chicago and Buffalo, are Valparaiso, Fort Wayne, Fostoria, Bellevue, Cleveland, Ashtabula, Erie and Dunkirk. Leaving Chicago, or rather Grand Crossing, near that city, the line runs from one to eight miles south of and generally parallel with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road through Valparaiso to Fort Wayne, and thence to New Haven, Ind., six miles, parallel with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. Between New Haven and Arcadia, Ohio, is the longest tangent on the road—85 miles. From Arcadia, the line runs to the northeast through Fostoria, Green Springs and Bellevue to Cleveland. Between Cleveland and Buffalo, the road is south of and parallel with the Lake Shore road, the tracks being in places almost side by side. Passenger trains run into the depot of the Lake Shore road in Chicago, and into the one in Buffalo occupied by the New York, Buffalo & Western and the Lehigh Valley. The principal office of the company is at Cleveland. The main shops are at Chicago. Division shops are located at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Bellevue and Conneaut, Ohio. The divisions for engine service are: Buffalo to Conneaut; Conneaut to Bellevue; Bellevue to Fort Wayne; Fort Wayne to Chicago.

Instead of the culverts used by the L. S. & M. S. road, this route crosses the gullies of the lake shore streams by iron viaducts, some of which are of unusual height and length. The one at Cleveland is double track, 3,000 feet long, and 60 to 70 feet high, including a draw span of 225 feet. Below is a list of the other most important viaducts, with their height and length in feet, and cost:

	Lenght.	Height.	Cost.
Eighteen Mile Creek, N. Y.	690	98	$17,000
Westfield, N. Y.	502	62	13,000
State Line of New York & Pennsylvania	712	98.6	27,236
Swanville, Penn.	870	79	30,067
Girard, Penn.	1,470	84.8	53,341
Springfield, Penn.	690	68.4	21,021
Conneaut, Ohio	1,320	53	40,492
Ashtabula, Ohio	822	92.8	36,163
Painesville, Ohio	1,310	87.5	60,637
Rocky River, Ohio	670	80	16,500

The distances by this road are as follows: Buffalo to Erie, 87.48 miles; to Conneaut, 115.51 miles; to Cleveland, 183.79 miles; to Bellevue, 247.86 miles; to Fort Wayne, 370.63 miles; to Chicago, 524.74 miles.

The railroad crosses the entire county from east to west, and has stations at all the principal points on the lake shore. From the western border of Erie City to French street the road occupies the center of Nineteenth street; east of that it diverges slightly to the south. The right to use Nineteenth street was granted by the city authorities upon condition that the road should be limited to a single track; that it should be laid at grade with the street; that the company should, within two years, expend $100,000 in improvements within the city, other than tracks; that the city should be indemnified from damages; and that the track might be removed at the cost of the company if the conditions are not complied with. The P. & E. R. R. officials would not allow the new road to cross their tracks at grade, and a costly trestlework had to be constructed for that purpose near the east line of the city.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

Books were opened in 1836 for subscriptions to build a railroad, twenty-three miles long, from Erie to the State line, three miles east of Wattsburg, where it was designed to connect with a branch of the Erie Railway. The scheme was to make Erie the terminus of the latter thoroughfare, and it seems to have had some encouragement from the management of that corporation. When the Erie & North East road was built, the project was abandoned.

The Erie City Railroad Company was chartered, in 1853, to build a road from Erie to some point on the State line in North East, Greenfield or Venango Townships, as a connection of the Erie Railway. Its organization was maintained until the Atlantic & Great Western road was completed, when the projectors concluded that further effort to induce the Erie Railway to come to the harbor of Erie would be useless.

The Erie Southern was designed to give Erie a connection with the N. Y., P. & O. road at Cambridge, and the Oil Creek road at Titusville, opening up a new route, by way of McKean and Edinboro, for the coal and oil traffic. The project was much talked of about 1873, considerable subscriptions were obtained, and the city voted the corporation a block of water-lots, besides the right of way on Liberty street. A small amount of digging and grading was done in the southwestern part of the city, when the enterprise was given up. The cost of building the road (exclusive of equipment) was estimated at $444,404. It is twenty-six and four-tenths miles by this route from Erie to Cambridge.

The latest railroad projected is one from Erie to Mill Village via Waterford, the purpose being also to secure a connection with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. Surveys made by Col. Irvin Camp, in 1882–83, developed the fact that the length of the proposed road would be but nineteen miles from the depot at Erie to the one at Mill Village. The route surveyed is as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Little Cascade Creek in Erie; thence by the line of Liberty street to near the base of Nicholson's Hill; thence curving eastwardly along the west bluff of Mill Creek to the Shunpike; thence by the Walnut Creek, LeBœuf Creek and French Creek Valleys to the terminus. It is claimed for this route that the grades are lighter than by that proposed by the Erie Southern. The cost for grading the road bed and laying rails is estimated at $330,825.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. JOHN C. WALLACE, the first and for a number of years the only resident physician in the county, settled at Erie about 1802, after a service of some nine years as a Surgeon in the United States Army. He was Colonel of the Erie regiment of militia during the war with Great Britain, and assisted in caring for the wounded in the hospital at Erie, after Perry's victory. He continued in the practice of medicine nearly to the day of his death, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1827. Dr. W. A. Wallace succeeded to a large share of his practice.

Dr. Plara Thayer located in Erie about 1811, and was joined in a short time by his brother, Dr. Albert Thayer. They resided on Federal Hill and their practice extended over a good part of the county. The latter was the father and preceptor of the present Dr. Thayer, of South Erie.

Dr. Asa Coltrin settled in Erie about 1815, and continued in practice there until his death in November, 1824. The next physician in Erie was Dr. Peter Christie, who was a Surgeon in the United States Navy. He had an extensive general practice when not engaged in his official duties.

The list of Erie physicians was increased by the arrival of Dr. William Johns in 1822, and by Drs. Taber and Elijah Beebe in 1825. All of these remained until their decease.

Dr. Peter Faulkner located in South Erie in 1825, and soon entered upon an extensive practice. After a time he changed to Crawford County, but returned to Erie in 1848. His sons, Drs. William and Robert Faulkner, are both in practice in the city.

Dr. Jacob Vosburg reached Erie the same year as Dr. Faulkner, and Dr. Sanford Dickinson, who had practiced in Wattsburg a short time, removed to Erie in 1840.

Outside of Erie, the earliest physician of whom we can learn was Dr. James Smedley, who located in North East at an early day. Dr. Ira Sherwin made his home in Harbor Creek in 1825, and Dr. W. T. Bradley in Westleyville about 1840. Dr. Rufus Hills practiced in Girard from an early date until 1830, when he changed to Erie. He was obliged to abandon the practice, and removed to Pittsburgh, where he died. Dr. M. C. Kellogg practiced in connection with Dr. Vosburg at Erie until 1831, when he changed to Girard. He died in Albion, to which place he had removed in 1855.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

The law of Pennsylvania provides that every person engaged in the regular practice of medicine or surgery shall be a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or university, and have his diploma registered in the Prothonotary's office of the county where he resides. In case the diploma has been lost, a certified copy of the same may be presented, or, if not obtainable, the party may make affidavit to the fact, with the names of the professors whose lectures he attended. Exception is made in the case of physicians who have been in continuous practice within this commonwealth since 1871. These are allowed to continue in practice, but must appear before the Prothonotary and make affidavit to that effect. The punishment for failure to register, or for presenting a fraudulent diploma, or making a false statement, of practicing in violation of the act, is $100 for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, at the option of the court. Below is a list of the physicians who registered in the Prothonotary's office of this county between June, 1881, and September 17, 1883, with the years when they graduated:

ERIE.

Charles Aichner, University of Basil, Switzerland, 1857.

P. Barkey, University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, Penn., 1871.

J. Q. H. Bassett, practiced a number of years. Diploma destroyed in Chicago fire.

Charles Brandes, practice since 1845.

Mrs. E. S. Burnham, practice for twenty years.

Linnie Burnham, Electropathic Institute of Binghampton, N. Y., 1879.

E. P. Banning, Sr., College of Medicine at Evansville, Ind.

Jeannette Caldwell, Homœopathic College, New York City, 1876.

J. S. Carter, practice since 1840.

J. T. Clark, National Medical College, Washington, D. C., 1870.

W. K. Cleveland, University of the City of New York, 1860; New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1860; Bellevue Hospital, 1862, and Homœopathic Medical Board of Canada, 1869.

Edward Cranch, University of Georgetown, D. C., 1873.

J. C. M. Drake, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1880.

Michael C. Dunnigan, Bellevue Medical College, New York City, 1875.

Martin Ernst, attended lectures upon surgery by Prof. Buntz, at Delbruge, Germany; diploma lost.

W. C. Evans, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1854.

Robert Faulkner, Homœopathic Medical College, New York City, 1867.

William Faulkner, Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., 1842.

Eugene B. Fletcher, Cleveland Medical College, 1879.

John F. Flint, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1881.

A. A. Freeman, University of Buffalo, 1876.

Charles A. French, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, 1876.

Henry F. Garey, Washington University, Baltimore, 1876.

George A. Garries, Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, 1881.

E. D. Gates, University Victoria College, Medical Department, 1859.

E. W. Germer, Medical College of Vienna, also certificate from Freiburg University.

Thomas H. Gray, University of Michigan, 1871.

Amos S. Gregory, Union College of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, Penn., 1872.

Peter Hall, practice since 1844.
John M. Lewis, Bellevue Medical College, New York City, 1880.
A. S. Lovett, Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan.
Susanna Meyer, practice for fifteen years.
William Nick, practice since 1859.
H. C. Nick, practice since 1867.
A. Z. Randall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1864.
David P. Robbins, University of Michigan.
Nelson Seymour, practice for thirty-five years.
James E. Silliman, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1874.
Byron A. Smith, practice since 1866.
Mrs. Jane A. Smith, practice since 1865.
H. A. Spencer, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1851.
J. L. Stewart, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Penn., 1848.
Chester W. Stranahan, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1867.
D. H. Strickland, University of Pennsylvania, 1863.
Jones J. Seward, Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, 1883.
Alvin Thayer, practice since 1845.
Robert D. Tipple, Homœopathic College of Cleveland, 1878.
G. S. Tubbs, practice since 1870.
George Ulrich, German Medical College, Germany, 1860.
Richard H. Walker, Medical Department of Wooster University of Cleveland, Ohio, 1879.
Mrs. A. B. Woods, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1876.
Arthur A. Woods, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, 1876.
Mary A. B. Woods, Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1864.
Anna Presley, Electropathic Institute of Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1882.

CORRY.

Almon S. Bonsteel, Bellevue Hospial College, New York City, 1872.
S. R. Breed, continuous practice since 1856.
Reuben Brinker, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1851.
Charles Adams Bush, practice since 1871.
John B. Chace, American Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. E. DeRoss, Eclectic College of Cincinnati, 1875.
G. A. Elston, Medical Department of University of New York, 1880.
H. G. Fay, Medical Society of Steuben Co., N. Y., certificate dated 1875.
Daniel D. Franklin, Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati, 1850.
Flora Hayward Stanford, Boston University.
Emma L. Jordan, Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, 1879.
C. B. Kibler, University of Buffalo, 1870.
H. O. Mackres, University of Buffalo, 1867.
B. H. Phelps, Cleveland Medical College, 1871.
Manhattan Pickett, Medical College of Buffalo, 1869.
Joseph R. Phillips, Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland.
D. C. Storer, practiced medicine and surgery since 1862.
Henry S. Tanner. Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, 1859.
J. E. Weeks, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

M'KEAN.

P. P. Fisher, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1881.
D. R. Waggoner, Medical College of Ohio, 1872.
John W. Jarvis, Middleboro, University at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1869.



Johnston Rea

WATTSBURG.

D. T. Bennett, Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, at Franklin, 1876.

Samuel F. Chapin, Yale Medical College, 1859.

G. Thickstun, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, 1864.

William C. Tracy, Harvard Medical College, Boston, Mass., March 7, 1866.

FAIRVIEW.

M. D. Satterlee, University of New York City, 1879.

M. A. Millard, University of Buffalo, 1873.

GIRARD.

A. G. Ely, Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., 1840.

T. J. Kellogg, practice since 1836

A. R. Smith, Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, 1853.

I. N. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1866.

Helen M. Weeks, Homœopathic College, Cleveland, Ohio.

UNION CITY.

O. L. Abbey, University of Buffalo, 1863.

Stephen R. Davis, practice since 1872.

Mrs. S. R. Davis, practice since 1872.

Curtis N. Goucher, Medical Department of the Western Reserve College of Hudson, Ohio, 1870.

James F. Read, practice since 1838.

L. D. Rockwell, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1874.

Alfred C. Sherwood, University of Pennsylvania, 1873.

Ernest B. Smith, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1882.

NORTH EAST.

John K. Griffin, University of Buffalo, 1865.

L. G. Hall, Medical University of Buffalo, 1850.

A. B. Heard, Detroit Medical College, 1872.

D. D. Loop, University of Buffalo, 1865.

Burton H. Putnam, University of Buffalo.

A. J. Sears, University of Wooster, Cleveland, 1878.

George B. Stillman, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1880.

Mullin A. Wilson, New York Homœopathic Medical College, New York City.

ALBION.

P. D. Flower, Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, 1869.

O. Logan, practice for twenty-five years, Medical University of Buffalo, 1882.

James S. Skeels, Western Reserve Medical College, at Hudson, Ohio, 1848.

WATERFORD.

T. W. Barton, Buffalo Medical College, 1862.

John W. Bowman, Cleveland Medical College, 1859.

Frank L. Clemens, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1881.

SPRINGFIELD.

George Ellis, East Springfield, Hudson Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, 1869.

Charles N. Moore, East Springfield, Hygia Therapeutic College, N. Y., 1864.

Lamarr V. Knapp, West Springfield, Buffalo Medical College, 1873.

Joseph R. Hewett, Springfield Township, practice since 1865.

John Ross, West Springfield, practice since 1860.

O. O. Blakeslee, West Springfield, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, 1882.

Ranson C. Sloan, East Springfield, Buffalo Medical College, 1869.

EDINBORO.

George M. Cole, Eclectic College of Cincinnati, 1881.

Willard Greenfield, practice for twenty-eight years.

Truman Hawkins, Medical Department of Western Reserve University, 1850.

S. B. Hotchkiss, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, 1871.

Henry R. Terry, Jefferson Medical College Philadelphia, 1863.

Joseph C. Wilson, Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1851.

Frank G. Greenfield, Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1882

MILL VILLAGE.

William P. Biles, Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, 1879.

John H. Kirk, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1875.

G. W. Wilson, practice since 1860.

John J. Sharp, University of the City of New York, March 3, 1883.

OTHER LOCALITIES.

H. R. Hayes, Amity Township, practice since 1861.

J. L. Bennett, East Greene, practice for twenty one years.

Johnson Wright, Franklin Township, Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1873.

Barker A. Skinner, Elgin, University of Wooster, 1878.

George Wright, Lockport, Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1871.

W. V. Blakeslee, Concord Township, practice since 1846.

M. B. Cook, Harbor Creek, Cleveland Medical College, 1877.

James G. Leffingwell, Miles Grove, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, 1873.

M. M. Moore, Wesleyville, practice since 1852.

Martin V. B. Johnson, Wellsburg, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1865.

W. L. Shawk, Harbor Creek, Western Reserve University of Ohio, February, 1883.

Mary Steward, Wellsburg, University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, 1878.

Charles G. Miller, Harbor Creek, practice "since before 1871."

OTHER MATTERS.

The first Erie County Medical Society was organized in 1829, with the following officers: President, William Johns; Vice President, A. Thayer; Secretary, F. W. Miller; Treasurer, A. Beebe; Censors, J. Smedley, Jacob Vosburg, A. N. Molton.

The present Medical Society of Erie County was established in 1841, and has the same organization as the old society. Its regular meetings are held on the third Tuesdays of January, April, July and October.

DENTISTS.

The earliest dentist of whom we can learn was a traveling man who stopped in Erie for a short time in 1826. He made a set of false teeth for the wife of Rev. Dr. Whallon, who was the first woman in the county to enjoy that sort of a luxury. A dentist by the name of O. N. Sage practiced in Erie several years. The first permanent dentist was Dr. O. N. Elliott, who settled in Erie about 1840. The next was Dr. W. E. Magill. Both of these gentleman are still in practice in the city.

The dentists of the county who have registered under the Act of the General Assembly, passed April 17, 1876, and amended May 17, 1883, are given in the following list:

F. H. Abell, practiced in Erie (except for eight months in 1878) for the past sixteen years.
Henry B. Blair, Corry, practiced twenty-six years.
F. H. Lawrence, Union City, practiced nine years.
W. E. Magill, Erie, practiced twenty years.
J. H. Devore, diploma of the Philadelphia Dental College.
Andrew McPherson, Erie, practiced eight years.
T. J. Elliott, Erie, practiced eight years.
L. Essick, Erie, practiced twenty years.
George B. McDonald, diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College.
G. F. McDonald, Girard, practiced nine years.
O. L. Elliott, Erie, practiced thirty-six years.
Perry A. Gibson, diploma from the State University of Iowa.
V. D. Gibson, Edinboro, practiced twelve years.
J. H. Gifford, East Springfield, practiced ten years.
Lamer Battles, diploma from the University of Pennsylvania.
G. J. Mead, Erie, practiced fifteen years.
E. R. Allen, Girard, practiced nineteen years.
J. H. Nelson, North East, practiced fourteen years.
M. C. Burgess, Erie, practiced eleven years.
C. H. Harvey, Erie, practiced fifteen years.
S. R. Bryant, Waterford, practiced fifteen years.
Frank C. Callaghan, diploma from the Indiana Dental College.
T. D. Ingersoll, Erie, practiced ten years.
Edward E. Gifford, Corry, practiced nineteen years.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Schools, Academies, Etc.

IN founding the colony of Pennsylvania, William Penn declared that wisdom and virtue "must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth." To make this precept more emphatic, he provided in his frame of Government for the infant commonwealth that the Governor and Council should "erect and order public schools." The wise example of the founder was followed by the heroes of the Revolution, in framing the Constitution of 1776, with a requirement that "a school or schools shall be established in each county." The Constitution of 1790 went still further by declaring that the Legislature might provide for the establishment of schools throughout the

State "in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Notwithstanding these noble declarations, little progress toward the schooling of the masses was effected until a comparatively recent period. Generous endowments were made by the State to colleges and academies, but the idea of "common schools," open alike to rich and poor, and supported at the public expense by a system of equal taxation, was slow in winning the approval of property owners. "Pay schools," in which the children were trained for a moderate compensation, were common, however, almost every district having one or more, according to its population. The primary schools in Erie County, up to 1834, were all of this character.

As early as 1821, Gov. Heister, in his message to the Legislature, declared it to be "an imperative duty to introduce and support a liberal system of education, connected with some general religious instruction." Gov. Shultze's message to the Legislature of 1827 contained this passage: "Among the injunctions of the Constitution, there is none more interesting than that which enjoins it as a duty on the Legislature to provide for the education of the poor throughout the commonwealth." In 1828, the same executive stated in his annual message that he could not forbear from "again calling attention to the subject of public education. To devise means for the establishment of a fund and the adoption of a plan by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education should be conferred on every family within our borders would be every way worthy the Legislature of Pennsylvania."

The first practical step in the direction of a common school system for Pennsylvania was taken when George Wolf, of Northampton County, was elected Governor in 1829. The question of public schools entered largely into the canvass preceding his election, and the Democratic leaders were generally pledged to some sort of a measure for the purpose. In a speech delivered during the campaign, James Buchanan said: "If ever the passion of envy could be excused in a man ambitious of true glory, he might almost be justified in envying the fame of that favored individual, whoever he may be, whom Providence intends to make the instrument in establishing common schools throughout the commonwealth." Gov. Wolf's inaugural address took strong ground in favor of the education of the masses, and the Legislature of 1830, in accordance with his recommendation, set apart a sum of money to be placed at interest and used at some future period in establishing a common school system. This did not satisfy the Governor, who was one of the most progressive men of his day, and he continued to urge the free school idea until the passage of the act of 1834–35. The original law made it optional with each township, ward and borough to adopt the system.

Strange as it may seem, there was violent opposition to the measure in some parts of the State. The persons interested in colleges, academies and pay schools objected to it through fear of a loss to their revenues; the wealthy and the snobbish disliked it because they did not want their children to mix with the "vulgar herd;" the penurious dreaded an increase of taxation; and a hundred objections were urged that seem too absurd now for any reasonable person ever to have believed. At the ensuing session, a motion for the repeal of the law was offered by John Strohm, of Lancaster County, and eloquently opposed by Thaddeus Stevens, then a Representative from Adams. Mr. Stevens closed his remarks with this thrilling sentence: "If the opponent of education were my most intimate personal and political friend, and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty as a patriot, at this moment of our intellectual crisis, to forget all other considerations, and I should place myself unhesitatingly and cordially in the ranks of him whose

banner streams in light." Col. Forney used to relate that after this speech, Mr. Stevens visited the Executive Chamber by invitation of Gov. Wolf, when the latter "threw his arms about his neck, and, with tearful eyes and broken voice, thanked him for the great service he had rendered to our common humanity." The bill was saved, but was improved and made more acceptable during the administration of Gov. Ritner, who succeeded Gov. Wolf. Probably no one man did more effective service in building up the system than Thomas H. Burrowes, who was Gov. Ritner's Secretary of State, and, as such, official head of the School Department. During Ritner's administration the annual State appropriation was increased from $75,000 to $400,000, and the number of schools to 5,000.

The act passed in 1849 made the adoption of the system obligatory throughout the State. The law of 1854, providing for County Superintendents, teachers' examinations, and other important measures, was prepared by Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, of Clinton County, acting head of the School Department, with the assistance of Gov. Bigler and Secretary of State Charles A. Black. After that came the normal school act of 1857, making a complete system, and giving to Pennsylvania the proud and conceded pre-eminence of having the best school laws in the Union.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

For several years after the county was established, the population was too small and sparse to sustain more than a few schools. These were wholly private, parents paying the teachers a stated sum for each of their children who attended. The first school of which a record can be found was established in Waterford about 1800; at Manchester in Fairview Township in 1804; at Erie in 1806; at Union in 1820, and at Phillipsville in 1828. Others were opened at an early date, on Federal Hill, within the present limits of Erie; on the Joseph Eagley place in Springfield; and, through the agency of Charles J. Reed, in Mill Creek Township. The earliest school buildings in Waterford and Erie were erected in 1800 and 1806 respectively, being built by the free contributions of the citizens. By 1812, almost every village and township had one or more "pay" schools. These were increased by degrees so that when the law of 1834 went into force it found every district fairly well supplied with educational facilities. The school buildings were generally put up by calling together the citizens interested, on a certain day, with their teams and wagons, to raise and cover the structure. They were built of logs in almost every instance, and were usually very poorly arranged and ventilated. The "schoolmasters," as they were called, were plain men, who made no pretension to a knowledge of more than the rudimentary branches. They believed in the use of the rod, and applied it with vigor for every small offense. A ready knowledge of "the three R's"—Readin', 'Ritin and 'Rithmetic—was all that was supposed to be necessary for the average boy and girl.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.

The school books most universally used in the beginning were Webster's and Byerly's Spelling Books, the English Reader and Daboll's Arithmetic. The teacher was expected to be a good penman and to be able to "set the copy" himself. There were no rules for writing, and the pupil was obliged to follow, as nearly as he could, the handwriting of the master. A better class of books came in at a later date, including Cobb's Spelling Book, Goodrich's, Parley's and Mitchell's Geographies; Parley's and Mitchell's Histories; the First, Second and Third Readers; Smith's Grammar, and Davies' Arithmetics.

If the children of this generation wish to know something of the hardships through which their parents struggled to get a little book knowledge, let them hunt up some of the old works here named, if they can be found, and compare them with the ones now in use. Cobb's Spelling Book was introduced into this section in 1827. The copyright for one-half of the State of Pennsylvania was purchased by Joseph M. Sterrett and Oliver Spafford, who published the work in Erie for many years, realizing a snug profit from the enterprise. Mr. Spafford at one time also published the "English Reader."

Erie County was one of the foremost in taking advantage of the common school law. The act required that the directors of each county should meet annually in convention with the County Commissioners and determine the amount of school tax to be raised. The first convention for this purpose was held in the court house soon after the passage of the law, and was attended by representatives from every district in the county. A levy of $2,000 was voted unanimously, and the people were requested to decide by vote whether an additional sum should be raised in the several districts. The directors in each district were authorized to levy a tax in addition to the county appropriation, but it would seem from the above action that they had a delicacy about exercising their power without consulting the tax-payers—an example that is commended to the imitation of some officials of the present day. An extra tax of $1,000 was voted in Erie, the active spirits in having it done being E. Babbitt, George Kellogg, Dr. William Johns and William Kelly. In a few years, the law was changed so as to leave the amount of tax to be designated by the directors of the several districts, in which shape it still remains.

The first convention for the choice of a County Superintendent was held in Erie in 1854. William H. Armstrong was elected at a salary of $800 per year.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The spelling school was a once popular institution, in both town and country. As usually conducted, the pupils of the district school would assemble on some winter evening and choose two of the best spellers for leaders, who, in turn, would select from six to a dozen others on each side. These would range themselves in standing rows on opposite sides of the building, and the teacher or some other competent person would give out the words to be spelled from a book that had been agreed upon. The pupil who missed a word had to take his seat immediately, and the exercise continued until but one of the contestants remained upon the floor, who became the hero of the occasion. Sometimes half a dozen spelling matches would occur in an evening. Two neighboring schools would often meet in rivalry, and the event would be the talk of the neighberhood for a month or so. In many districts, the spelling school was the regular winter amusement, old and young attending, and all looking forward to the evening with an interest that cannot be described. The spelling match was not the only kind of a match that grew out of this custom, as many worthy fathers and mothers will testify.

ACADEMIES, ETC.

While the State was slow in adopting the common school system, the liberality she displayed in founding colleges and academies proves that it was wholly through doubts of its policy, and not because good educational facilities were not appreciated. Provision was made at an early day for an academy in each county, and generous appropriations were made to colleges and universities. The Waterford and Erie Academies were incorporated in 1811 and 1817 respectively, the buildings for both being completed in 1822. A bountiful

donation of lands was given by the State for the support of each institution and both are still in operation.

The Erie Female Seminary was incorporated in 1838 and went into operation soon after, receiving an annual appropriation of $300 from the Legislature for several years. It kept up till about 1866, but never had any buildings of its own. The last location of the seminary was in the Hamot House, on the bank of the bay, at the foot of State street.

Academies were established at West Springfield in 1853, at East Springfield in 1856, at Girard in 1859, and at North Springfield in 1866, which were conducted for some years with a certain degree of success. All except the one at North Springfield have become merged into the common school system.

The Normal School at Edinboro is the only State educational institution in the county. It was founded as an Academy in 1857, and re-organized as a State Normal School in 1861. This school has been quite prosperous for the past ten years, and has the promise of a long and useful career.

The Lake Shore Seminary was established at North East in 1870. Liberal contributions were secured and a fine building was erected. The institution became involved, and the property was bought in at Sheriff's sale by the principal creditor. The latter, in 1880, sold the building to the Redemptionist Fathers, of Annapolis, Md., who re-dedicated it as St. Mary's College. It is conducted as a preparatory school for young men intending to enter the Catholic priesthood.

Fuller particulars of the above institutions will be found in the sketches of their respective localities.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To return to the common schools, they are under the control of directors, who are elected by the people of the several districts at the spring elections, a certain number going out each year. Each city, borough and township is a district by itself. There are three independent districts in the county, viz: Belle Valley, Elk Creek and Franklin, and Lake Pleasant. The State grants every district an annual appropriation, which is apportioned according to the number of pupils. Teachers are employed by the directors of the district in which they are to serve, but must have passed an examination and received a certificate of competency from the County Superintendent. The latter holds an annual examination in each district, and is expected to visit every school in the county once in each year. The following is a list of the County Superintendents since the adoption of the law creating the office:

William H. Armstrong, Wattsburg, 1854 to 1860. L. W. Savage, Springfield, 1860 to 1863. D. P. Ensign, Erie, served six months in 1863, and resigned. Julius Degmier, Erie, appointed for six months, and then elected to serve until 1866. L. T. Fisk, Girard, 1866 to 1869. C. C. Taylor, Elk Creek, 1869 to 1878. Charles Twining, Union, 1878 to 1884. Salary, $1,500.

The office of City Superintendent of the Schools of Erie has been filled since 1867 by H. S. Jones, whose salary in 1883 was $2,200. V. G. Curtis, City Superintendent of Corry, receives a salary of $1,600.

THE FOLLOWING TABULATED STATEMENT SHOWS THE RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM IN ERIE COUNTY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 5, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	SCH'S.		TEACHERS.				SCHOLARS.				TAX AND RATE PER CENT.			RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.				RESOURCES & LIABILITIES.		
	Whole number.	Av. number of months taught.	Number of males.	Number of females	Av. salary of males per month.	Av. salary of females per month.	Number of males.	Number of females	Av. number attending school.	Av. per cent of tendance.	Cost per month.	Number of mills levied for school purposes.	Number of mills levied for building purposes.	Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.	State appropriation.	From taxes and all other sources except State appropriation.	Total receipts.	Cost of schoolhouses, purchasing, building, rent, etc.	Teachers' wages.	Fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses.	Total expenditures.	Resources.	Liabilities.
Albion	2	6	1	1	$45 00	$30 00	48	54	80	92	$0 76	3		$395 20	$95 73	$538 82	$634 55	$35 15	$450 00	$47 56	$532 71	$129 33	
2. Amity	10	6	3	16	15 00	15 00	126	95	141	87	72	2		806 71	172 16	1,189 11	1,361 27		810 00	210 23	1,020 23	580 79	
2. Belle Valley	1	6	1	1	40 00	32 00	32	19	31	70	71	2		318 87	52 50	339 18	391 68	19 45	252 64	60 67	332 76	58 92	
4. Cook, Conc'd	11	6	2	15	19 00	17 00	150	125	186	87	73	2	.50	1,514 91	248 18	2,016 92	2,265 10	319 18	1,098 80	307 51	1,725 49	539 61	
5. Conneaut	11	9	4	18	24 00	18 00	182	165	266	88	46	1		1,031 46	352 80	1,149 79	1,502 59	193 72	996 00	273 44	1,463 16	189 22	
6. Corry	17	9	2	16	88 00	36 64	526	584	750	90	87	8	2	10,913 33	1,120 24	18,442 30	19,562 54	1,365 28	7,017 00	5,099 55	13,511 83		$21,475 60
7. Edinboro	3	9	1	2	77 70	38 80	93	110	148	86	87	4.25		1,587 56	204 58	1,937 70	2,142 28		1,553 71	105 57	1,659 28	127 45	
8. Elgin	1			3		17 43	25	32	29	51	36	1	1	120 08	32 50	262 36	294 86		122 00	38 14	160 14	185 17	
9. Elk Creek	10	7	3	7	30 00	18 50	230	205	295	68	59	3	3	2,813 46	335 05	7,746 60	8,081 65	5,607 19	1,535 35	885 01	8,027 58		3,545 93
10. Elk Cr'k, Ind	1	7	1	1	28 00	14 00	42	25	33	50	35	1	1	246 03	51 72	289 87	341 59	50	154 00	104 86	309 36		55 30
11. Erie	104	10	8	96	77 00	33 65	2,370	2,288	3,136	92	1 03	5		61,413 38	5,757 84	66,509 71	72,267 55	11,170 98	40,516 55	17,925 41	69,612 94		8,180 64
12. Fairview bor	3	8	1	2	45 00	25 00	43	44	74	87	1 00	5		953 88	94 18	1,025 35	1,119 53	110 32	625 00	167 61	932 93	186 60	
13. Fairview Tp.	13	6⅜	8	17	20 62	27 97	213	165	226	84	1 18	2		2,366 40	314 20	3,261 58	3,575 78	85 26	2,862 49	448 46	3,396 21	179 57	
14. Franklin	10	6⅜	5	10	17 75	14 46	150	117	184	86	65	3		929 96	186 82	1,479 63	1,666 45	200 67	1,088 89	235 24	1,524 80	141 65	
15. Girard bor	4	8	1	3	70 00	30 00	105	110	180	90	84	4		1,694 29	174 47	2,022 59	2,197 06	565 22	1,330 06	300 47	2,195 75	1 31	
16. Girard Tp	16	7	5	19	26 60	25 00	275	285	351	85	68	2	.50	3,752 70	572 82	4,194 04	4,766 86	1,901 49	2,197 88	689 50	4,791 87		609 01
17. Greene	8½	7	1	16	24 00	18 75	162	130	151	84	65	2	3	2,327 74	265 00	2,591 27	2,856 27	1,291 40	1,128 00	394 96	2,817 36	38 91	
18. Greenfield	9	8	1	14	21 00	17 00	140	121	140	82	55	3		1,548 39	200 78	1,522 80	1,723 58	53 50	1,000 25	492 27	1,546 02	177 56	
19. Harber Cr'k	13	8	5	17	21 54	22 90	183	172	147	81	94	2		2,334 89	355 12	3,183 58	3,538 70	337 82	2,388 80	390 17	3,116 79	421 91	
20. Lake Pl's'nt	3	6	2	4	22 00	14 50	45	58	82	85	56	1.80		299 97	87 78	312 37	400 15	19 30	306 00	70 07	395 37	4 78	
21. Le Bœuf	13	6	3	17	20 00	15 00	238	184	286	83	48	1.50	1	1,744 11	308 03	2,264 13	2,572 16	729 09	889 18	737 81	2,356 08	110 08	
22. Lockport	2	5	1	3	28 00	23 00	38	40	40	90	54	2.50		324 00	87 00	367 00	454 00		267 00	102 22	369 22	84 78	
23. McKean	12	5	5	9	19 00	15 00	164	134	163	81	90	1	.50	1,154 28	349 72	1,650 74	2,000 46	193 34	1,325 80	360 27	1,879 41	121 05	
24. Middleboro	2	8⅜	1	2	27 00	16 50	55	42	66	91	55	2.50	2.50	575 01	47 87	2,737 47	2,785 34	2,258 09	240 00	261 24	2,759 33		1,650 80
25. Mill Creek	14	8	5	10	40 00	40 40	360	261	326	85	1 06	2	.50	5,893 53	572 82	6,592 37	7,165 19	1,585 00	4,426 36	1,145 78	7,157 14		16 95
26. Mill Village	2	6½	2	1	25 00	23 33	43	62	64	83	60	4.80		397 03	100 36	452 03	552 39	108 45	387 50	52 74	548 69	45 32	
27. N. East bor	5	9	1	4	70 00	30 75	151	190	188	91	70	2.50	2.50	2,699 86	298 76	5,463 72	5,762 48	439 26	1,689 14	1,985 61	4,114 01		1,551 53
28. N. East Tp	17	7	4	30	28 50	23 20	212	198	285	71	1 10	1	.50	2,880 76	488 68	4,398 01	4,886 69		2,700 95	683 49	3,384 44	1,679 89	
29. Pleasant Hill	1	5		2		22 00	25	20	29	85	55	2.25		161 22	29 09	166 72	195 81	7 00	109 64	47 60	164 24	31 57	
30. Springfield	18	6	2	20	43 00	19 00	268	249	337	86	93	2.50		2,919 17	490 22	3,329 22	3,819 44	249 36	2,652 00	401 68	3,303 04	852 70	
31. Summit	9	7	5	13	18 00	13 15	126	105	106	62	58	2	2	1,717 35	198 89	3,160 58	3,359 47	2,151 78	790 00	417 69	3,359 47		848 69
32. Union Tp	13	6	2	19	25 00	17 50	154	150	205	70	76	2.50	1	2,234 73	251 17	2,442 98	2,694 15	527 07	1,264 80	361 05	2,152 92	541 23	
33. Union City	11	9	7	7	90 00	28 77	281	262	369	91	78	8	2	4,278 76	540 60	5,480 49	6,021 09	1,615 47	3,399 36	1,675 93	6,690 76		1,532 27
34. Venango	13	7	7	19	22 43	19 79	139	130	200	89	1 11	2.50		1,638 42	976 88	2,644 97	3,621 85	693 00	1,876 00	719 91	3,288 91	332 94	
35. Washington	15	7	5	21	18 00	14 82	217	203	278	86	59	1.75	.75	2,030 42	782 66	2,160 17	2,942 83	725 14	1,542 28	462 25	2,729 67	213 16	
36. Waterf'd bor	3	9	1	2	69 44	25 00	87	102	90	77	90	4		1,240 83	189 91	1,733 33	1,923 24	79 43	1,209 09	183 81	1,472 33	630 91	
37. Waterf'd Tp	17	6	6	22	24 00	23 00	247	198	281	86	93	3.50		2,943 08	436 20	3,491 90	3,928 10	994 62	2,196 16	600 31	3,791 09	137 01	
38. Wattsburg	3	8	1	2	65 00	24 00	66	72	99	94	86	5	3	809 35	90 30	1,017 78	1,137 88	92 35	889 36	222 05	1,203 76	115 88	
39. Wayne	12½	7	6	30	24 05	19 00	163	164	182	83	90	4		2,056 72	310 62	2,405 93	2,716 55	49 98	1,825 52	736 66	2,612 16	104 39	
Total	433	7.30	117	514	$37 06	$22 55	8,174	7,670	10,224	82	$0 75	2.89	.81	$135,070 87	$17,224 25	$172,004 91	$189,229 16	$35,810 86	$97,143 56	$39,454 83	$172,409 25	7,963 69	$39,766 73



B. F. Vincent

CHAPTER XXV.

NEWSPAPERS

THE newspapers of the county are twenty-seven in number, of which eighteen are published in Erie, as follows: Dailies—Dispatch, Observer, Herald, Leuchtthurm. Weeklies—Dispatch, Observer, Herald, Sunday Gazette, Weekly Gazette, Leuchtthurm, Sunday Graphic, Weekly Graphic, Advertiser, Sonntagsgast, Lake Shore Visitor, Zuschauer, and Jornal de Noticias. Monthly—Star of Liberty. Of these, the Leuchtthurm, Zuschauer and Sonntagsgast are printed in German, and the Jornal de Noticias in Portuguese.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest newspaper printed in the county was the *Mirror*, started in Erie by George Wyeth in 1808, to advocate "Federal Constitutional-Republican" principles, whatever that may have meant. It was ten by sixteen inches in size, and the subscription price was $2 per year. The editor was not firm enough to refuse contributions from irresponsible writers, and in consequence of the publication of one of an offensive character found it convenient to abandon the enterprise and leave the town between two days. In 1812, the *Northern Sentinel* appeared, with R. J. Curtis as editor. It was discontinued at the end of a year, but revived in 1816 under the name of the *Genius of the Lakes*. John Morris was the publisher and Mr. Curtis the editor. The title was again changed to the *Phœnix*, and finally to the *Reflector*, and the paper was printed in Erie till 1819 or 1820, when it was removed to Mayville, N. Y., where it lived but a short time. Meanwhile, another journal had sprung into existence. This was the *Patriot*, founded in 1818 by Zeba Willis. It ran a course of one year in Erie, when the office was moved to Cleveland, and became the basis of the *Herald* of that city.

THE ERIE "GAZETTE."

The first paper in Erie that came to stay was the Erie *Weekly Gazette*, established on the 15th of January, 1820, by Joseph M. Sterrett. It was issued from a log building on the west side of French street, two doors north of Fifth, and was in size 17x21 inches, which was large for a back-country paper of that time. Mr. Sterrett was assisted in the editorial conduct of his paper at various times by James Buchanan (not the President), J. Hoge Waugh, John Riddell, and others. The *Gazette* supported Andrew Jackson in 1824, but when John Quincy Adams was elected by the House it became one of his heartiest supporters, and from that time fought the Democratic party under all the names assumed by the opposition—Anti-Masonic, Whig, Free-Soil, Republican, etc. John Shaner was associated in its publication from 1835 to 1842, when J. P. Cochran and George W. Riblet took control. In 1845, Mr. Sterrett resumed charge, and on the 10th of September, 1846, he associated I. B. Gara with him, who edited the paper till May 3, 1865, when it was sold to S. A. Davenport. The latter not being a practical newspaper man was obliged to turn over the management to others, and it had numerous editors during the period between 1865 and 1873. Among them were E. L. Clark, John R. Gra-

ham, R. Lyle White, James Hendricks, B. F. McCarty, and perhaps others. On the 5th of June, 1873, the *Gazette* was purchased from Mr. Davenport by F. A. Crandall, who retained possession until February 1, 1882, when he disposed of his interest to W. G. McKean, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Crandall started the *Saturday Evening Gazette* March 20, 1875, and changed it to the *Sunday Morning Gazette* on the 17th of June in the same year. During its middle age, Hon. Gideon J. Ball and William Kelley were frequent contributors to the *Gazette.* Altogether, Judge Sterrett's connection with the paper extended over a period of forty-five years. The *Gazette* was located some twenty years on the third floor of Rindernecht's block, at the corner of State and Fifth streets. From there it moved to Eichenlaub's block, on State street, between the Park and Seventh street, and finally to its present location in the Welsh Block, on French street, opposite the Reed House.

Horace Greeley worked as a journeyman in the office of the *Gazette* during the winter of 1830–31.

THE ERIE "OBSERVER."

The course of the *Gazette* during the anti Masonic excitement which sprang up about 1829, led to the establishment of the Erie *Weekly Observer* as an organ of the opposite side in politics. The means for starting it were contributed by P. S. V. Hamot, Joshua Beers, Daniel Dobbins, Edwin J. Kelso, Robert Cochran, Smith Jackson and several others, all members of the Masonic order, and warm political friends of President Jackson. It was issued on the 29th of May, 1830, from the second story of a building on the northwest corner of French and Fifth streets, only two doors from the birthplace of its political rival. The first editor was T. B. Barnum, who was succeeded in 1832 by H. L. Harvey. The latter printed a specimen copy of a daily in 1836, but the encouragement received was not sufficient to warrant its continuance. The paper passed into the charge of Thomas Laird in the spring of 1837, into that of Hiram A. Beebe in the spring of 1839, and finally, in 1840, J. M. Kuester and W. McKinstry became proprietors. It may be inferred from these frequent changes that the paper was not in a healthy condition financially, and this appears to have been the case; for Mr. Kuester failed, and the office passed into the hands of E. D. Gunnison as receiver. During a few weeks of the time it was in Mr. Gunnison's charge, William A. Galbraith tried his hand as editor, but he was glad to quit the work for the more congenial profession of the law. In May, 1843, the office was purchased by A. P. Durlin and B. F. Sloan, under whose management it acquired more prosperity than ever before in its career. These gentlemen tried the experiment of a semi-weekly for a few months in 1849. Mr. Durlin withdrew from the concern on the 26th of January, 1856, and was immediately succeeded by M. M. Moore. This partnership continued until January 1, 1859, when Mr. Moore retired. On the 1st of January, 1861, Mr. Sloan sold the office to Andrew Hopkins, brother of Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh. This gentleman disposed of it to Benjamin Whitman and James I. Brecht on the 17th of January, 1862. Their partnership continued until April 1, 1865. Mr. Whitman then became sole proprietor and remained such until December 1, 1878, when the office was purchased by Robert B. Brown, formerly of the Clarion *Democrat.* The latter started the *Daily Evening Observer* on the 15th of October, 1881. From the day of its first issue, and under all the changes in its management, the *Observer* has been Democratic in politics. During the last twenty years, the office has had three different locations—first, in the frame building on State street, opposite the Custom House; second, on the

third floor of Rosenzweig's block; third, the present one, in the Noble Block. A *Daily Bulletin* was printed at the *Observer* office for W. H. Harris, during the first month or two of the war for the Union.

THE ERIE "DISPATCH."

In 1851, a small paper, named the *Dispatch*, was started at Waterford by Joseph S. M. Young. When the railroad war broke out, it took such a lively part on the side of the "rippers," or "anti railroad men," that their leaders induced Mr. Young to remove his office to Erie, where he might have a wider field. This he did in 1856. In a short time after the removal, the office was completely destroyed by fire. Its friends clubbed together and bought Mr. Young new material, which gave him a great advantage over his competitors, whose presses and types were inferior by comparison, and the office quickly secured a large patronage. During 1861, a daily was started, which was only continued a few months. The office was purchased on the 1st of February, 1864, by B. F. H. Lynn, who had long been Mr. Young's foreman and associate editor, and who immediately added largely to its material. The daily was revived on May 22, 1864, and has been printed regularly ever since. Mr. Lynn became embarrassed, in a few years, and the establishment was sold at Sheriff's sale. After that it was conducted by various parties, among whom were S. Todd Perley, Azro Goff, and W. P. Atkinson. It was purchased by Willard, Redway & Cook, in 1869. In 1872, the firm name was changed to Willard, Redway & Seaman; on January 1, 1874, to Willard & Brewer; and in April, 1877, to Willard, Brewer & Hooker. Mr. Willard became sole proprietor on the 3d of September, 1878. In May, 1883, he disposed of a portion of his interest to Messrs. Camp, Belknap & Johnson, of North East. The *Dispatch* started as an independent paper, but changed to Republican about 1860, and has ever since advocated the candidates and principles of that party. The office has been located at various times on the third floor of Wright's block, in a building on Fifth street opposite the engine house, and in the block fronting the East Park between the Reed and Ellsworth Houses. Its present location is in the building once occupied by the old Erie Bank, on the south side of the East Park. From 1864 to 1878, the *Dispatch* may be said to have been practically the only English daily in Erie. Others were started at various periods, but the most successful of them only lasted a year or two.

OTHER ENGLISH PAPERS.

The *Lake Shore Visitor* was commenced in 1874, as the organ of the Catholics of the Erie Diocese. The writing was mainly done by Bishop Mullen until 1875, when Rev. Thomas A. Casey became editor, and has continued in that capacity ever since. The first publisher was B. F. McCarty, who was succeeded by Thomas F. O'Brien. Since the fall of 1881, the paper has been published by the Herald Printing Company. The original office was on the third floor of the Welsh Building, on French street, opposite the Reed House. From there it was removed to the Lafayette Hotel building, then to the basement of Scott's block, and lastly to the *Herald* building.

The Erie *Advertiser*, the next paper in the order of age, was started on the 1st of April, 1876, by John M. Glazier, who is still its editor and publisher. The publication office has always been on Peach street, south of the railroad depot. In politics, the *Advertiser* is independent, with a Republican leaning.

The first number of the *Evening Herald*, a Democratic daily paper, appeared on the 20th of July, 1878. Its editors were James Burns and H. C. Missimer, teachers in the Erie High School. After it had been printed two or

three months the paper was purchased by William L. Scott, and a weekly edition was added. Thomas F. O'Brien was placed in charge and continued as manager until after the election in 1881. D. S. Crawford has been local editor most of the time since Mr. Scott became the proprietor. The present managing editor is Nelson Baldwin, and William P. Atkinson is business manager. The *Herald* began in the building formerly known as the Lafayette House, on French street. From there the office was moved to the basement of Scott's block. It is now located in the building on the southeast corner of State and Tenth streets.

The Erie *Sunday Graphic* was established by Boyle & McCauley on the 20th of May, 1880. In the spring of 1882, John T. Boyle purchased the interest of his partner, and on the 27th of August, 1882, he sold the office to Jacob Bender. Before that the *Graphic* was more of a society than a political paper, but Mr. Bender immediately hoisted the Independent Republican ticket. He also started the *Weekly Graphic* for country circulation. Mr. Bender's interest was purchased by Charles M. Lynch in February, 1884. The former, however, remains as editor.

The *Star of Liberty* is a monthly publication, established April 1, 1882, by H. R. Storrs, as an advocate of liberal views on the liquor question. It is the successor of the *Family Magazine*, started in Canada by the same gentleman on the 1st of January, 1877, and removed to Erie in October, 1879.

GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

The first German paper in Erie was the *Unsere World* (Our World) founded by Carl Benson in 1851. The name was changed to the *Frie Presse* (Free Press) in 1860. The paper went down in 1868. Its politics were Whig and Republican.

A Mr. Schuefflen started the *Zuschauer* (Spectator) in 1852. It was purchased by C. Moeser in 1855, and by E. E. Stuerznickel in 1861. The paper was originally Democratic, but became Republican during the war. On the 1st of January, 1877, Mr. Stuerznickel sold the *Zuschauer* to F. G. Gorenflo, who had been his partner for a year or two. The paper was enlarged in May, 1883, and Mr. F. W. Dahlman became associated with Mr. Gorenflo, which partnership was soon dissolved. The office is in the Perry Block, on the east side of State street, between Sixth and Seventh.

The *Weekly Leuchtthurm* (Light-House) was established in 1860 by Baetzel & Atkinson. After numerous ups and downs, the paper became a part of the *Dispatch* establishment, where it was printed for some time. It was purchased about 1873 by Merhoff & Wallenhorst. Wallenhorst soon retired, and H. Merhoff assumed sole control. In April, 1875, Otto Luedicke became a partner with Merhoff, and assumed editorial charge. The *Daily Leuchtthurm* was started in June, 1875. Mr. Luedicke withdrew in 1879, and was succeeded by Merhoff, Boyer & Rastatter. Merhoff and Rastatter sold out, and John F. Boyer became sole proprietor in 1880. October 1, 1882, Mr. Luedicke resumed control under a lease from Mr. Boyer. The office is in Boyer's block, State street, near the Lake Shore Railroad bridge.

The Jornal de Noticias (General News) enjoyed the distinction for several years of being the only paper in the Portuguese language in the United States. It was established on the 27th of October, 1877, by A. M. & John M. Vincent, who still remain in charge. It is independent in politics. The office is at 1022 West Sixth street.

The *Sonntagsgast* (Sunday Guest) is the latest German paper. It was founded May 15, 1881, by Frank Weiss & Co., and is independent in politics. The office is in the Humboldt Bank building.

DEFUNCT PAPERS.

The papers in existence in Erie are few in number compared with those that have been started, and given up the ghost, after brief careers. Of these the most prominent were as follows:

The Erie *Chronicle* was started by Samuel Perley in 1840, as a rival Whig organ to the *Gazette*. Mr. Perley moved the office to Girard, where the material was used in the publication of the *Republican*.

In 1846, a second rival of the *Gazette* made its appearance under the title of the *Commercial Advertiser*, with J. P. Cochran as editor. Mr. C. died in 1850, when the paper passed into the hands of A. H. Caughey, who at the end of a year and a half sold it to J. B. Johnson. The latter changed the name to the *Constitution*, which became the advocate of the "railroad men" as against the "rippers" during the eventful era of the railroad war. A party of "rippers" entered the office in 1855, "pied" the type and threw the press into the street. The paper was resuscitated by R. Lyle White, who kept it up for a short time. He issued a daily bulletin for some months in 1858.

The first outspoken abolition paper in the city was the *True American*, started by Compton & Moore in 1853. It was published for a time by James Perley and Henry Catlin. The latter finally became sole editor and proprietor. Radical as the county was on the slavery question, it never gave the *True American* a respectable support, and the editor was glad of an excuse for abandoning it and going into other business, which he did in 1861.

The *Express*, started in 1857 by E. C. Goodrich as a rival Democratic paper to the *Observer*, was merged into the *True American* in a few months. It was printed with the material of the *Constitution*.

The daily *Republican* was printed some two or three years, commencing about 1867. During its brief life it had several editors and publishers, all of whom were disappointed in their hopes of making it a prosperous enterprise.

One of the latest newspaper failures was the *Argus*, which was brought into existence mainly through the labors of S. Todd Perley. As a basis for the enterprise, he effected a consolidation of the offices of the Union City *Times* and the Corry *Republican*, the material of which was moved to Erie on the 1st of May, 1875. A daily and a weekly paper were issued for some months. H. D. Persons and Horace G. Pratt were associated with Mr. Perley in the enterprise.

R. Lyle White, published the *Daily Bulletin* for a few months about 1874.

The *Lake City Daily*, a penny paper, was printed by Woods, Constable & Co., three young graduates of the high school in 1878, and lasted about a year. It was ultimately merged in the *Herald*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It will be seen by the above that the first daily paper in Erie City was the *Observer*; the second, the *Bulletin*; the third, Harris' *War Bulletin*, issued the first two or three months of the rebellion, from the *Observer* and *Dispatch* offices, and the fourth the *Dispatch*. Since then the following dailies have appeared in the order named: *Republican*, *Argus*, *White's Bulletin*, *Leuchtthurm*, *Lake City Daily*, *Herald* and *Observer*.

The Erie papers used hand presses exclusively up to 1853. The first to introduce steam power was the *Observer*, while under the management of Durlin & Sloan. The machine purchased was of the Northrup make. A steam engine was added on the 4th of February, 1858, when the paper was under the control of Sloan & Moore. The next to follow with a power press was the

Dispatch, which employed a caloric engine for several years. The *Gazette* stuck to its old hand press until 1866.

The Northwestern Editorial Association, organized in Erie about 1865, was composed of newspaper men in Warren, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Butler and several other counties. It had two or three pleasant annual meetings, and then quietly expired

It is but fair to say of the press of our city and county, that, in proportion to the patronage extended to it, it is and always has been the equal of any in the State, both in ability and enterprise. The *Gazette* and *Observer*, for more than thirty years, have had a reputation the State over, and the leading papers of more recent date have well sustained the credit of the county for progressive journalism.

PERSONAL.

Joseph M. Sterrett, the Nestor of the Erie press, is still living in the enjoyment of the honors of a well-spent life. He was County Commissioner from 1829 to 1831, State Senator from 1837 to 1841, Associate Judge from 1850 to 1856, and Postmaster of Erie from 1861 to 1869.

George W. Riblet was Director of the Poor from 1878 to 1881, and has held numerous positions of trust in the city.

Gideon J. Ball was State Treasurer in 1869, Chief Clerk to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury from 1851 to 1853, member of the Assembly six terms, beginning in 1847 and closing in 1860, and Paymaster in the army during the last war.

Isaac B. Gara was Enrolling Commissioner for the draft in 1863, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth from 1867 to 1870, and Postmaster of Erie from 1869 to 1876.

B. F. Sloan was Postmaster of Erie from 1853 to 1861, Clerk to the Pension Committee of Congress in 1875 and 1876, and is now Secretary of the Erie Water Department.

Benjamin Whitman is a resident of Erie, engaged in literary and business pursuits. Although active in politics for twenty years, he has always refused to be a candidate for office.

M. M. Moore still resides in Erie, where he has been elected to several city offices, including Alderman and School Director.

Andrew Hopkins died recently in Washington, Penn., where he was publishing a Democratic Weekly.

Robert B. Brown served as a member of the Assembly from Clarion County in 1869 and 1870.

J. R. Graham is a prosperous citizen of Kansas, where he has held several official positions.

F. A. Crandall is the principal writing editor of the Buffalo *Express*.

W. McKinstry is or was until recently one of the publishers of the Fredonia *Censor*.

A. P. Durlin, after publishing a paper for many years in Iowa, returned to Erie and established a job printing office.

Joseph S. M. Young went from Erie to Pittsburgh and became a specialist in medicine.

B. F. H. Lynn, after a varied career, was found dead in the house of a relative at Mauch Chunk.

E. E. Stuerznickel was Sheriff from 1877 to 1880. He is at present engaged in the confectionery trade in Erie.

Samuel Perley was Prothonotary from 1851 to 1854.

A. H. Caughey was one of the professors in Lafayette College, at Easton, for several years, and is now in business at Erie.

J. B. Johnson was a member of the Assembly in 1845, and State Senator from 1846 to 1849.

R. Lyle White died in Erie a few years ago.

Henry Catlin is still a resident of Erie.

Eben Brewer, after leaving Erie, held a position for a while on the editorial force of the Philadelphia *Times*. He is now practicing law in that city.

H. Merhoff is working at his trade as a printer somewhere in the East.

All of the above are living except Messrs. Lynn, Perley, Johnson, White and Hopkins.

PAPERS OUTSIDE OF ERIE.

The papers of the county printed outside of Erie City, are ten in number, as follows:

Corry—*The Weekly Telegraph* and *the Daily* and *Weekly Herald*
Union City—*The Weekly Times.*
Girard—*The Weekly Cosmopolite.*
North East—*The Weekly Sun.*
Edinboro—*The Weekly Independent.*
Wattsburg—*The Weekly Occasional.*
Albion—*The Weekly Blizzard.*
Mill Village—*The Weekly Herald.*

The history of each of these papers is given in the sketch of the town or city where it is published.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The War for the Union.

WHEN the thrilling tidings came that the slaveholding States had inaugurated civil war, the people of Erie County were practically unanimous in the sentiment that the Union must be preserved at all hazards. Party differences were forgotten, for the time being, and men of all shades of politics vied with each other in acts of patriotism. The national flag was displayed from hundreds of buildings, and in all the towns and villages vast and enthusiastic meetings were held to declare in favor of sustaining the Government. Amid the general patriotism, none were more earnest and active than the ministers of the Gospel, who, as a class, allowed no opportunity to pass by which they might advance the cause of the Union. The church, as a body, was warmly enlisted on the side of the Government, and did quite as much in its way, as any other instrumentality, in firing the public heart, inducing volunteering and building up a solemn faith in the ultimate triumph of the national army.

The first war meeting in the county was held in Wayne Hall, Erie, on the 26th of April, 1861. It was very largely attended, and was presided over by William A. Galbraith, one of the leading Democrats of the Northwest. Speeches were made, in addition to Mr. Galbraith's, by George H. Cutler, John H. Walker and George W. DeCamp. A movement had already been started by Capt. John W. McLane to organize a regiment to serve for three months. Volunteers were flocking to McLane's standard with surprising rapidity, and it was necessary to raise a fund for the support of the families of many of those who had enlisted. The sum of $7,000 for the purpose was subscribed at the meeting, which was increased in a few days to $17,000. The amount allowed to the needy out of this fund was $3.50 per week to the wife of each

volunteer, and 50 cents per week for each of his children. Similar meetings were held in almost every town in the county, and volunteer relief funds were subscribed everywhere. The speakers in most general demand were Messrs. Galbraith and DeCamp.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The camp of the three months' regiment was established on a piece of vacant ground in Erie at the southeast corner of Parade and Sixth streets, where volunteers poured in from all parts of the northwest. More offered in a few days than could be accepted, and many were reluctantly compelled to return home. As a sample of the spirit of the time, the borough and township of Waterford sent forward nearly 100 men. Five companies were recruited in Erie alone, but of these fully one-half were from other places. It was considered a privilege to be accepted, and those who failed to pass muster or arrived too late were grievously disappointed. The regiment left Erie for Pittsburgh at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, the 1st of May, being accompanied by Mehl's Brass Band. A vast crowd was at the railroad depot to witness its departure, and many affecting farewell scenes were witnessed. The regiment reached Pittsburgh at 9 A. M. the next day, and took up its quarters in Camp Wilkins. A number of its members were discharged because the companies to which they were attached exceeded their quota. On the 5th of May, the regiment was presented with a camp flag by the ladies of Pittsburgh, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. It received arms and uniforms on the 29th of May, and was carefully drilled every day that it remained in camp. For some reason, the regiment was never called into active service, and it returned to Erie on Saturday evening, July 20. An immense concourse welcomed the soldiers at the railroad depot, and escorted them to the West Park, where a public supper had been prepared by the ladies of the city. But one member died during the absence of the regiment.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

In the meantime, the President had issued a call for 300,000 men for the war, and Col. McLane had made a tender of a regiment for that service. Many of the members of the three months' regiment had volunteered to go with the Colonel, and they were accordingly dismissed until the 1st of August to await an answer to his proffer. On the 24th of July, Col. McLane received an order authorizing him to recruit a new regiment. Those of the First Regiment who had re-enlisted were recalled, and recruiting began actively throughout the northwestern counties. A camp was established on the old fair grounds, about two miles east of the city, where the men were mustered in as they enlisted by Capt. J. B. Bell, of the regular army.

While these measures were in progress, Capts. Gregg and Bell, of the United States Army, opened a recruiting office in the city for the regular cavalry, and enlisted a considerable number of young men. The Perry Artillery Company, an Erie military organization, offered its services to the Government, and were accepted, with C. F. Mueller as Captain, and William F. Luetje as First Lieutenant.

An immense meeting was held in Farrar Hall, on the 24th of August, to assist in raising men for McLane's regiment. It was addressed by William A. Galbraith, James C. Marshall, George W. DeCamp, Col. McLane, Miles W. Caughey and Capt. John Graham. Meetings of a like character followed throughout the county. The principal speakers besides those named were Alfred King, Strong Vincent, William S. Lane, Morrow B. Lowry and Dan Rice. The harmonious feeling of the time is best illustrated by the state-



John Burton

ment that the Democrats and Republicans united in a Union pole-raising in Greenfield.

Simultaneously with the efforts in behalf of the new regiment, recruiting was going on with great vigor for the navy. Some sixty persons from Erie went to New York to serve under the command of Lieut. T. H. Stevens. Up to September 7, Capt. Carter, of the United States steamer Michigan, had enlisted 700 seamen, who were forwarded in squads to the seaboard.

By September, the Ladies' Aid Society had been organized in Erie to furnish relief to the sick and wounded soldiers in the field, with branches in most of the towns in the county. It was maintained during the entire war, and did invaluable service. Through its labors, boxes of delicacies, hospital supplies, medicines and other comforts for the sick were forwarded to the front almost daily.

The regiment of Col. McLane, on being reported full, was ordered to the front, and left for Harrisburg on the 16th of September. Its departure was attended by the same vast outpouring and marked by the same pathetic incidents as before, and none who were eye-witnesses will ever forget the scenes of the day. A flag was presented to it on the part of the State December 21, and it became officially known as the Eighty-third Regiment.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Before the departure of the Eighty-third Regiment, Maj. M. Schlaudecker, of Erie, commenced recruiting for another, adopting the same place for his camp that had been occupied by Col. McLane's command. Enlistments went on with such alacrity that the regiment left for the front on Tuesday, the 25th of February, 1862, at 2:30 P. M., with every company full. At Harrisburg, it was presented by Gov. Curtin with a stand of colors, and took rank as the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment. It is not necessary to say that the scenes at its departure from Erie were fully as affecting as those before stated. The regiment was accompanied by Zimmerman's Brass Band.

Among the important events in the early part of the year 1862 were the rumors of a war with Great Britain, and the projected naval depot on the lake, in anticipation of the same. A committee of citizens was sent on to Washington by the City Council, to urge the adoption of Erie as the site for the proposed establishment. On the 8th of January, the entire crew of the United States steamer Michigan was ordered to other points, with the exception of eight officers and men. March 8, the newspapers were notified by the Secretary of War that the publication of army movements would not be permitted. A meeting was held in Erie on the 12th of April to provide for the relief of those who might be wounded in the battles that were daily expected in Virginia. Considerable money was raised, and committees were appointed to furnish attendants for those who might need their services. By this date, the country was having war in earnest. Bodies of rebel prisoners were taken through on the Lake Shore Railroad every few days. It might be supposed that war matters absorbed the whole of public attention, but this was only the case in a general sense. All lines of trade and manufacture were carried on with unabated energy during the entire conflict, and a course of public lectures was maintained in the city each winter, comprising some of the most noted orators of the day.

The news of the battles around Richmond, in which the Eighty-third suffered terribly and Col. McLane was killed, reached Erie in the latter part of June, and caused great mourning. Emblems of sorrow for the dead were

placed on many buildings, and hospital stores were hastily sent forward for the wounded.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Early in July the President called for 300,000 more troops, and of this number it was announced that Erie County's proportion was five companies of 100 men each. A meeting to encourage enlistments was held in Wayne Hall, at which the County Commissioners were asked to appropriate $100,000 toward equipping a new regiment. This was succeeded by others, both in Erie and in the country districts. The martial spirit had been much cooled by the disasters in Virginia, and it began to be necessary to offer extra inducements to volunteers. Erie City offered a bounty of $50 to each recruit and the various townships hastened to imitate its example. Another call for 300,000 men decided the County Commissioners to appropriate $25,000 to pay an additional bounty of the same amount. In August, for the third time, the fair grounds were turned into a military camp, and the organization of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment began. Recruits came forward rapidly, and the regiment left for the seat of war on the 11th of September.

At the same time that enlistments were in progress for the last-named regiment, volunteers were being gathered for other organizations. The navy was receiving numerous accessions, mainly from Erie. Capts. Lennon, Miles and Roberts were each raising a cavalry company. It was officially reported that two hundred men had entered the navy from Erie City alone, up to the 16th of August.

THE FIRST DRAFT.

Notwithstanding the large number of volunteers, the quota of Erie County, under the various calls of the President, was still short, and a draft seemed inevitable. The papers were full of articles urging the people, for the credit of the county, to avoid the draft, and meetings were constantly being held to induce volunteering. Many persons were badly scared over the probability of being forced into the service, and a few quietly took up their abode in Canada. As the chance of a draft became more certain, insurance companies were formed for the protection of the members. Those who joined these organizations paid a sum varying from $20 to $50, which was placed in a common fund, to procure substitutes for such of their number as might be drawn from the wheel of fate. While preparations for the draft were in progress, recruiting for both the army and the navy went on with great energy. On September 25, Capt. Lennon's cavalry company left with full ranks, and by the 4th of October, Roberts' and Miles' companies were both in camp at Pittsburgh.

Toward the latter part of September, the State authorities became alarmed for the safety of Harrisburg, and a hasty call was issued for minutemen to assist in the defense of the capital. Six companies, including some of the leading business men, left Erie for Harrisburg, in response to the Governor's appeal, but, happily, were not needed to take part in any fighting. They returned in the beginning of October, far from pleased with their brief lesson in military duty.

Meanwhile, an enrollment of the militia had been made, preliminary to the draft, under the direction of I. B. Gara, who had been appointed a Commissioner for the purpose. These proceedings, as well as the subsequent measures in connection with the subject, were carried on under the State militia law, the Federal Government not having yet taken the matter into its hands. W. P. Gilson was appointed a Deputy Marshal to prevent the escape of persons liable to conscription into Canada. The officers to manage the draft were B. B.

Vincent, Commissioner, and Charles Brandes, Surgeon. Gov. Curtin gave notice that volunteers for nine months would be accepted up to the day of drafting.

The draft was held in the grand jury room of the court house on the 16th of October, 1,055 names being drawn for the whole county, the owners of which were to serve for nine months. A blindfolded man drew the slips from the wheel, which were read as they came out to the crowd in attendance in and around the court house. There were many funny incidents, and some that were very sad indeed. North East and Springfield were the only districts in the county that escaped the draft, their quotas being full. In filling the wheel, all persons were exempted above the age of forty-five years; also, all ministers, school teachers and school directors.

After the draft, the main business for some weeks was hunting up substitutes. The price of these ranged from $50 to $250, though the average was in the neighborhood of $150. The act released parties from military service on payment of $300, and those who were able to raise the money generally availed themselves of the privilege. A good many persons who had concluded that the war was to be a long and bloody one, shrewdly put substitutes into the service for a term of three years. Swindlers were plenty, who hired out as substitutes, got their money in advance and then left for parts unknown. Some 300 persons were exempted for physical disability, about 250 failed to report, and, altogether, it is doubtful whether 500 of the drafted men ever went into the army. The first lot of conscripts, fifty-one in number, left for camp at Pittsburgh in the latter part of October, some 300 were forwarded on the 10th of November, and the balance went on at intervals between that and the end of the year. Andrew Scott was appointed a Provost Marshal to hunt up the delinquents, but hardly found enough to pay for the trouble. The Councils of Erie voted $45,000 for the relief of the families of conscripts from the city, and the Ladies' Aid Society supplied each family with a Thanksgiving dinner at its place of residence. A majority of the conscripts reached home by the ensuing August. Few saw any fighting and the number of deaths was quite meager.

OTHER MATTERS.

By fall prices had gone up 25 to 40 per cent, with a steady tendency to advance. The National tax law was in full operation, and county, city and township levies were largely increased to provide money for bounties. Gold and silver had disappeared from circulation, and national treasury notes, or greenbacks, as they came to be known, were slowly finding their way into use, but the principal medium of exchange still consisted of the notes of uncertain State banks, county and city scrip and Government fractional currency or "shin plasters." Even of the latter there were not enough for public convenience, and business men resorted to checks and due bills for fractional parts of a dollar. To meet the demand for small change, the city issued scrip in sums of 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents, which proved of much convenience for the time being.

While this was the state of affairs financially, political feeling grew daily more intense. The term "Copperhead," as applied to the Democrats, came into use about the beginning of 1863, and the latter, to retort upon the Republicans, styled them Blacksnakes, Revolutionists, Radicals and other names more forcible than polite. The Republicans taunted the Democrats with being opposed to the war, and the latter answered by saying that the Republicans aimed at the destruction of the people's liberty. Looking at the subject now, the embittered partisanship of the day seems supremely foolish and incompre-

hensible. There were true patriots on both sides, and both parties doubtless contained men who were more anxious for the triumph of selfish ends than for the good of the country. The mass of the people were patriotic, no matter by what party name they called themselves.

THE SECOND DRAFT.

Early in the year 1863, Congress passed an act taking the matter of conscription out of the hands of the States, rendering all persons liable between the ages of twenty and forty-five, except such as were exempt from physical causes, or for other special reasons, and making each Congressional district a military district, under the supervision of a Provost Marshal, an Enrolling Commissioner and an Examining Surgeon, to be appointed by the President. To escape military duty, when called upon, it was made necessary to prove exemption, furnish a substitute or pay $300. Lieut. Col. H. S. Campbell, late of the Eighty-third Regiment, was named as Marshal; Jerome Powell, of Elk County, as Commissioner; and Dr. John Macklin, of Jefferson County, as Surgeon, to act for this Congressional district. Headquarters were established at Waterford, and a new enrollment was made during the months of May and June. In the prosecution of their duties, the enrolling officers met with some hostility among the laborers and mechanics of the city, but nothing occurred of a serious nature. The Government was now enlisting negroes into the army, and bodies of those troops passed through Erie frequently.

The news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and of the battles at Gettysburg caused a wonderful commotion throughout the county. The Governor made an urgent appeal for militia to defend the State, and instant measures were taken in response. A vast meeting was held in Erie on the evening of June 15, at which earnest speeches were made by Messrs. Lowry, Sill, Galbraith, Walker, Marvin, McCreary and others, pointing out the duty of the people to drive the enemy from the soil of Pennsylvania. About 400 citizens enlisted for the State defense, but, on reaching Pittsburgh, they were ordered home, the victory of Meade having rendered their immediate service unnecessary. Generous contributions of hospital stores were sent to the wounded Erie County soldiers at Gettysburg by the efforts of the Ladies' Aid Society. The fall of Vicksburg and Meade's triumph were celebrated in Erie with great rejoicing.

By reference to the newspapers of the day, we find that in June Capt. Mueller was in Erie recruiting another battery. Large numbers of young men were shipping in the navy. The citizens were making extraordinary exertions to avert another draft. Insurance companies against the draft were formed by the score, and hundreds of persons were putting in claims for exemption to the enrolling officers. Eastern regiments were passing through the city as often as two or three a week, on their way home to fill up their ranks. Not a few liable to military service were slipping off to Canada, and an occasional instance was reported of young men cunningly maiming themselves to secure exemption. The only portion of the male population who felt really comfortable were the deformed, the crippled and the over-aged.

The second draft in numerical order, and the first under the United States law, occurred at Waterford, under the supervision of the officers above named, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th of August. The wheel stood on a platform in front of the Provost Marshal's office, and the names were drawn by a blind man. An audience of a thousand or more surrounded the officers, one of whom took each slip as it came out of the wheel and read it aloud, so that all present could hear. The crowd was good natured throughout the proceedings, but many a man who assumed indifference when his name

was drawn was at heart sick and sore. The saddest features of the case did not appear to the public; they were only known to the parents, the wives and the children of the conscripts. It is impossible to state the number who were drafted, but as the county was announced to be nearly 1,400 short of its quota a week or so before, it is probable that it did not fall much below that figure. The price of substitutes ran up to $300, with the supply quite up to the demand. On the 26th of September, it was stated in the newspapers that eighty-three of the conscripts had furnished substitutes, 245 had paid commutation, 706 had been exempted and 127 had been forwarded to camp at Pittsburgh.

The fall election for Governor was one of the most exciting in the history of State politics. Meetings were held in all parts of the county by both parties, and much bad feeling prevailed.

LIVELY RECRUITING.

In October, appeared a call from President Lincoln for 300,000 more men. On the heels of this, Gov. Curtin announced Pennsylvania's quota to be 38,268, which he asked to be made up by volunteering. A general bounty of $402 was offered to veterans who should re-enlist, and $100 less to new recruits. To this sum the county added $300, and most of the districts $50 to $100 more.

During a portion of the season, the United States steamer Michigan, which had been fully manned again, was guarding Johnson Island, in the upper part of the lake, where about two thousand rebel prisoners were confined, whom rumor accused of a design to escape. In the month of November, reports became current of a proposed rebel invasion from Canada, Erie being named as the landing place. This was the most startling news, in a local sense, that had yet arisen out of the war, and our citizens were correspondingly agitated. While the excitement was at its height, 600 troops arrived from Pittsburgh, with a battery, all under the command of Maj. Gen. Brooks. The latter directed intrenchments to be thrown up on the blockhouse bluff, and called upon the citizens to lend him their assistance. Something like one thousand obeyed his summons, with picks and shovels, on the first day, but the workers dwindled woefully in number on the second day. The rumor, which was absurd from the start, soon proved to be false, the work was abandoned, and the troops left for the South in a few days, with the exception of the battery.

The encouragement given by the large bounties did much to promote volunteering. Erie County's quota of the new call was 673, which it was determined by the public should be made up without a draft. On the 14th of January, 1864, the members of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment came home to recruit their ranks. They were given a grand reception at the depot, and treated by the ladies to a sumptuous repast in Wayne Hall. The regiment went into camp on the fair grounds, and remained until February 25, when they left for the seat of war with ranks nearly full. A good many members of the Eighty-third Regiment, whose terms had expired, also came home in January, and were received with the cordiality their bravery entitled them to. Seventy-five more arrived on the 4th of March.

Among the features at the beginning of 1864, it is to be noted that two recruiting officers for the regular army were busy at work in the city. The national currency had supplanted all other paper circulation, and, being issued in vast amounts, had inflated prices to twice and thrice their normal standard. A remarkable speculation had commenced in real estate. Sixty persons had enlisted from Erie in the navy and hosts of others were thinking of doing the

same in preference to entering the army. Several squads of negro soldiers passed through Erie from Waterford, where they had been accepted to apply on the quota of the county. Five or six criminals were released from prison by the court at the May session on condition that they must join the army.

To the joy of all, when the day for the draft arrived, Erie County escaped, her proportion having been raised. A few names were drawn, however, for the other counties of the Congressional district.

HALF A MILLION MORE.

The call of the President, in July, for 500,000 more men, was succeeded by the usual periodical endeavor to avoid the draft, which had become the all-exciting topic of discussion. At a meeting in Erie, $20,000 was subscribed to offer extra inducements to volunteers, besides the United States, county and district bounties. The quota of the county was stated to be 1,289, and of this, the city's proportion was about one hundred and fifty. Provost Marshal Campbell, in pursuance of instructions, gave notice that negroes would be taken as substitutes. This hint was eagerly accepted, and Asa Battles, John W. Halderman and Richard M. Broas were deputed to go to the Southwest and pick up recruits to apply on the quota of Erie County. Meanwhile Ensign Bone had opened an office in the city, where he was shipping men by the hundred for the navy. About a thousand entered the service through that channel, receiving an average bounty of $400. The price of substitutes had increased to $550, $600 and $700.

President Lincoln was re-elected in November, after a contest which has never been surpassed in the hatred it engendered, and the vigor with which it was fought on both sides. Every speaker who could be mustered was forced upon the stump, and there was scarcely a cross-roads that did not have its mass meetings, pole raisings and political clubs. The great processions of the two parties in Erie during that campaign were the chief events of a life-time to many of the participants. Notwithstanding the heated canvas, the election passed off without a disturbance, and the defeated party acquiesced in the result with the calmness of a martyr.

On the 10th of November, there were two companies of home guards in Erie organized especially for State defense.

NEARING THE END.

The call for 300,000 more men in January, 1865, led the Councils of Erie to increase their offer of a bounty to $150, which was ultimately increased to $400. A draft took place at Ridgway, where the Provost Marshal's office had been moved from Waterford, on the 6th of March, in which 2,010 names were drawn from Erie County. The only district that did not have to contribute was Girard Borough. The names of the conscripts were telegraphed to Erie and read to the anxious thousands in waiting, from a window of the Wright Block. Occasionally, a sound of forced laughter would be heard as some excitable person's name was announced, but the general bearing of the crowd was solemn and painful. Hundreds of women were in the crowd, and their distress upon learning of the conscription of some father, husband or brother was most pitiful. The people were at last face to face with war's sternest and cruelest realities. The Legislature had passed an act authorizing any district to pay a bounty of $400, and large sums were now offered for volunteers and substitutes. The price of the latter at one period rose to $1,500, but got down finally to an average of between $700 and $800. Of the drafted men, a good por-

tion entered the service and were mostly assigned to guard duty in the forts at and near Washington. The majority of them were back by the close of June.

On Sunday, April 9, came the glad news of the surrender of Lee, which was everywhere hailed as the virtual end of the war. The demonstration in Erie over the event was the most joyful and impressive in the city's history. Cannon were fired, bells were rung, flags were thrown to the breeze, and the whole population shouted themselves hoarse for the Union and its gallant soldiers. The illumination in the evening made the streets almost as bright as the noonday sun.

This universal gladness was quickly changed to profound sorrow by the assassination of President Lincoln on that dreadful Friday, the 12th of April. Emblems of mourning instantly took the place of the tokens of victory, and every warehouse, shop and business establishment was closed on Saturday. The special train bearing the martyred President's remains to Springfield, passed through the city on the 27th of April. Thousands of spectators gathered at the depot to pay their last tribute of respect to the honored dead.

OFFICERS FROM ERIE COUNTY.

Here ends the story of the war, so far as relates to its general features in Erie County. A sketch in detail of the several regiments is given below, to which all are referred who wish to know more of their history. The following is a partial list of officers from Erie County who took part in the contest, aside from those already named or in the regular regimental organizations:

United States Navy.—Regular officers, R. B. Lowry, Thomas H. Stevens, R. N. Spotts, James E. Jouett, James W. Shirk, Leonard Paulding, D. Lanman, Napoleon Collins.

Chief Engineer—William H. Rutherford.

Surgeon—W. Maxwell Wood.

Assistant Paymasters—J. P. Loomis, Walter W. Chester, George A. Lyon.

Volunteer Service.—Masters—John H. Welsh, M. J. Cronen, James C. Marshall, Jr.

Ensigns—A. J. Louch, M. E. Flannigan, Patrick Donnelly, William Slocum, James Hunter, George W. Bone, Felix McCann, Philip Englehart, James S. Roberts, C. M. Bragg, John Dunlap, Frank Oliver, James Downs, J. M. Reed, John Sullivan, Norman McCloud, Warren Burch, — Reed, — Reed, Patrick Murphy, Braxton Bragg.

Engineers—Patrick Maloney, Robert Riley, William Bass, Bennett Jones, P. H. Fales, Jonas Slocum, William Moran, John Miles, George Odell.

Gunners—John Murray, William Barton, Thomas Carpenter.

Carpenters—J. G. Thomas, John O. Baker.

Masters Mates—Patrick Sullivan, Horace Sprague, Robert Roberts, Thomas J. Dunlap, William Marsh, Henry C. Warren, William E. Leonard, Jesse M. Rutherford, Joseph K. Kelso, James Cummins, Henry Van Velsor.

Revenue Service.—Douglass Ottinger.

United States Army.—Regular officers—Gen. Reno, H. B. Fleming, Josiah Kellogg, W. W. Lyon.

Paymaster—A. McDowell Lyon.

Quartermaster—E. C. Wilson.

Volunteer Service.—A. F. Swan, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lockwood Caughey, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; William McAllister, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; T. J. Hoskinson, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Paymasters—Allen A. Craig, S. V. Holliday, Gideon J. Ball, Henry C. Rogers, John W. Walker.

Quartermaster—Robert C. Caughey.

Surgeons—J. L. Stewart, Thomas H. Stuart.

The above is far from full, and may be incorrect in some respects.

The lamented Gen. Reno was appointed to West Point through the influence of Hon. John Galbraith. His father was once in business at the Erie docks.

S. Todd Perley served during a good part of the war, by appointment of Gov. Curtin, as State Agent to assist the sick and wounded in hospital at Washington.

COUNTY FINANCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

The following are extracts from the records of the County Commissioners during and immediately following the war.

1861—April 22—The sum of $10,000 of the county funds set apart for the support of such persons as shall enlist in support of the Government.

1862—August 5—A bounty of $50 voted to each person who will volunteer to make up the quota of 500 men required from Erie County to make up the call of the President.

September 10—The quota being full and a large excess of volunteers in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment; the resolution offering a bounty of $50 extended to all who may hereafter form the Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiments, or Thomas Lennon's Cavalry Company, to be credited to Erie County.

1863—December 14—A bounty of $300 voted to each person who shall volunteer to the credit of Erie County, so as to avoid the draft fixed for the 5th of January, warrants to be issued for the purpose drawing interest, redeemable at the will of the County Commissioners in county scrip, at par without interest.

1864—February 9—The bounty of $300 extended, under the same conditions as above.

April 5—County scrip signed to date, $190,800.

March 14—Rate of bounty tax fixed at 20 mills on the dollar of valuation. Amount levied, $93,652.

March 22—The bounty of $300 continued till the quota of Erie County is full; provided, that if a local bounty is offered by any ward, borough or township, the county will only pay so much in addition as will make the sum of $300.

June 7—Record made that the injunction asked for by James C. Marshall against the issue of the county scrip had been denied by Judge Derrickson.

December 15—The other banks of Erie having refused to receive the county scrip on deposit, arrangements made by which it will be received by the Keystone National Bank at par.

A tax of $35,000 levied to redeem county scrip.

1865—January 9—Rate of county bounty tax fixed at 3 per cent on the valuation. Amount levied $171,867.

October 2—Tax to the amount of $12,000 levied to pay interest on scrip and bounty warrants.

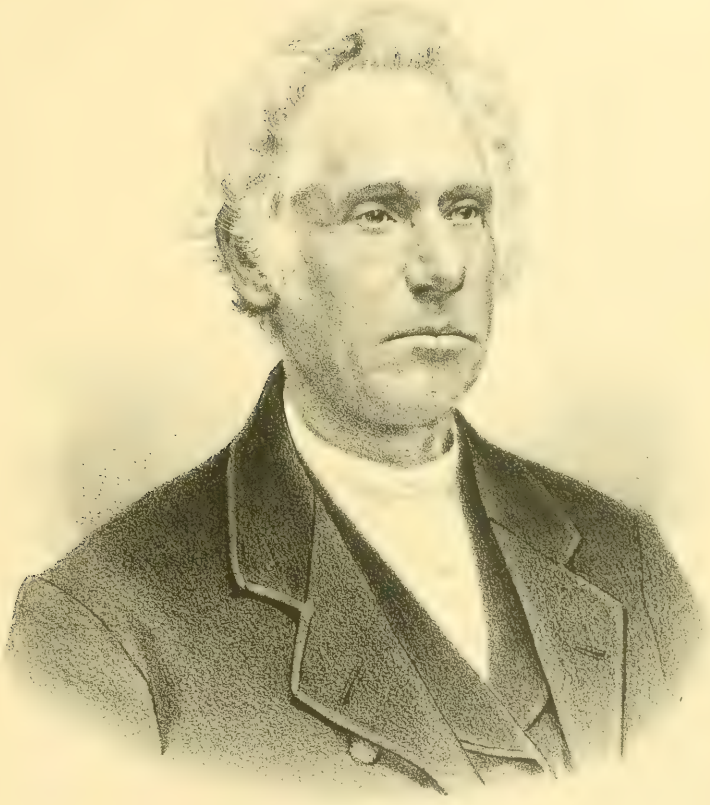
December 27—The rate of county bounty tax fixed at 15 mills on the valuation. Amount levied $88,643.

1866—January 2—Burned $74,891 of the county scrip.

1867—January 7—Burned $54,532 of county scrip.

April 1—Burned $25,000 of county scrip.

1870—October 4—Estimate of county expenses: To replace scrip burned by Auditors for 1869, $14,800; to redeem county scrip yet outstanding, $3,700.



Wm. B. Weed

The above is all that is to be found in the minute book of the Commissioners relating to the subject.

PRICES COMPARED.

The following table of retail prices, compiled from the Erie papers, shows how the cost of living advanced in consequence of the war:

ARTICLES.	JANUARY 1, 1862.	MARCH 12, 1864.	SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.
Flour, per barrel	$5.00 @ 6 00	$7.50 @ 8 00	$10.50 @ 11 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 10	1.40 @ 1 60	1.80 @ 2 40
Corn, per bushel	40	1 20	75 @ 80
Rye, per bushel	60	1 25	1 00
Oats, per bushel	30	75	50
Barley, per bushel	40 @ 50	1 25	75 @ 1 00
Clover seed, per bushel	4.00 @ 4 25		14.00 @ 15 00
Timothy seed, per bushel	2 00		6 00
Flax seed, per bushel	87	2 00	1 75
Potatoes, per bushel	37½	60 @ 75	40 @ 50
Beans per bushel	1 25	2.00 @ 2 25	1.50 @ 2 00
Dried apples, per bushel	1 50	per lb 25 @ 30	2 00
Butter, per pound	15 @ 16	30 @ 35	28 @ 30
Lard, per pound	8 @ 10	25 @ 28	20
Cheese, per pound	5 @ 6	12 @ 15	14 @ 16
Ham, per pound	7 @ 8	15 @ 16	25 @ 28
Shoulder, per pound	6	12	20
Eggs, per dozen	10 @ 12	20 @ 23	20 @ 22
Hard wood, per cord	2.00 @ 2 50		7 00
Soft wood, per cord	2 00		4 00

THE ERIE REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS.

This regiment was recruited under a call issued on the 21st of April, 1861, by Capt. John W. McLane, who had served in the Mexican war, and at the breaking-out of the rebellion was in command of the Wayne Guard at Erie. Twelve hundred men responded to the call in four days, of whom ten companies of seventy-seven men each were accepted. The regiment was mainly recruited from Erie and Crawford Counties. It went into camp on a piece of vacant ground in Erie City, on the east side of Parade street, near the intersection of Sixth, which was duly christened Camp Wayne. Field officers were elected on the 27th of April. The regiment proceeded by rail to Pittsburgh on Wednesday, May 1, and camped along the Allegheny River a short distance above the city. Being the first organized regiment that had reached the city, it was received with much curiosity and enthusiasm, and the people vied with each other in deeds of kindness to both officers and men. After six weeks spent in idleness at Camp Wilkins, as its first quarters were known, the regiment was moved to Hulton Station, twelve miles further up the Allegheny, where a general rendezvous had been established for the troops of Western Pennsylvania, under the name of Camp Wright. Here the men received muskets and were carefully drilled, but labored under much disadvantage in target practice for want of suitable ammunition. The term of enlistment of the regiment expired without its having been mustered into the United States service. It returned to Erie on the 20th of July, much to the disgust of both officers and men, who were in dead earnest to render some service to their country.

The following were the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—John W. McLane.
Lieutenant Colonel—Benjamin Grant.
Major—M. Schlaudecker.
Adjutant—Strong Vincent.
Quartermaster—S. B. Benson.
Surgeon—J. L. Stewart.

COMPANY A—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—T. M. Austin.
First Lieutenant—A. McD. Lyon.
Second Lieutenant—Strong Vincent.
Second Lieutenant—William E. Bates.

COMPANY B—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—Hiram L. Brown.
First Lieutenant—James F. Wittich.
First Lieutenant—D. B. McCreary.
Second Lieutenant—John M. Clark.

COMPANY C—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—John Graham.
First Lieutenant—A. E. Yale.
Second Lieutenant—C. P. Rogers.

COMPANY D—RECRUITED AT CONNEAUTVILLE.

Captain—J. L. Dunn.
First Lieutentenant—J. W. Patton.
Second Lieutenant—I. S. Krick.

COMPANY E—RECRUITED AT WATERFORD.

Captain—John A. Austin.
First Lieutenant—A. M. Judson.
Second Lieutenant—J. W. McKay.

COMPANY F—RECRUITED AT TITUSVILLE.

Captain—Charles B. Morgan.
First Lieutenant—James Farrell.
Second Lieutenant—David P. Sigler.

COMPANY G—RECRUITED AT GIRARD.

Captain—D. W. Hutchinson.
First Lieutenant —J. Godfrey.
Second Lieutenants —C. A. Pettibone, J. E. Pettibone.

COMPANY H—RECRUITED AT UNION.

Captain—John Landsrath.
First Lieutenant—John M. Sell.
Second Lieutenant—W. W. Gould.

COMPANY I—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—Frank Wagner.
First Lieutenant—Peter Liebel.
Second Lieutenant—Peter Schlaudecker.

COMPANY K—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captain—John Kilpatrick.
First Lieutenant—Thomas C. McLane.
Second Lieutenant—Edward Coughlin.

The regiment was accompanied by Mehl's Band during the entire period of its absence.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

On the return of the three months' regiment, Col. McLane immediately announced his purpose of raising another regiment for three years. Authority for this purpose was received on the 24th of July, 1861, and in less than five weeks the full complement of 1,000 men had enlisted, mainly from the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren and Forest. Of these, nearly three hundred had been members of the three months' regiment. The rendezvous was on the old fair grounds east of Erie, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 8th of September. It left for Washington on the 16th of September, accompanied by Mehl's Band, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade of Porter's division, under command of Gen. Butterfield. The regiment soon attained to a high reputation for drill and soldierly appearance. On one occasion, Gen. McClellan said to Col. McLane: "I congratulate you upon having one of the very best regiments in the army." Gen. Butterfield also congratulated and commended the regiment in a general order. It was also awarded one of the French uniforms and equipments that had been specially imported to be presented to the regiments found the most proficient in a competitive drill. The regiment remained in camp in front of Washington until the 8th of March, 1862, when orders were received for the whole army to move. It took part in the reconnoissance toward Big Bethel and the siege of Yorktown, and was prominently engaged in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill and most of the desperate encounters along and in the vicinity of the Chickahominy. At Gaines' Mill on the 27th of June, Col. McLane was killed, lamented not only by his own men but by the whole corps. On the 11th of August, Mehl's Band, which had been with the regiment to that date, was discharged by general order, and came back to Erie. When the army moved north, the Eighty-third accompanied it, and participated in Pope's campaign, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and, in fact, nearly every battle that was fought down to the closing scene at Appomattox. Col. Vincent, who had succeeded Col. McLane, and who was at the time in command of the brigade, fell, mortally wounded, at Gettysburg on the 2d of July, 1863. He had been appointed a Brigadier General, but the news of his promotion did not reach the regiment until after his death. After Gettysburg, the regiment, which had been reduced by losses in battle and sickness to but 200 of its original members, was enlarged to the extent of some 400 drafted men and substitutes, and it received accessions from time to time sufficient to swell its total roll to about 2,600. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 28th of June, 1865, and formally disbanded on the 4th of July at Harrisburg. The members of the regiment returned to their homes in small bodies, but their welcome was none the less warm and cheering. In the official history of Pennsylvania volunteers, published by the commonwealth, it is stated that the Eighty-third Regiment was engaged in twenty-five battles, "more by two than any other Pennsylvania Infantry regiment." The surviving members formed a civil organization in September, 1867, which has assembled each

year at some town within the limits of the territory in which it was recruited. Below is a list of the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels—John W. McLane, Strong Vincent, O. S. Woodward, Chauncey P. Rogers.

Lieutenant Colonels—Strong Vincent, Hugh S. Campbell, Dewitt C. McCoy, Chauncey P. Rogers, William O. Colt.

Majors—Louis H. Naghel, William H. Lamont, William O. Colt, W. H. Dunbar.

Adjutants—John M. Clark, B. M. Frank.

Quartermasters—James Saeger, Daniel W. Clark, George M. Boal.

Surgeons—William Faulkner, E. P. Allen, J. P. Burchfield.

Assistant Surgeons — David E. Belknap, Isaac Walborn, Michael Thompson, Jonathan Wotring, William S. Stewart, Jared Free, T. C. M. Stockton.

Chaplains—Josiah Flower, Orson B. Clark.

COMPANY A—RECRUITED AT TITUSVILLE.

Captains—Charles B. Morgan, David P. Sigler, David P. Jones, William O. Colt, E. L. Whittelsey.

First Lieutenants—David P. Sigler, David P. Jones, James M. Hunter, Martin V. Gifford, Wilkes S. Colt.

Second Lieutenants—David P. Jones, James M. Hunter, Wilkes S. Colt, William H. Lamont, Pierce Hanrahan, David R. Rogers.

COMPANY B—RECRUITED AT MEADVILLE.

Captains—John F. Morris, David A. Apple, Daniel G. Saeger, Israel Thickstun, Andrew J. McKee.

First Lieutenants—James Saeger, Daniel G. Saeger, Orrin A. Hotchkiss, David A. Apple, Andrew J. McKee, A. C. Montgomery, Harrison Raymond.

Second Lieutenants—David A. Apple, Daniel G. Saeger, Orrin A. Hotchkiss, A. C. Montgomery, Harrison Raymond, Charles W. Smith.

COMPANY C—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captains—John Graham, John H. Borden.

First Lieutenants—Aaron E. Yale, John W. Vannatta, Abner B. Edson, Charles H. Hubbell.

Second Lieutenants—James R. Farrell, Bethuel J. Goff, Joseph B. Grimler, John W. Vannatta, Samuel L. Fluke, Charles H. Hubbell, Daniel B. Foote.

COMPANY D—RECRUITED AT EDINBORO.

Captains—O. S. Woodward, Chauncey P. Rogers, John P. Kleckner.

First Lieutenants—Chauncey P. Rogers, Isaac Keck.

Second Lieutenants—Plympton A. White, Isaac Keck, Abijah H. Burnett.

COMPANY E—RECRUITED AT WATERFORD.

Captains—Hugh S. Campbell, Amos M. Judson, Benjamin A. Smith, eter Grace.

First Lieutenants—Amos M. Judson, William O. Colt, Peter Grace, William H. McGill.

Second Lieutenants—William O. Colt, James H. Barnett, Peter Grace, William H. McGill, Alex B. Langley, E. L. Whittelsey, James C. Percival.

COMPANY F—RECRUITED AT MEADVILLE.

Captains—Dewitt C. McCoy, Thomas A. Stebbins, C. V. Van Dusen.

First Lieutenants—Joel Smith, Thomas A. Stebbins, C. V. Van Dusen, John W. Marshall, Noble L. Terrell.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas A. Stebbins, John W. Marshall, Augustus McGill, William J. Gleason, John P. Kleckner, William L. Bennett.

COMPANY G—RECRUITED AT TIONESTA.

Captains—Daniel S. Knox, George Stowe, Moses G. Corey.

First Lieutenants—George Stowe, Moses G. Corey, Thomas Van Giesen.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel W. Clark, John Herrington, Moses G. Corey, Thomas J. Van Giesen, Benjamin A. Smith.

A new company G, recruited in Allegheny County, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

COMPANY H—RECRUITED AT CONNEAUTVILLE.

Captains—P. B. Carpenter, Israel Thickstun.

First Lieutenants—John E. Wilson, Israel Thickstun, Roswell B. Hynes.

Second Lieutenants—Israel Thickstun, James W. Foster, Oliver L. Hall, Andrew J. McKee.

A new company H, recruited at Pittsburgh, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

COMPANY I—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captains—Hiram L. Brown, John M. Sell, John H. Borden.

First Lieutenants—John M. Sell, John H. Borden, Frederick C. Wittich.

Second Lieutenants—John M. Clark, Frederick C. Wittich, William J. Wittich, Abner B. Edson.

A new company I, recruited at Harrisburg and Reading, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

COMPANY K—RECRUITED AT ERIE.

Captains—Thomas M. Austin, John Hechtman.

First Lieutenants—William E. Bates, John Hechtman, Henry Austin.

Second Lieutenants—Edmund W. Reed, Henry Austin, Noble L. Terrell.

A new company K, recruited in Dauphin County, was assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

While the Eighty-third Regiment was organizing, application was made to the Secretary of War by Matthias Sehlaudecker, of Erie, who had served as Major of the three months' regiment, for authority to recruit a new infantry regiment for the three years' service. His request was granted on the 2d of September, 1861, a rendezvous was at once established at the old fair ground, and on the 24th of January, 1862, the ranks being full, a regimental organization was effected. The regiment left for Harrisburg on the 25th by way of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, reaching the State capital on the 27th. There it was furnished with colors, arms and equipments, and on the 1st of March proceeded to Baltimore. Its first serious engagement was on the 9th of August, at Cedar Mountain, where it lost 19 killed, 61 wounded and 13 missing. From that time to the 24th of September, 1863, when the regiment was transferred to Tennessee, it was constantly connected with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in nearly all of the memorable battles in Virginia and Maryland,

including Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. While stationed at Acquia Creek it was one of fifteen regiments specially commended by Gen. Hooker in his general order of March 3. Col. Schlaudecker was honorably discharged in November, 1862, and the other field officers were duly promoted. The regiment joined Rosecrans' army at Murfreesboro on the 6th of October, 1863, and took a conspicuous part in the movement upon Lookout Mountain. In December, most of its members enlisted for a second term, and were given a furlough to come home, arriving at Erie the 14th of January, 1864. On returning to the scene of war in the Southwest, the regiment took part in the march upon Atlanta, being one of the first to enter that city. During the severe fighting before the capture of Atlanta, Col. Cobham was shot, and died on the field of battle. The regiment performed provost duty in Atlanta some two months, when it joined the main body of the army in Sherman's famous "march to the sea." At Goldsboro, N. C., the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh Regiments, which had served side by side since 1862, were consolidated, with 885 members, retaining the latter title. It was mustered out of service at Washington on the 19th of July, 1865, and the Northwestern Pennsylvania portion of the regiment reached Erie on the 27th of the same month, where, after a grand reception, the gallant veterans quietly separated for their respective homes. Below is a list of the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels—M. Schlaudecker, George A. Cobham, Thomas M. Walker.

Lieutenant Colonels—George A. Cobham, Thomas M. Walker, Frank J. Osgood.

Majors—Thomas M. Walker, Frank J. Osgood, John A. Boyle.

Adjutants—John A. Boyle, James M. Wells, Hiram L. Blodgett, John R. Boyle, Albert G. Lucas.

Quartermasters—Alexander Thompson, William Saeger, Noah W. Lowell.

Surgeons—Wallace B. Stewart. George P. Oliver, James L. Dunn, D. H. Strickland.

Assistant Surgeons—John Nicholson, James Stokes, Henry F. Conrad, Joseph F. Ake, G. M. Bradfield, D. H. Strickland.

Chaplains—Loren D. Williams, John R. Hamilton.

COMPANY A.

Captains—Josiah Brown, John D. Bentley, Martellus H. Todd, George Selkregg.

First Lieutenants—John D. Bently, Martellus H. Todd, Nelson E. Ames, Joseph Warford.

Second Lieutenants—M. H. Todd, N. E. Ames, Cyrus A. Hayes.

COMPANY B.

Captains—Arthur Corrigan, W. P. Langworthy, Wallace B. Warner, William Geary, John J. Haight.

First Lieutenants—W. P. Langworthy, Wallace B. Warner, John J. Haight.

Second Lieutenants—Wallace B. Warner, John J. Haight, Marvin D. Pettit.

COMPANY C.

Captains—Richard Cross, O. H. P. Ferguson.

First Lieutenants—O. H. P. Ferguson, Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay, John McFarland.

Second Lieutenants—Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay, Philetus D. Fowler.

COMPANY D.

Captains—Elias M. Pierce, William J. Alexander, H. R. Sturdevant.

First Lieutenants—William J. Alexander, H. R. Sturdevant, Nelson Spencer, C. W. Culbertson.

Second Lieutenants—H. R. Sturdevant, Nelson Spencer, Warren M. Foster.

COMPANY E.

Captains—Samuel M. Davis, Peter S. Bancroft, Francis A. Guthrie, William L. Patterson.

First Lieutenants—Leander W. Kimball, F. A. Guthrie, W. L. Patterson, Jesse Moore.

Second Lieutenants—W. L. Patterson, Jesse Moore, Hiram Bissell.

COMPANY F.

Captains—John Braden, James M. Wells.

First Lieutenants—James M. Wells, C. M. Kingsbury, Andrew W. Tracy.

Second Lieutenants—C. W. Kingsbury, George Selkregg, John L. Wells.

COMPANY G.

Captains—William A. Thomas, Frederick L. Gimber.

First Lieutenants—Christian Sexaur, William Mathers.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph Cronenberger, Valentine Hitchcock, Albert N. Kinney.

COMPANY H.

Captains—J. P. Schlaudecker, Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay.

First Lieutenants—George J. Whitney, John R. Boyle, William P. Gould.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel S. Bloom, John R. Boyle.

COMPANY I.

Captains—Frank Wagner, Charles Woeltge, Moses Veale.

First Lieutenants—Charles Woeltge, John C. Teel, Henry Dieffenbach, William W. Griffing.

Second Lieutenants—U. Schlaudecker William Saeger, Henry Dieffenbach.

COMPANY K.

Captains—Jonas J. Pierce, Frank J. Osgood, Plympton A. Mead.

First Lieutenants—F. J. Osgood, P. A. Mead, Albert E. Black, George W. Clark.

Second Lieutenants—George W. Smith, P. A. Mead, A. E. Black, George W. Clark.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

A fourth regiment, which received the title of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, was recruited during the summer and fall of 1862, having its rendezvous at the same camp which had been used by the Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eleventh Regiments. The date of its organization, September 5, 1862, was one of the most critical in the history of the war. The regiment was accordingly hurried forward without arms and with little training in military duty. Leaving Erie on the 11th of September, it reached Chambersburg by way of Buffalo and Elmira within thirty-six hours, was there fur-

nished with arms, and in two days more was within sound of the enemy's guns at Antietam. About noon on the 17th, the regiment joined the extreme right of the Union line, and rendered good service in preventing a flank movement of the enemy. After the battle, it was one of the detail to bury the dead, some of whom had lain upon the field of battle four days. The exposure to which the regiment had been thus suddenly subjected told with serious effect upon many of the men, so that between 200 and 300 were disqualified for duty within a month after it was ordered to the front. Quite a number died or were permanently disabled. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, of the Second Corps.

On the 13th of December, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth took part in the terrible charge at Fredericksburg, under the lead of Gen. Hancock. The division to which it belonged was composed of 5,000 men, 2,000 of whom fell in that single charge. Of the 556 members of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth who crossed the river, 226 were either killed or wounded. At Chancellorsville, a detail of 150 men from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth was ordered to the relief of the skirmish line, and, after some hard fighting, failing to receive the command to retire, were mostly captured. The regiment entered the battle of Gettysburg 200 strong, and lost upward of eighty in killed and wounded. Returning to Virginia, it participated in nearly all of the marches and engagements of the Union army until the winter of 1863 brought the campaign to a close.

The renewal of operations in May, 1864, found the regiment recruited almost to its original strength. From this date the history of the Army of Virginia, with its never-ceasing marches and well-nigh daily battles, is equally the history of the regiment. No braver men were in that army, and none who had more of the confidence of their commanding officers. In the charge in front of Petersburg, the regiment had about fifty killed and wounded, and some ninety fell into the hands of the enemy. The remainder of the men were almost constantly under fire during the balance of the season.

In the spring campaign of 1865, the regiment did good service with Sheridan. It was mustered out of service on the 31st of May, and returned to Erie on the 5th of June, where it was welcomed with the honors it so richly deserved.

Below is a list of the principal officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels—Hiram L. Brown, David B. McCreary.

Lieutenant Colonels—David B. McCreary, Charles M. Lynch.

Majors—John W. Patton, John W. Reynolds, Charles M. Lynch, John D. Black.

Adjutants—James C. Hart, John D. Black.

Quartermasters—James G. Payne, D. W. Winchester.

Surgeon—George L. Potter.

Assistant Surgeons—Simon V. Pilgrim, J. S. Whilldin, Daniel W. Richards, I. N. Taylor.

Chaplain—J. H. W. Stuckenberg.

COMPANY A—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—John W. Reynolds, Frs J. De Schryver, Horace McCray.

First Lieutenants—James C. Hart, Fletcher Clay, Daniel Long, Frs J. De Schryver, Horace McCray, Elias Brockway.

Second Lieutenants—Frs J. De Schryver, Daniel Long, Horace McCray, Elias Brockway, William F. Brockway.



Chas Duncombe

COMPANY B—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—Moses W. Oliver, John H. Collom, Marlton O. Way.

First Lieutenants—William H. Grant, John H. Collom, M. O. Way.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph A. Moray, John H. Collom, M. O. Way, S. M. Birchfield.

COMPANY C—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—Dyer Loomis, George T. Jewett, Melvin H. Bemis.

First Lieutenants—Ezra A. Parker, George T. Jewett, M. H. Bemis.

Second Lieutenants—George T. Jewett, M. H. Bemis, A. H. Rathbone, John M. Fargo.

COMPANY D—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—David B. McCreary, Charles M. Lynch, Clayton W. Lytle.

First Lieutenants—John H. Hubbard, Horatio F. Lewis, C. W. Lytle, Thomas C. Lee.

Second Lieutenants—Charles H. Riblet, C. W. Lytle, Thomas C. Lee, John C. McIntosh.

COMPANY F—RECRUITED IN WARREN COUNTY.

Captain—Kimball H. Stiles.

First Lieutenants—Richard Magill, Jeremiah Birtcil.

Second Lieutenants—Stephen H. Evans, Jeremiah Birtcil, Louis B. Carlile.

COMPANY G—RECRUITED IN MERCER COUNTY.

Captains—William W. W. Wood, Thomas F. McCreary, George F. C. Smart.

First Lieutenants—T. F. McCreary, G. F. C. Smart, Joseph L. Linn.

Second Lieutenants—John W. Vincent, G. F. C. Smart, Joseph L. Linn, Robert C. McClure, Stephen A. Osborne.

COMPANY H—RECRUITED IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Captains—Andrew J. Mason, J. Boyd Espy, Peter W. Free.

First Lieutenants—J. Boyd Espy, Hugh R. Stewart, Peter W. Free, William S. Trimble.

Second Lieutenants—H. R. Stewart, P. W. Free.

COMPANY I—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—Washington Brown, George G. Griswold, James B. Hamlin.

First Lieutenants—George G. Griswold, James B. Hamlin, Edwin W. Sampson, George A. Evans.

Second Lieutenants—James B. Hamlin, George A. Evans.

COMPANY K—RECRUITED IN ERIE COUNTY.

Captains—John W. Walker, John C. Hilton, C. W. Devereaux, Samuel V. Dean.

First Lieutenants—James F. Wittich, John C. Hilton, C. W. Devereaux, Samuel C. Snell, George W. Young.

Second Lieutenants—C. W. Devereaux, R. M. Brown, Samuel V. Dean, Samuel C. Snell.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

AN Agricultural and Mechanical Society was formed as early as 1822, with the following officers: President, Judah Colt; Treasurer, Charles J. Reed; Secretary, Giles Sanford; Directors, John Vincent, R. S. Reed, William Miles, Martin Strong, Benjamin Russell, Elisha Marvin, Moses Barnett, John McCord, Simeon Leet and Matthias Brindle. A fair was held in 1823 on the public square in Erie, at which $78 were paid in premiums, the highest premium being $8 for the best two acres of wheat.

The next organization was perfected in 1848 under the title of the Erie County Agricultural Society, John Brawley being President, J. C. Spencer Treasurer, and J. D. Dunlap Secretary. Fairs were held on the Academy grounds in 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852; on the Cunningham lot, east of Parade street, in 1853, 1854 and 1855; on the Garrison tract in 1856, 1857 and 1858; and on the Ebersole farm, in East Mill Creek, in 1859 and 1860. The society was chartered as a joint association in 1860, with a capital stock of $5,000, in shares of $10 each. Thirty acres of the Ebersole farm were purchased, a race track laid out, and a small exhibition building erected, but no fair was held after 1860. The war came on in 1861, and the mass of the people lost all interest in everything else of a public nature. At the fair in 1860, $365 were paid out in premiums. The society became embarrassed, and its property was sold.

The existing Erie County Agricultural Society was formed in 1879, and has held fairs annually, commencing with that year, on the Reed lots, just west of Erie City. The location is the most convenient for the purpose that could be had, being easily accessible by rail and private conveyance. The first officers were: President, J. C. Thornton, Fairview; Vice President, John Dodge, Harbor Creek; Recording Secretary, George Burton, Erie; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Evans, East Mill Creek; Treasurer, Jacob Taylor, West Mill Creek.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society has held four exhibitions at Erie, on the Reed lots above referred to. The years of its fairs were 1872, 1873, 1877 and 1878. John W. Hammond, of Erie, was President of the society when its last two fairs in this county were held. James Miles, of Girard, was President in 1882–83–84.

MILITIA AND MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The State adopted measures immediately after Independence for the organization and drill of its militia. By the act of 1804, every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was enrolled and compelled to perform two days' military duty each year, or pay a fine. The militia were divided into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, each of which elected its own officers. Beginning in a proper spirit, the "militia trainings," as they were termed, degenerated into a public farce. Every member was expected to have a gun and bring it along for inspection, but as the system weakened in popular estimation, the discipline grew more slack, and many carried sticks, canes, brooms, corn stalks, and even light fence rails. The contrast between the flaming uniforms of the officers and the outlandish appearance of the men was

at times indescribably laughable. For a long time, though, training day was a great event throughout the State, and was looked forward to as a fair or a circus is now. The militia law was repealed at the session of 1847–48, and the old-fashioned trainings went out of vogue.

In addition to the regular militia, volunteer companies have been in existence almost from the earliest settlement. The first of these was Capt. Elisha Marvin's Greenfield company, organized in 1801, with about eighty members. The second was Capt. Thomas Forster's Erie Light Infantry, organized in 1806. This company took part in the war of 1812–13, and a list of the officers and men will be found in the chapter devoted to that era. In 1808, there was a company known as the "Presque Isle Rangers," but it seems to have died out before the war. The following volunteer organizations were in existence in Erie at the periods named: In 1821, the Erie Greens, Samuel Duncan, Captain; in 1824, the Washington Artillery; in the same year the Erie Guards, Thomas Forster, Captain; in 1831, an artillery company, C. G. Howell, Captain; in 1836, a cavalry company; about 1841, the German Guards, Capt. Dutlinger, and the Washington Guards, Capt. Erhart; in 1842, the Wayne Grays, John W. McLane, Captain; in 1858, the Franklin Pierce Rifle Company; in 1859, the Wayne Guard, John W. McLane, Captain, and the Perry Artillery Company, Gustav Jarecki, Captain.

The Wayne Grays and the Wayne Guard are the best known, a number of citizens who are yet living having been members of one or the other of these organizations. The Grays tendered their services in the Mexican war, but they were declined by the United States Government, the quota of Pennsylvania being full. The Wayne Guard were at the height of their prosperity at the outbreak of the rebellion, and the company formed the nucleus of all the regiments that left Erie. More than half of the company became officers in the war.

Besides these volunteer organizations, the following are known to have been in existence in the county: At North East, in 1822, the Burgettstown Blues, Alexander McCloskey, Captain; at Waterford, in 1824, the Invincibles, Giles Hulbert, Captain; at Fairview, in 1824, a company, name unknown; at the same place, the Fairview Guards, T. Beckman, Captain; at Girard, in 1860, the Guards, D. W. Hutchinson, Captain. Most of the volunteer soldiery of the county at the outbreak of the rebellion tendered their services to the Government, and the several local organizations were blotted out by their incorporation into the Union army.

Under present laws, the State has a regularly organized volunteer force, in addition to the militia who are liable to be called into service in case of a war and draft. This body is known as the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Its organization consists of one division, three brigades, eighteen regiments of infantry and several companies each of artillery and cavalry. The Governor is (ex officio) commander-in-chief. Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft is Division Commander, and the three brigades are commanded respectively by Brig. Gens. George R. Snowden, James A. Beaver and J. K. Sigfried. The Sixteenth Regiment is attached to the Second Brigade, and consisted, in 1882, of the following companies:

Company A, Corry, Erie County.
Company B, Erie, Erie County.
Company C, Bradford, McKean County.
Company D, Oil City, Venango County.
Company E, Cooperstown, Venango County.
Company F, Franklin, Venango County.

Company G, Erie, Erie County.
Company H, Ridgway, Elk County.
Company I, Warren, Warren County.

The regimental organization the same year was as follows:

Colonel, John A. Wiley, Franklin; Lieutenant Colonel, James B. Storer, Butler; Major, Frank M. Lamb, Erie; Adjutant, Willis J. Hulings, Franklin; Quartermaster, Walter W. Greenland; Surgeon, G. W. Dille, Cooperstown; Assistant Surgeons, D. V. Stranahan, Warren, and James E. Silliman, Erie; Chaplain, Rev. G. A. Carstensen (rank of Captain), Erie.

The commissioned officers of the Erie County companies were as follows:

Company A—Captain, Isaac B. Brown; First Lieutenant, W. Edgar Marsh; Second Lieutenant, George A. Davis; enlisted men, fifty.

Company B—Captain, John J. Baxter; First Lieutenant, George G. Egg; Second Lieutenant, John Geist; enlisted men sixty.

Company G—Captain, D. S. Crawford; First Lieutenant, John B. Boyd; Second Lieutenant, Edward W. Constable; enlisted men fifty-two.

Aside from the above, there is no organized military body in the county. The number of persons in the county subject to military duty as shown in the report of the Adjutant General for 1882 was 5,900.

TEMPERANCE.

In the early days of the county, the use of whisky was almost universal, and there were few houses in which a good supply was not kept constantly on hand. No one thought it wrong to "treat" visitors, or to drink in the presence of his family. Distilleries were as common as grist mills became afterward, and a large share of the grain was converted into liquor. Many farmers made a practice of regularly taking a portion of their grain to the distilleries and having a jug full or a barrel full of whisky made for their household use. The first prohibition society was established at Wattsburg in 1829, and the next year a great temperance wave swept over the county. A large portion of the people signed the pledge, it became unpopular to keep liquor in the house or to have grain made into whisky, and the distilleries rapidly disappeared. To-day there is not one in the county. The manufacture of wine began at North East in 1869, and has since become considerable of an industry at that place and Erie. Beer is a comparatively modern beverage in the county, having been introduced with the later German immigration. There are eight or ten breweries in the county, of which two at least are on quite an extensive scale.

In 1832, the County Temperance Society had 742 members. In 1840, there was a temperance society in almost every township. Various temperance societies have been in existence in Erie and most of the larger towns since.

SLAVES AND SLAVERY.

The colored population of the county was larger, proportionately, eighty years ago than now. Most of those who were here then were brought in as slaves, some of the most reputable families having been owners of this kind of property. The emancipation act of the State provided that all negroes over a certain age should remain slaves until their death; all below should become free at the age of twenty-eight. Under its provisions, a large portion of the colored race became entitled to their freedom, but there were a few who continued in slavery till released by the Master of all. One of the most prosperous colored men who ever lived in the county was Boe Bladen. He was born in Guinea, was brought to America on a slave ship, worked out his freedom, came

to Erie, and took up a tract of land in Mill Creek Township, three miles from Erie. When he died, in 1829, he owned 200 acres.

SEAL OF THE COUNTY.

The seal of the county was adopted in 1808.

THE WEATHER.

Judah Colt states in his autobiography that in January, 1799, the weather was very warm. "The frost came out of the ground, and the farmers did their plowing."

The month of May, 1834, is notable in the weather records of the lake shore country. For three days before the 13th, there were strong cold winds from the west, with snow squalls. On the 13th, the bay and lake were unusually rough. Six inches of snow fell on the 15th. The leaves and blossoms were nearly all killed. No vessel was able to enter the port of Erie for four days. At the end of that time, the steamboat New York, from Buffalo, stopped at the channel pier. A small boat set out from the wharves to board her, and was capsized on the way over. Of eleven persons in the boat but two were saved.

Two of the worst storms on record occurred on the 10th and 11th of November, 1835, and on the 15th of the same month, 1842. On the occasion first named, the water was lashed into such fury that a party of fifteen men, who were raising the Detroit in Misery Bay, dared not venture to return home, and had to remain on the Peninsula from the evening of the 10th to the morning of the 12th without food, fire or shelter. The waves rolled over the sand beach clear up to the foot of Garrison Hill.

On the other hand, the weather was so mild on the 26th of December, 1865, that fires were not needed, and people were glad to throw open their doors and windows for cool air. On the 1st of January, 1876, the day was so pleasant that the people of Girard indulged in a picnic in the woods.

The winter of 1880–81 was one of the coldest ever known. Snow fell about the middle of November, and lasted without interruption till February 9. During most of the time there was a slight snow-fall daily. A break-up came on the 9th of February, but it was quickly followed by more snow, which lasted until the 15th of March. Then came the snow-storm of March 30 and 31, one of the greatest experienced in modern times. The cold was intense during most of the winter. On the 3d of February the thermometer was 18° below zero at Erie, 20° at McKean, 24° at Edinboro, 28° at Albion, and 30° at Waterford. The lake was frozen over to the Canada shore during a good portion of the winter, something that seldom happens. The snow and cold prevailed over the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. There were snow and ice in portions of the South where they had never been known before.

The winter of 1881–82 was remarkable for its mildness. The bay of Presque Isle was open most of the season, and there was never more than a light coating of ice on the lake. As if to balance the account, the winter of 1882–83 was unusually long and steady. There was scarcely a pleasant day from November 1 to April 1. The ground was found to be frozen in some places in Erie City to a depth of three and a half feet.

EARLY JUSTICES.

Up to 1838, when the Constitution was amended, all Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Governor, to hold their offices during good behavior.

For some years the larger part of the marrying and a good share of the conveyancing were done by the Justices, who were usually men of more than ordinary standing. The records of the State Department at Harrisburg show the following appointments to that office:

1796—March 31, Thomas Rees, William Wilson.

1797—April 15, John Grubb.

1798—April 6, David McNair; August 3, John Way.

1799—March 8, Timothy Tuttle; March 28, Thomas Robinson; December 10, William Culbertson.

1800—August 15, William Clarke, John Lytle.

1801—February 28, Cornelius Van Horn, Abiathar Crane, John Hay; May 16, James Pollock, George Williamson, Adam Stewart.

1802—January 2, Thomas McCreary, Abiathar Crane.

1803—January 8, Hugh Wilson.

1804—January 2, Joseph M. Kratz, John Vincent.

1805—April 1, Thomas Brown.

1806—January 1, John C. Wallace; April 1, William Culbertson, Jacob Hildebrand.

1807—February 28, John Boyd; July 4, Elisha Marvin, George Moore.

1808—July 4, John Way; October 20, Timothy Tuttle.

1809—February 28, John Boyd, William Porter; June 22, Thomas Wilson.

1810—April 12, Dr. Waitstill Hastings.

1811—January 24, Cardiff Taggart; November 7, George Hurst.

1812—February 2, Howard Salsbury.

1815—March 3, Alex T. Blaine.

1816—January 2, John Phillips; November 13, John Gray.

1817—February 21, James Hall; March 14, Francis Brawley.

1818—January 28, John Morris; March 11, John McCord.

1819—December 14, Oliver Dunn, Myron Backus.

1820—February 28, Robert McClelland; May 18, James Weston.

1821—March 29, William Hall; November 2, Thomas Forster, Jr.

1822—February 18, Henry Colt, Jesse D. Jackson; March 16, Thomas Stewart, Hamilton H. Graham.

1823—March 6, George Moore; March 28, William Colt; December 8, Thomas Greenwood; December 9, Shepherd Beals; December 12, Jonathan Stafford; December 13, Giles Sanford.

1824—March 3, William Gray.

1825—March 1, John B. Jones, Robert M. Douglass; March 15, Ebenezer D. Gunnison, Joseph Wright; April 11, Alex McCloskey; August 3, John Brawley; October 28, John Phillips.

1827—April 12, William Graham, Myron Hutchinson.

1828—March 4, James Nelson; April 3, John L. Davis; August 1, William Kelly; December 5, Lewis S. Bowers.

1829—October 12, William Vincent; November 10, Mark Baldwin; December 1, Albert Tuttle; December 10, John Salsbury.

1830—March 11, William Kelly; April 3, John Brecht; December 23, James H. Woodworth.

1831—July 30, James Wilson.

1832—January 16, Jacob Lefever; March 8, John Bennett; May 22, James Weston; June 13, Philip Wells; July 31, Richard O. Hulbert; November 17, Casper M. Rouse; December 7, Thomas Laird.

1833—February 16, William T. Mackey; April 24, Thomas Mellon; August 8, James Smiley.

1834—February 20, Michael Jackson; March 14, Henry Mallory; April 10, Elias Salsbury; April 24, William W. Loomis; May 27, David G. Webber; August 26, Thomas L. Youngs; October 24, Ira Woodbury; October 31, Josiah Williams, Robert Heath.

1835—February 16, Alvin Ryan; April 23, George Moore; November 9, Hiram Drury; November 18, David Zimmerman, James McConkey.

James Chambers, of Harbor Creek, has probably been Justice of the Peace for a longer consecutive period than any other man in the county. He was appointed in 1837 by Gov. Ritner, and, with brief intervals, has held the position ever since.

THE CHOLERA.

Few persons are aware that the Asiatic cholera--most dreadful of all contagious diseases—at one time threatened the city of Erie. It was in July, 1832, in the days of steamboating. A party of immigrants were being conveyed up the lake from Buffalo, when a Mrs. Hunter and her daughter developed symptoms of the terrible epidemic. The steamboat stopped at the channel pier and they were landed on the peninsula, where both died—Mrs. Hunter after an illness of thirteen hours, and her daughter a few hours later. The event created much excitement among the citizens, who instantly adopted measures to prevent the contagion from getting a foothold in the town. Numerous cases of cholera developed during that season on board lake steamboats and in other lake cities.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The first telegraph line in Erie County was put up in 1847. It extended from Buffalo to Cleveland. The only telegraph office in the county for several years was at Erie.

SHOWS AND CIRCUSES.

The early shows were altogether of the animal order, and the exhibitions generally took place in the barns of the best known hotels. In the beginning, they consisted of a lion or tiger and a monkey or two, and from that developed into large collections. We find a record of an elephant being in Erie in the summer of 1820, and of other animal shows in 1822 and 1823. The price of admission was 25 cents for adults, and 12½ cents for children. This charge continued up to the second or third year of the civil war. In July, 1827, the first circus appeared, and in the same month in 1831 a violent storm blew down the tent of another, which was considered by the pious people as a manifestation of the disapproval of Providence. Within a date comparatively recent, it was looked upon as wicked to attend a circus, and if religious persons attended at all, it was with fear that they were not doing exactly the right thing.

CATTLE DRIVING.

Before the era of railroads, cattle driving was one of the great industries of the county. There was no market for cattle nearer than the eastern counties of the State, and the only way of getting them there was by the common roads. They were collected annually and driven across the mountains in droves of one hundred or more to Berks, Lancaster and other counties convenient to Philadelphia. Two men and a boy, with as many horses, usually managed a drove, and the trip took from two to three months. Sheep, hogs and horses were driven to market in the same way. There were numerous taverns on the route, where rest and sustenance was provided for men and beasts. The business was started by Thomas P. and Isaac Miller, and was also carried on extensively by S. Hutchins, John Marvin and others. It re-

quired considerable capital to carry on the business, but, with ordinary luck, it paid well. The heaviest cattle buyer of later years was Wilson Moore, of Waterford.

CURRENCY.

Located between New York and Ohio, far away from the wealthier portions of the State, Erie County suffered all the evils of the miserable currency which prevailed before the greenbacks and National bank notes were invented. With the exception of a few years, there was no bank of issue in the county, and the only banking institutions were private brokers' offices. The best currency of those times was New York bank notes, and the poorest, those of the Western banks. Pennsylvania bank notes had only a small circulation in the county, and held a place in popular estimation intermediate between the above. There was a discount on all these, ranging from one to twenty per cent. It was for the interest of the private bankers to circulate the notes on which there was the largest discount, and, as a consequence, the county was flooded with the bills of banks the locations of which were hardly known. Every business man had to keep a "Bank Note Detector," revised and published monthly or weekly, on hand, and was not sure then that the notes he accepted would not be pronounced worthless by the next mail. There was hardly a week without a bank failure, and nearly every man had bills of broken banks in his possession. To add to the perplexities of the situation, there were innumerable counterfeits which could with difficulty be distinguished from the genuine. Granting that the bank was good, and that the discount was properly figured, there was no assurance that the bill was what it purported to be. All this was a terrible annoyance and loss to the people, but it was a regular bonanza to the "shaving shops." Even of the uncertain bank notes, there was not enough to do the business of the community. Most of the buying and selling was done on long credit, and occasionally a manufacturing firm, to ease itself along and relieve the necessities of the public, would issue a mongrel coin, which went by the name of "pewterinctum." This condition of affairs lasted until a year or two after the rebellion broke out.

People of this day who have no knowledge of the old bank note currency, can scarcely have a conception of the advantage of a uniform system such as has been given to us by the United States Government. It saves the people more, every year, in safety, convenience, and exchange, than the total public debt.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

Erie County enjoys the distinction of having erected the first monument in Pennsylvania to the memory of the soldiers who lost their lives in the war for the Union. It stands in the center of the public square of Girard, and the entire expense of its erection, about $6,000, was incurred by Dan Rice, the showman. The monument was dedicated on the 1st of November, 1865, in the presence of a vast multitude. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Tod, of Ohio, were among the eminent men who graced the occasion.

A second monument, one of the handsomest of its kind in the Union, was dedicated in Erie in 1872, and adds to the attractiveness of the West Park of the city. It commemorates the dead sailors as well as soldiers of the county, and owes its existence largely to the persistent labor of three patriotic ladies—Mrs. Isaac Moorhead, Miss Sarah Reed and Miss Helen Ball.

THE REVOLUTION.

As the permanent settlement of Erie County did not begin until 1795, twelve years after the acknowledgment of American independence, it is evi-



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dent that very few of its citizens could have taken part in the long and desperate struggle with the mother country. The British held possession of the lake region for some years after peace was declared, and even claimed some sort of title to the country, as is explained in another chapter. The pioneers of the county included a fair proportion of Revolutionary soldiers. Among them were Seth Reed, who fought at Bunker Hill and rose to the rank of Colonel; Capts. John Lytle and Robert King, and privates John Vincent, Thomas Rees, William Miles, Zelotus Lee, Michael Hare, Daniel Stancliff, John McCoy, Stephen Sparrow, Titus Allen, Stephen Oliver and Robert Irwin, and Nash, Trask and Burrows. Many of the descendants of these gentlemen live in the county, and are justly proud of the patriotism of their ancestors.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The number of men required for the war with Mexico, in 1847, was so small, comparatively, that the proportion of Erie County was not equal to a company. A number of young men belonging to the county enlisted in organizations elsewhere, and some of them fought all through the war. Among these was John W. McLane, who won great distinction in the war for the Union, as commander of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment. The scene of the war was so remote that it is only remembered as a national historical event.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The first anti-slavery society in the county (which was also one of the earliest in the State), was formed in 1836. Col. J. M. Moorhead was chosen President, and William Gray, Secretary. The principal members were Philetus Glass, Dr. S. Smedley and Truman Tuttle, of North East; Col. Moorhead, Mr. Jessup and Samuel Low, of Harbor Creek; William Himrod, Alex Mehaffey and Aaron Kellogg, of Erie; Giles and Hamlin Russell, of Mill Creek; Stephen C. Lee, of Summit; Rev. T. H. Burroughs, of Concord, and William Gray, of Wayne. Another society was formed in North East about the same time, with Truman Tuttle as President, James Duncan as Vice President, Dr. E. Smedley as Secretary and R. L. Loomis as Treasurer. An anti-abolition meeting was held the same year in Springfield.

The "underground railroad," which was the name generally given to the system by which slaves from the South were run away from their masters, was in full operation in this county from about 1840 to 1860. The slaves usually made their escape from the South by way of Washington County, Penn., and from there were helped along through Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford Counties, to the lake shore. There were regular stations along the route, where zealous anti-slavery people openly defied the law and gave the runaway slaves food, shelter and money. The chief "station agents," as they were jokingly called in Erie County, were William Gray, Stephen C. Lee, Hamlin Russell and William Himrod. The slaves were secreted in Erie until a good chance offered to send them to Canada. Many romantic stories are told of the skill and desperation displayed in keeping the slaves from being captured and returned to the South by the officers of the law.

OLDEST MEN AND WOMEN.

Michael Hare, who was buried in Waterford Cemetery, attained the remarkable age of one hundred and fifteen years eight months and twenty-three days. He was born in Ireland June 10, 1727, and died at Waterford on the 3d of May, 1843.

Patrick Ward died in Girard Township, aged one hundred and five years.

When in his one hundred and third year, he walked three miles to Girard Borough in order to vote.

James Davis lived in Greenfield until he was one hundred, when he moved to Michigan, where he died, either one hundred and three or one hundred and five years old. On the anniversary of his ninety-eighth birthday, he chopped a lot of wood for William E. Marvin, then a resident of Greenfield.

Two men have died in their one hundredth year. They were Levi Atkins, of North East, and the father of ex-County Commissioner Garner Parmer, of Conneaut.

John Teel, first, a native of New England, died in Erie early in the century, aged ninety-seven years; Stephen Oliver, in McKean, January 14, 1857, lacking one month of ninety-seven; Benjamin Colton in the same township, in May, 1883, aged ninety-six; Griffith Hinton, in Venango, on the 15th of March, 1880, aged ninety-six; Andrew Matteson, at or near Corry, on the 26th of March, 1883, aged ninety-five; John Teel, second, in Erie, April 21, 1873, in his ninety-fourth year; William Green, near Wellsburg, on the 9th of January, 1882, aged ninety-three, lacking three days, and Josiah Kellogg, in Erie, March 21, 1884, in his ninety-third year. Mr. Matteson attempted suicide some ten days before his death, cutting himself in such a horrible manner that nearly one-half of his bowels fell out upon the bed where he laid. Mr. Sisson, of Springfield, was living on the 15th of June, 1881, in his ninety-eighth year.

The oldest woman is claimed to be Mrs. Sarah Green, of Fairview, who was living on the 26th of February, 1883, at the supposed age of one hundred and two. Next in the order of age was Mrs. Mary Dobbins, relict of Capt. Dobbins, of Erie, who died on the 24th of January, 1879, in her one hundredth year. Mrs. Mary Shaughnessy died in Erie July 30, 1882, aged one hundred years. The fourth oldest was Mrs. William Smith, formerly of Waterford, but later of Beaver Dam. Her death occurred in the latter place on the 6th of August, 1875, in her ninety-ninth year.

Mrs. Anna Margaret, relict of Casper Doll, of Fairview, died February 3, 1881, aged ninety-seven years and ten days; Mrs. Lucy, relict of Asa G. Olds, in Erie, August 13, 1881, lacking a few days of ninety-seven; Mrs. Phelps, of Waterford, in August, 1879, aged ninety-five; Mrs. Martin Stough, of Weigleville, October 3, 1881, in her ninety-fourth year; and Mrs. Thomas Bowman, of Conneaut Township, in the fall of 1882, aged nearly ninety-two. Mrs. Ruth Osborn, of Waterford Township, attained her ninety-third year on the 2d of February, 1883, and was still quite vigorous.

It is safe to assert that few counties can show as long a list of very old people as the above.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The first time a day for Thanksgiving was set apart in Pennsylvania was on the last Thursday of November, 1819, at the suggestion of Gov. Findlay. The Governor's proclamation was generally respected throughout Erie County. No Governor followed his example until Findlay's son-in-law entered the executive office when he re-inaugurated the custom of an annual public Thanksgiving, which has been maintained ever since. The first chief executive to propose a day of national Thanksgiving was President Taylor.

THE FLOOD OF 1883.

One of the greatest floods ever known took place at the beginning of February, 1883. It washed away nearly every mill dam in the county and destroyed numerous bridges. The damage amounted to tens of thousands of dollars.

PART III.

HISTORY OF CITY OF ERIE.



CITY OF ERIE.

CHAPTER I.

Historical.

WELL authenticated records fully establish the fact that an Indian tribe or nation known as the "Eriez," dwelt upon the southern shore of Lake Erie ere the coming of the white race to this portion of the continent, and that this tribe was exterminated or driven farther toward the southwest by the terrible Iroquois more than 200 years ago. When the French took possession of this region of country, it was a favorite hunting ground of the victorious Iroquois, commonly known as the Six Nations, with the Senecas nominally occupying the territory now embraced in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The vicinity of Erie seems to have been a favored locality, perhaps, for the reason that the beautiful bay of Presque Isle provided a safe retreat for their frail canoes from the lake storms.

The French early built up a large trade with the Indians, and in 1753 Sieur Marin, commander of the French expedition of that year, erected a fort or block-house at Presque Isle, thus taking possession of the site whereon the beautiful city of Erie now stands. A road was constructed from Presque Isle to Fort Le Bœuf, on French Creek, and all was completed early in August, 1753. On the east bank of Mill Creek, a little back from the lake, a French village sprung up, which at one time numbered 100 families, besides numerous Indians, with a Catholic priest, a schoolmaster, grist mills and other concomitants of civilization. They cleared land and cultivated corn fields in the vicinity of the fort, but it is believed that the village was abandoned after an experiment of four or five years' trial, as it was not in existence in 1757–58. A garrison of French soldiers occupied the fort, which stood on a bluff immediately west of the mouth of Mill Creek near the shore of the bay.

The long and bitter struggle between the French and English for possession of the country west of the Alleghanies, eventually ended in favor of the latter, and though peace was not declared until 1763, the French abandoned Presque Isle three years prior to that event, and Maj. Rogers, in behalf of the English, came on and occupied the fort at this point in 1760. It was the last post west of Niagara given up by the French, and was always considered by both nations an important point in their chain of defenses, as well as an invaluable supply depot.

Pontiac's conspiracy flamed out in 1763, bringing destruction and death upon nearly all the Western forts. Presque Isle was attacked on the 22d of June, and after an obstinate resistance was surrendered to the savages. Many conflicting accounts have been published of this event, but as the principal facts connected therewith are given in Chapter VI of the general history of

Erie County, we refer the reader to that chapter for further information on the subject.

In 1764, Gen. Bradstreet, in command of 3,000 British soldiers, stopped at Presque Isle on his way to the relief of Detroit, and upon his return occupied the fort at this point. On the 12th of August, 1764, he made a treaty with the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Ohio, which, however, was of short duration. For the succeeding twenty years, little appears to have transpired at Presque Isle worthy of mention, and the old fort seems to have been abandoned during this period.

Though the war between England and the Colonies ended in the recognized independence of the latter by the treaty of 1783, and though the English Government then gave up all claim to the Western region, they still kept a garrison at Presque Isle in violation of said treaty. In fact, it was not till 1795 that the American occupation of this territory actually took place. With the dawning of peace the American Government came into recognized though nominal ownership of the whole Western interior, and by treaties executed with the Six Nations in 1784 and 1789, those tribes signed away their title to this portion of the State. Some dissatisfaction with the treaties, however, existed among the Indians, and in 1791 the Government paid to the Seneca tribe a certain sum of money, in consideration of which they agreed to waive forever all claims to the lands in question. In 1792, the State acquired the "Triangle" by a purchase from the United States Government, and the same year the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act to stimulate the settlement of the lands around Presque Isle; but the Indians, encouraged by the English, would not consent to the scheme, or allow a garrison to be stationed at the fort. The savages, abetted by their white allies, began to make hostile raids upon the scattered settlements, and in May, 1795, attacked four men who were coming from Fort LeBœuf to Presque Isle, near where the railroad bridge crosses State street in Erie. Ralph Rutledge was killed and scalped, while his son was shot and scalped, but survived until he was taken to LeBœuf. The father's body was buried on the west side of State street, close to where he fell, and his son was interred at the fort previously mentioned. Wayne's victory at the battle of "Fallen Timbers," on the Maumee River, in 1794, crushed the spirit of the Indian tribes, and the treaty of Greenville, consummated August 3, 1795, with the Western Indians, and the treaty with the Six Nations the following November, ended all hostile demonstrations in this locality.

On the 8th of April, 1793, an act was passed by the General Assembly and approved by Gov. Mifflin to lay out a town at Presque Isle. The act provided for the survey of 1,600 acres of land into town lots of not more than one-third of an acre each, and 3,400 acres adjoining in outlots of not less than five acres nor more than ten acres each. The Governor was authorized to reserve within or without said plat for the use of the United States so much land as he thought necessary for forts, magazines, arsenals and dock yards. It was also provided that the first two hundred persons who should settle in said town before January 1, 1794, would be entitled to one town lot. They had, however, in compliance with said act, to erect a house sixteen feet square, containing one stone or brick chimney, and reside in the town three years ere becoming actual owners. Provision was also made for the sale of 200 lots exclusive of those granted, the purchaser to erect a similar residence, and reside in the town the same length of time as the previous two hundred settlers. In February, 1794, an act was passed which provided for a detachment of soldiers to protect the settlement at Presque Isle; but through the treachery of the English, who themselves coveted this post, the Indians, as already mentioned, were stirred up

into opposing the settlement and garrisoning of Presque Isle by the Americans. For prudential reasons, which are fully explained in the general history of the county, operations were for the time suspended, and the subsequent victory of Wayne inspired such a wholesome terror among the Indians that it hastened the treaties of 1795, through which all opposition to the settlement of Presque Isle was swept away, and the title of Pennsylvania unreservedly acknowledged.

In the meantime, the General Assembly passed an act, April 18, 1795, somewhat differing from that of 1793, and repealing the latter. The Governor was authorized to appoint two Commissioners, who were instructed to survey 1,600 acres of land for town lots, and 3,400 acres adjoining thereto for outlots, "at or near Presque Isle, on Lake Erie; and the said lands so surveyed shall respectively be laid out into town lots and outlots, in such manner and with such streets not more than 100, nor less than 60 feet wide, and such lanes, alleys and reservations for public uses as the said Commissioners shall direct, but no town lots shall contain more than one-third of an acre, no outlot more than five acres, nor shall the reservations for public uses exceed in the whole twenty acres; and the town hereby directed to be laid out shall be called 'Erie,' and all the streets, lanes and alleys thereof, and of the adjoining outlots, shall be and forever remain common highways."

The Commissioners were authorized to sell one-third of said town lots and outlots to the highest bidders, the purchasers to erect on each town lot, within two years from the date of purchase, a house sixteen feet square, containing one stone or brick chimney. Half of the purchase money of each lot had to be paid within three months from the date of sale, and the balance within one year, together with lawful interest. The sale was not to be valid, and no patent was issued until such time as these terms were complied with in every respect.

Reservations were made of sixty acres on the south bank of the harbor and near the entrance thereof, thirty acres on the peninsula at or near the entrance to the harbor, and one other lot of 100 acres on the peninsula for the use of the United States in erecting forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, etc. It was further provided, "That if the mill seats on the creek running near the ruins of the old French fort should fall within the cessions hereby made to the United States, the same shall nevertheless be and hereby are reserved for the use of this State, with the right of erecting mills thereon, but no buildings (mills excepted), shall be erected within 600 yards of the center of any fort which may be erected by the United States on either of the lots ceded to them as aforesaid." Pennsylvania did not, however, cede to the General Government "the jurisdiction or right of soil in and to the said three last mentioned lots, but only the occupancy and use thereof for the purposes aforesaid."

By an act passed February 19, 1800, that portion of the act of 1795 which made it obligatory for purchasers of lots to erect houses thereon ere becoming bona fide owners, was repealed; and lots previously forfeited on account of non-compliance in full with said law were allowed to be pre-empted by their former purchasers at the original price, provided application was made within twelve months from the passing of this act. The leniency here adopted was continued by subsequent enactments, thus making it easy for the first settlers of Erie to become owners of real estate.

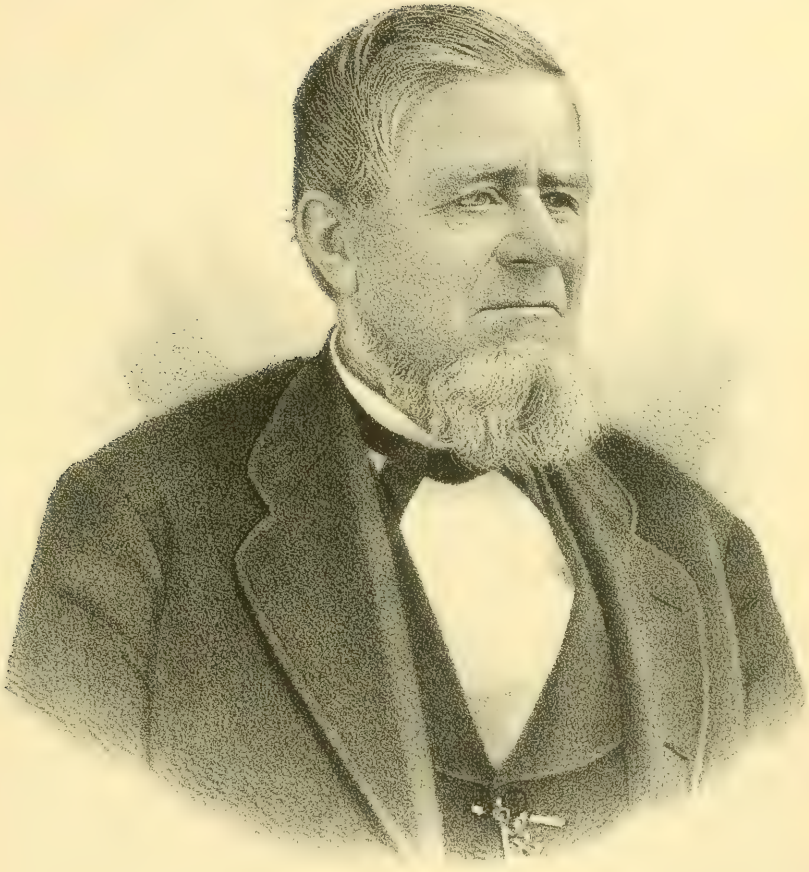
The first permanent American settlement effected on the site of Erie occurred in the spring of 1795, when Thomas Rees, who had been appointed Deputy Surveyor of this land district on the 16th of May, 1792, pitched his tent near the mouth of Mill Creek, and began his labors in this field. The

previous year he had done some surveying in this portion of the State, but on account of Indian threats, the undertaking was very hazardous, and the work was abandoned until 1795. Mr. Rees was a native of Northumberland County, Penn., and was the agent of the Population Land Company, all its first sales being made by him at his tent upon the bank of Presque Isle Bay, the first real estate office opened at Erie. While living in Erie, the Duke de Chartres, who subsequently became Louis Phillippe, King of France, made him a brief visit, accepting the rude but generous hospitality of Mr. Rees, with befitting dignity. On the 31st of March, 1796, he was appointed by Gov. Mifflin, Justice of the Peace for the district consisting of "the township of Mead, in the county of Allegheny," which then embraced all of the territory now composing Crawford and Erie Counties. He was thus the first Justice of Erie County, his term of office being "so long as he shall live and behave himself well." In the fall of 1795, his wife joined him in his Western home. In 1796, he was succeeded by Judah Colt as agent of the Population Land Company, and became State Commissioner for the sale of lots, which position he held until 1806. Mr. Rees had obtained a large quantity of land in Harbor Creek Township, and thither he removed in 1802. He divided his land into farms, since known as "Rees' Reserve," and here he died in May, 1848, having survived his wife some years.

In the spring of 1795, a detachment of Wayne's army under the command of Capt. Russell Bissell, landed at Presque Isle, and began the erection of two block-houses on the high point east of Mill Creek, where the Wayne Block-House Monument now stands. The work was completed during 1795–96, and here December 15, of the latter year, Gen. Wayne closed his earthly career, one of the most brilliant in the annals of American history.

Gens. William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott, the State Commissioners appointed to lay out the town of Erie, arrived in June, 1795, accompanied by a corps of surveyors, and escorted by a company of State troops, commanded by Capt. John Grubb. This latter gentleman located permanently in Erie, and though subsequently settling on a farm, may be called the second settler of the town. Capt. Grubb and wife were noted as being the tallest couple in Erie County. He spent the balance of his life in the county, dying in June, 1845, was one of the pioneer Justices, and an Associate Judge of Erie County for many years.

Erie was laid out in three sections, each about one mile square, and extending from the bay south to Twelfth street. First section ran from Parade to Chestnut; second section from Chestnut to Cranberry; and third section from Cranberry to West street. The outlots extended south to Twenty sixth street, east to East avenue, west to the western boundary of the almshouse farm, and north to the bay of Presque Isle, thus embracing the whole face of the harbor from its entrance to within a short distance of "The Head," which was the intention of the Commissioners when laying out the town. An old map made by Col. Thomas Forster from the original surveys, presented by him to George A. Eliot, of Erie, and now in possession of his son, John Eliot, shows the original town as here described. The streets were laid off twenty rods apart, with State street running north and south as the center of first section, the streets west of State, and parallel with it, being named after trees, and those east of it after nationalities, excepting Parade, which was so called on account of starting from the old French fort or parade grounds. Parade street was almost identical with the old French road to Fort Le Bœuf, and for years was the only road leading into the town, except the lake road rom the east side of the county. The streets running parallel with the



P. Metcalf

bay were numbered from one to twelve, though First street was called Front, and has since been known by that title. At the center of each section, a plot of land was reserved for public uses, and in first section was utilized for the court house, market house, etc., throughout the earlier years of the county's history, and up until the erection of the present county building.

Soon after the surveyors began their labors at Erie, another arrival is chronicled, doubtless the most important during the pioneer history of the town. On the last day of June or 1st of July, 1795, Col. Seth Reed, with his wife Hannah, and sons Manning and Charles J., dropped anchor in the harbor and landed on the peninsula, thinking it more secure from Indian attack than the main land. The family had come from Buffalo, in a sail boat owned and operated by James Talmadge. The Colonel built a rude one-story log cabin, covered with bark, near the mouth of Mill Creek, and concluding that the settlement needed a public house, put up a sign as the "Presque Isle Hotel." This was the first house erected in Erie, and though insignificant in appearance, was provided "with plenty of good refreshments for all itinerants that chose to call." Mrs. Hannah Reed was the first white woman to locate at Erie, and as such her name deserves perpetuation as the pioneer of her sex in this county. In September, 1795, Col. Reed's sons, Rufus S. and George W., came to Erie, and with them Mrs. Thomas Rees and Mrs. J. Fairbanks. The following year the Colonel erected a large two-story log house on the southwest corner of Second and Parade streets, which he placed in charge of his son Rufus S., who kept a tavern and store in it until 1799, when it was burned down. The next year, Rufus S. Reed rebuilt it, and for many years afterward carried on business at that place. Col Seth Reed removed to a farm on Walnut Creek, where he died March 19, 1797, his widow surviving him until December 8, 1821. A lengthy sketch of the Reed family, from the pen of another historian will be found elsewhere in this work.

The only settlers of 1795, besides those already mentioned, were James Baird and family. Doubtless, many persons came and went, but careful investigation has failed to find the names of any others who located here permanently during that year.

On returning to the East, after the completion of their work as Commissioners, Irvine and Ellicott were appointed State agents, in conjunction with George Wilson, for the sale of the lots in the towns they had laid out. The following is a copy of their advertisement of the sales, printed in 1796:

Agreeably to instructions from His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Governor of this Commonwealth, we shall offer for sale the following town and outlots of Erie, Waterford, Franklin and Warren, at the time and places hereafter specified, viz.: The sale of that portion of town and outlots of the several towns to be disposed of in the city of Philadelphia will commence on Monday, the 25th day of July next. That portion of the town and outlots of the several towns to be disposed of at Carlisle will commence at that borough on Wednesday, the 3rd of August next; and the sale of that portion of the town and outlots of the said towns to be disposed of at Pittsburgh will commence at that borough on Monday, the 15th day of August next.

WILLIAM IRVINE,
ANDREW ELLICOTT,
GEORGE WILSON,
Agents.

The following statement of prices paid by the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Land Company at the public sale of lots in the town of Erie, held at Carlisle on the 3d and 4th of August, 1796, will be of interest in this connection:

INLOTS.

No. 1359, corner Seventh and German	$ 7
No. 1403, Seventh, near State	18

No. 1996, Sixth, between German and Parade..... 8
No. 2809, corner Fourth and Liberty..... 40
No. 2810, corner Third and Liberty..... 41
No. 2838, Third, near mouth of Cascade..... 21
No. 3277, Second, corner Parade on road to Fort..... 260
No. 3292, corner Second and German 260
No. 3420, corner Liberty on Lake..... 106

FIVE-ACRE OUTLOTS.

No. 277.....$38
No. 278..... 33
No. 283..... 49
No. 378..... 56
No. 418..... 45
No. 519..... 50
No. 523 57
No. 565..... 69

Lots No. 2045, 2046, 2047 and 2048, included in the block bounded by State, Peach, North Park Row and Fifth streets, were purchased at Carlisle in 1796, by Thomas Huling, Thomas Forster and Alexander Berryhill, bringing respectively $152, $21, $70 and $112. Lot No. 2050, northwest corner of Sixth and Peach, now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Reed, was bought at Philadelphia, in 1796, by Alexander Addison for $34. Lots No. 2041, 2042, 2043 and 2044, whereon the Reed and Ellsworth houses now stand, were purchased September 1, 1801, by Thomas Forster and David McNair, for $54, $30, $10 and $21, respectively, Mr. McNair buying the two center lots and Mr. Forster the corner ones. Lot No. 2049, the site of the First Presbyterian Church, was bought by Thomas Hamilton August 3, 1801, for $30.

Lots No. 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940, lying between State, Peach and Seventh street and South Park Row, now occupied by the Dime Savings Bank, Park Presbyterian Church, etc., were purchased by Joseph Kratz, January 23, 1806, for $110; and on the same date he bought Lots 3326 and 3327, corner of Fourth and State streets, for $88. Lots No. 1401 and 1402, west side of State street, between Seventh and Eighth, were purchased, the first one by Samuel Smith, March 23, 1802, for $30, and the other by Thomas Hughes, April 1, 1801, for $30. Lots No. 1399 and 1400, east side of State, between Seventh and Eighth streets were purchased, the first mentioned by William G. Sydnor, May 13, 1801, for $30, and the latter one by Abraham Smith, March 23, 1802, at the same price. Lots No. 1287 and 1288, west side of State, between Eighth and Ninth streets, were purchased respectively by John Hay, for $54, and John Vincent, for $31, June 11, 1804. Lots No. 1289 and 1290, east side of State street between Eighth and Ninth, were purchased by Andrew Willock, May 25, 1801, for $30 each. Lots No. 727 and 728, east side of State street, between Ninth and Tenth, were purchased, the former by Samuel McKelvey, June 12, 1804, for $20, and the latter by John Lewis, March 30, 1805, at the same figure. Lots No. 729 and 730, west side of State street, between Ninth and Tenth, were bought respectively by Joseph F. McCreary and Basil Hoskinson, the first June 15, 1804, for $20, and the latter June 12, 1804, for the same price. Lots No. 735 and 736, on Peach street, between Ninth and Tenth, the site of the Erie Academy, were purchased August 15, 1805, by Samuel McKelvey for $20 each. Lot No. 753, northwest corner of Tenth and Sassafras, the site of St. Peter's Cathedral, was purchased by John Gray, June 27, 1815, for $20. Lot No. 1280, northwest corner of Peach and Ninth streets, the site of the Downing Block, was bought by John Leninger, July 23, 1804, for $30. Lot No. 1936, northwest corner of Peach and Seventh streets, the site of the Wetmore House, was purchased by Abraham Smith, March 23, 1802, for $25.

There is doubtless a greater difference between the prices paid for outlots when originally purchased and the value of the same ground to-day than there is between the inlots. For instance Outlot No. 375, located between Peach and Sassafras and Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and now the site of the Union Depot, was bought by David McNair, March 1, 1801, for $20. Mr. McNair also purchased on the same date, Outlot 376, bounded by Peach, Sassafras, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets at the same price; also Outlot 407, comprising the large block lying between Twelfth and Fourteenth and State and Peach streets for $25. On the 23d of November, 1805, William Wallace purchased Outlot No. 406 for $25, which also extends from Twelfth to Fourteenth, and from State to French streets. Joseph Kratz, purchased Outlot No. 540, which lies in the eastern part of Erie, between Ninth and Tenth streets, January 23, 1806, for $20.

There were 169 inlots and 33 outlots in Erie disposed of at Philadelphia, Carlisle and Pittsburgh in 1796, from which was realized in principal and interest $4,165.20. The prices paid for the inlots and outlots which are here given, may be taken as a fair estimate of those paid at the first sales as well as throughout the earlier years of the town's existence. For the benefit of our readers, we will here state that a complete transcript of these original sales, from which we obtained our information is in the possession of J. W. Wetmore, of Erie, the same book containing the date of first sale, name of purchaser and price paid for every inlot in the first section of Erie, from 1 to 3381, and every outlot from 1 to 604; also a similar record of the first sales made in the second section of the town.

The settlement and building up of Erie was now but a matter of time, and in 1796 we find Capt. Daniel Dobbins casting his fortunes with the little hamlet, followed in 1798 by William Wallace, and in 1799, by Jonas Duncan and John Teel. Jonas Duncan was among the very first carpenters and joiners who came to Erie; he arrived in 1799, and brought his apprentice, John Teel, with him, who proved a fixture, and for over half a century, the leading carpenter and joiner of the place; he died a few years since, respected and esteemed. From that year until 1815 the following are believed to have become residents of the place: Col. Thomas Forster, John Gillespie, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Wilson, Robert Irwin, John Gray, Richard Clemment, Judah Colt, Capt. John Richards, John Wilson, John Cummins, Mary O'Neill, Robert Knox, Stephen Wolverton, Giles Sanford, William Lattimore, W. W. Reed, John Dickson, Capt. William Lee, David Cook, P. S. V. Hamot, Gen. John Kelso, Barnabes McCue, Thomas Wilkins, George Gossett, Basil Hoskinson, George Landon, Holmes Reed, Hugh Cunningham, William Lamberton, Archibald McSparren, James Duncan, George Leninger, Willard Cotton, Thomas Laird, Joseph Kratz, Mrs. Silverthorn, Robert L. Curtis, Marmaduke Curtis, John Lewis, George Schantz, Samuel Hays, Robert Hays, John McDonald, James Sydnor, Robert Brotherton, Jonathan Stratton, James Wilson, George Moore, Thomas Large, Robert Brown, Collender Irvine, Robert Large, Jonathan Baird, Isaac Austin, B. Rice, Amos Fisk, Peter Grawotz, George Buehler, Thomas Stewart, John E. Lapsley, John Hay, Rufus Clough, David McNair, Ezekiel Dunning John Woodside, John Miller, James McConkey, William Bell, John C. Wallace, Thomas H. Sill, Jacob Spong and Rev. Robert Reid. Doubtless, there may have been a few others who came during that period, but whose names are "lost mid the rubbish of forgotten things." Many of those pioneers had families, and the children are often better remembered than the parents, whose energies were spent in building up homes for those who came after them. While some of those mentioned

became prominent in the affairs of the county or State, and are duly recognized throughout this history for the work which they accomplished, little is known of others, only that they here settled, lived and died, leaving no record of their often adventurous lives.

Some of their names we find connected with the early lake navigation, building boats through which to carry on a commercial business with the older settlements. In 1799, Capt. William Lee and Rufus S. Reed, built a boat called the "Good Intent" at the mouth of Mill Creek; and in 1800 Eliphalet Beebe built the "Harlequin." In 1805, the schooner "Mary" was constructed at Erie, and owned by Thomas Wilson, while many other boats purchased from time to time by citizens of Erie, prominent among whom were Rufus S. Reed and Capt. Daniel Dobbins, added much to the commercial prosperity of the town.

By the act of March 12, 1800, which erected several counties out of territory previously embraced in Allegheny, Erie was designated as the seat of justice for Erie County. For three years the county was attached to Crawford, but on the 2d of April, 1803, a separate and distinct organization was effected. The court met at the hotel of George Buehler, which stood on the corner of French and Third streets, subsequently known as the "McConkey House," and the headquarters of Commodore Perry, while building his fleet in 1813.

The war of 1812 is treated of in a previous chapter, and a detailed account is given of Erie's connection with that eventful period; yet we think it appropriate to here mention the fact that the gunboats Porcupine, Tigress and Scorpion, were built at the mouth of Lee's Run, afterward the site of the "Navy Yard," and subsequently occupied by the canal bed; while the Lawrence, Niagara and Ariel were constructed at the mouth of the Big Cascade, the present site of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad docks. Perry's victory brought a feeling of safety to Erie, that it had not known since the beginning of this struggle against tyranny, and his victorious return to the town was hailed with the wildest enthusiasm. All classes vied with each other in paying the youthful hero due honor, and the streets of the little borough resounded with the boom of cannon and the glad shouts of rejoicing. In fact, throughout this period, Erie was a kind of military camp, but with the close of the war the life of the town again settled down to peaceful avocations.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

A custom prevailed in Erie prior to 1810, which required every man to spend each Saturday afternoon in grubbing out stumps from the streets. There was also an ordinance in operation until June, 1846, requiring every man who got on a spree to dig three stumps from the highway, as a penalty for each similar offense against the morals of the town. We are not aware how far intemperance was checked through this ordinance, but may safely conclude, that though, doubtless, having a salutary effect upon those addicted to the vice, men's appetites then as now cannot be eradicated by force or stringent laws.

In 1813, there was a fine drive on the sand beach of the bay, from State street to the mouth of Big Cascade. This drive had been used for several years, and was a favorite one among those who were so fortunate as to possess a saddle horse or turnout.

In 1812, the hotels were one on the corner of Third and French, kept by Thomas Rees, Jr.; one on the corner of Fifth and French, by James Duncan, known as the Globe Hotel, which he was still running in 1826; the old stone on the corner of State and South Park Row, by Robert Brown, who erected it

in 1811, opened it as the American House in the fall of 1812 and kept it till 1829, being succeeded by Joseph Y. Moorehead who carried on the tavern for several years. Thomas Laird had a hotel in 1812, on the corner of Eighth and State; and soon after the war closed John Dickson built a tavern on the corner of Second and French, known as the Steamboat House, which he carried on for many years, as in June, 1825, Lafayette was here entertained at a grand banquet given in honor of his visit. The old hotel erected by George Buehler on the corner of French and Third was used by Commodore Perry as headquarters during his stay at Erie. It was at that time occupied, and long afterward carried on by Thomas Rees, Jr.

An old landmark that will be well remembered by the older inhabitants of Erie, was the "Bell House," erected in the fall of 1805, on the corner of Sixth and French streets. The builder was John Teel, and the owner William Bell, who occupied it as a store and residence in the spring of 1806. In the winter of 1812–13, it was opened as a hotel, but in a short time Fox and Bailey bought out the stock of Mr. Bell's store, who died in December, 1813, and occupied the whole building till 1819, when they returned to the East. It was then opened as a hotel by William Hughes, an Irishman of fine education, who, having been an actor in his youth, organized a dramatic company among the young men of the borough, and gave exhibitions in a building that stood on French, between Third and Fourth streets. John W. Bell succeeded Hughes in the hotel, and a Mr. Jennings organized the first dancing class of the village in this building. It was used successively by George Selden, Thomas G. Colt & Co., John C. Beebe and S. Smyth as a business place; but in 1871 it was torn down to make room for the Becker Block.

The South Erie Hotel was built by Nathan McCammons, on the corner of Peach and Twenty-sixth streets, in the winter of 1817–18. It was purchased by Capt. John Justice in April, 1821, and in 1824 passed into the hands of James Parks, and was subsequently kept by George Kelly, Abraham Shank, M. B. Mills, James Gray, John Willey, George Tabor and others. During the speculation of 1837, this property sold for $17,500. There were also hotels kept at various times on Federal Hill by George Moore, Thomas Laird, Ira Glazier, George Kelly, Thomas Childs, N. M. Manly, Simeon Dunn and others.

Another early tavern was Ryan's, located at the elbow of the Buffalo road, near John Saltzman's, and afterward kept by a Mr. Taggart. It was a great stopping place, and will, doubtless, be vividly remembered by many of our readers.

Two hotels of a later day than some of those mentioned were the Farmers Hotel, built by James Duncan on the corner of Fifth and French in 1820, which is yet (1883) standing, and the Park House, erected by John Morris, for a residence, in 1829, on the corner of Peach and South Park Row.

The court house, Mr. Hughes' house on Seventh street, and Mr. Hamot's, on German, north of Second street, were the only brick buildings in Erie in 1820; while Giles Sanford & Co., P. S. V. Hamot, C. & S. Brown, Wright & Kellogg and George Selden were the only merchants.

The total borough tax in 1820, as shown by the duplicate of that year, was $175.20. Rufus S. Reed stood highest in valuation of real estate, viz., $6,798, followed by the heirs of John Kelso with $3,740; P. S. V. Hamot, $3,120; Judah Colt, $2,940; John W. Bell, $2,052; Giles Sanford, $2,012; Thomas Laird, $1,579; Samuel Hays, $1,552; Benjamin Wallace, $1,461; heirs of William Wallace, $985; Thomas H. Sill, $730. The corner where the Dime Savings Bank stands, with the buildings then occupying it, was valued at $1,600; the four lots occupied by the Reed and Ellsworth Hotels at

$656; the Teel House, with two lots, corner of Peach and Ninth streets, at $290; house and two lots corner of Seventh and Sassafras, at $49; Farmers' Hotel, $587; lot corner French and Second, $850; Capt. Dobbins' house and lot, $575; two lots of George A. Eliot, corner of Peach and Sixth, $300; the lot on which Caster's and Murphy's stores stand, $150; house and two lots on the northeast corner of State and Tenth, $164; sixteen lots, corner of Twelfth and Parade, on the west side of the latter street, $64; thirty-two lots north of these, $172; the lots on which Rosenzweig's block, Rindernecht's and others stand, were purchased by John Warren in 1824 for $300. Tax was then collected by the High Constable, but the reader can readily discover from the amount of borough tax collected in 1820 that his duties were not very arduous.

On the 23d of March, 1823, the court house, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. It stood in the West Park, a little north of the soldiers' monument, and was built in 1808. A new court house was erected on the same site and finished in the spring of 1825. The bell that hung in the cupola of this latter building originally belonged to the British ship Detroit, captured by Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie. It was transferred to the United States brig Niagara, where it did service until 1823, when it was placed in the navy yard at the mouth of Lee's Run, in Erie. In 1825, the navy yard was abandoned and the material sold at auction. Rufus S. Reed purchased this bell, and again sold it to the county. It did good service until the purchase of the bell for the present court house in 1854, when it was stolen, but recovered in a few months, and subsequently bought by the city authorities. The present fine building on Sixth street, west of Peach, was completed and occupied in May, 1855.

Rufus S. Reed built the Mansion House in 1826. It was long the leading hotel of Erie, but on the 22d of February, 1839, the town was visited by the most destructive fire that had yet occurred, and the Mansion House, together with all the outbuildings, containing stage coaches, horses, etc., also several frame houses and stores, were consumed. It was all the property of Mr. Reed, excepting the stages, stock, etc., which was principally owned by the Messrs. Hart and Bird. With his usual energy and public spirit, Mr. Reed covered the burnt district with a new hotel, known as the Reed House, which was burned in March, 1864, rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire in September, 1872, the present elegant structure succeeding the last fire.

Another event of 1826 was the organization of "The Active Fire Company of Erie," on the 22d of February, Washington's birthday. It was the pioneer fire company of Erie, and included in its roll of membership nearly all the male residents of the borough who were old enough to be of any assistance.

The first steamboat built at Erie, the "William Penn," was launched at the Cascade May 18, 1826, and commenced its regular lake business in August of that year, John F. Wright, master.

The revenue cutter, Benjamin Rush, was built at Erie, about 1825, by Capt. John Richards, and intended for service on the upper lakes. In March, 1833, the cutter Erie was launched at Reed's dock, and placed in charge of Capt. Daniel Dobbins, who also was the second commander of the Benjamin Rush.

Gen. C. M. Reed built the steamboat Pennsylvania at the foot of Sassafras street, and launched her in July, 1833. He also constructed the Thomas Jefferson in 1834, and the James Madison, in 1837, at the same yard; and in 1840, he built the Missouri.

The ill-fated steamer Erie was built by the Erie Steamboat Company, at the foot of French street in 1837, and in 1841 burned on Lake Erie with terrible loss of life.

The United States gunboat Michigan was brought to Erie, in sections, from Pittsburgh, put together and launched on the 9th of November, 1843. It was accepted and commissioned by the Government August 15, 1844, and is the only vessel of war on the chain of lakes.

In the fall of 1828, Joshua Beers opened a store in the brick block previously erected by him on the northeast corner of State street and North Park Row, then a deep ravine and quagmire. The same year, Dr. C. F. Perkins put in a stock of drugs in one of the rooms of the Beers Block. It was a business much needed in Erie at that time, and the Doctor's enterprise was thoroughly appreciated by the people among whom he spent the balance of his days.

The Erie Bank, the first banking institution opened in the town, began business in January, 1829. It was organized principally through the influence of Rufus S. Reed, who was its President, with P. S. V. Hamot as Cashier.

In 1835, Hiram L. Brown purchased of Joshua Beers the brick block erected in 1827–28, and in the spring of 1836 opened the Eagle Hotel. He carried on the hotel business in that building until its destruction by fire April 1, 1851. Mr. Brown immediately erected a five-story structure on the site of the old building. This house was kept by Mr. Brown until his death in March, 1853. It was long called Brown's Hotel, but since coming into the possession of Col. Ellsworth has been known as the Ellsworth House. The Colonel sold the property early in the summer of 1883, since which time it has not been in operation as a hotel.

In 1832, the third section of Erie, both in and outlots, was donated by the commonwealth to the borough, divided into fifty acre lots and sold to the highest bidder, excepting 100 acres located in the southwest corner of said section, which was reserved for an almshouse farm. The money obtained from this sale had to be used in building piers and wharves, and constructing a canal basin in the bay of Presque Isle.

The borough was authorized, in 1835, to borrow $50,000 for the purpose of furnishing a water supply for the town, but the project was never carried out. In 1841, water was brought from a spring a mile or two distant, through wooden pipes, each consumer to pay $1 rate for his supply. These were the first water works that Erie possessed, and, doubtless, were of much service in furnishing the borough with good water.

In 1834, the borough limits were extended into the bay 1,300 feet, and four years afterward the sale of one row of water lots in the second section was authorized, to pay the expense of grading and improving the streets in said section.

The year 1836 is especially noted on account of the reckless speculation that prevailed throughout the country. Erie was no exception to the rule, and its sales of real estate during the month of February, 1836, exceeded $1,000,000, Eastern capitalists and speculators being the principal purchasers. The leading cause of this speculating mania at Erie, and the sudden rise in the prices of real estate, was the passage of the Canal and United States Bank bills. Values at once leaped upward, and in one week of March, 1836, the sales of Erie lots amounted to over $1,500,000. A piece of ground, which sold in February for $10,000, was repurchased the following March, by a company at Buffalo, for $50,000. These enormous prices could not last long, and upon the failure of the United States Bank, in 1840, they rapidly declined until the depression in real estate was so great that it could scarcely be disposed of at any price, and was actually "a drug on the market." The local newspapers earnestly encouraged the speculation in every way, and a species of reckless extravagance seized upon all classes, only to be dispelled

when the victims awoke from their dream to find, in many cases, instead of riches, that the earnings of years had been swept away.

In 1837, Lieut. T. S. Brown, of the United States Engineers, made a resurvey of the first section, by authority of the borough, and established the corners of the street crossings. The map of Erie, prepared at the time by A. G. Steers, from Lieut. Brown's surveys, may be found in the City Engineer's office. It shows the passage which then existed through the west end of the peninsula, and connecting Lake Erie with the Bay of Presque Isle, also many other points of interest relating to the plat of the town at that date.

The large building on State street, known as the Custom House, was erected, in 1837, by the United States Bank, for a branch of that institution, as also the residence adjoining, for a cashier's home. The parent bank failed in 1840, and the Erie branch went down with it. The bank building was purchased by the Government, for a custom house, in 1849, for the sum of $29,000. It is a fine brick structure, faced with marble, containing marble steps and columns, its architecture being of the Grecian temple order.

At a meeting held early in 1846, it was resolved to plant the public square with trees. B. B. Vincent, Elisha Babbit, W. C. Lester and C. McSparren, were appointed a committee to co-operate with the town authorities. The project was carried out, and, June 2, 1846, a meeting of congratulation was held in front of the Reed House, because the square had been adorned and beautified by the planting of shade trees, which to-day are one of the principal ornaments of Erie. The square had been previously known as the "Diamond," but at this meeting it was resolved to call it "Perry Square" in honor of the victor of Lake Erie. It was also resolved at this meeting to erect a monument to Commodore Perry, but this and all other efforts in that direction came to naught, and even the parks do not bear his name, so soon are the dead forgotten.

The Erie Extension Canal was finished to the bay in the fall of 1844, and December 5, the R. S. Reed, loaded with coal, and the passenger packet, Queen of the West, arrived, amid general rejoicing, on a through trip from the Ohio River. The canal ceased operations in 1872, and has since been abandoned.

The Erie & Northeast Railroad was the pioneer road built to Erie, its first train arriving January 10, 1852. It subsequently became a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, one of the great trunk lines of the United States.

By the act of March 10, 1848, the borough limits were extended so as to embrace the territory bounded on the east by Ash, south by Eighteenth, and west by Liberty streets, the northern boundary being the north shore of the peninsula, "the jurisdiction of the corporate authorities being extended to the island of Presque Isle." Erie was divided into the East and West Wards in 1840, State street being the dividing line. On the 14th of April, 1851, a city charter was granted, and a city government took the place of the old order of things. In 1858, the city was divided into four wards, and so remained for twelve years. Under the act of February 25, 1870, another extension of the city limits occurred, running south to the southern line of the reserve tracts, which are about 1,900 feet south of Twenty-sixth street; east, 1,770 feet east of East avenue; and west to Cranberry street. Two more wards were erected at that time, and, since then, no change has taken place in the corporate limits of the city.

The official census of 1820, the first one taken separate from the township of Mill Creek, gave Erie 635 inhabitants. Since that time its growth has been



LUCRETIA BOWMAN.

(DECEASED.)

as follows: 1830, 1,329; 1840, 3,412; 1850, 5,858; 1860, 9,419; 1870, 19,516; 1880, 27,757; and at the present it contains an estimated population of 35,000.

The following items may be of interest as matters of history, showing price of wood, stone and brick at certain dates: On the 24th of September, 1835, the County Commissioners contracted for one hundred cords of "good, dry, hard wood," at $1.12½ per cord. Subsequent contracts were made as follows: $1.50 per cord in 1837; $1.45 in 1841; $1.25 in the fall of 1841; $1.06½ in the fall of 1842.

A contract was made by the County Commissioners on the 27th of October, 1829, for twenty to eighty cords of stone at $5 per cord.

David Kennedy, on the date last mentioned, offered to furnish one hundred thousand brick for the proposed new jail at $3.25 per thousand. This offer was thought to be too high and was not accepted. The brick for the court house were furnished, in 1852, by Daniel Youngs, at $3.87½ per thousand.

CHAPTER II.

General Description and Progress.

THE city of Erie is located on a gentle slope extending south about two miles and a half from the bay of Presque Isle. The elevations of the bank along the bay front, beginning at Parade street and running west on Second, are as follows: Parade street, 19 feet; German, 58 feet; Holland, 59 feet; French, 58 feet; State, 56 feet; Peach, 59 feet; Sassafras, 63 feet; Myrtle, 63 feet; Chestnut, 67 feet; Walnut, 70 feet; Cherry, 50 feet; Poplar, 61 feet; and Liberty, 70 feet. Beginning at Second street and running south on State, the following elevations are given on the map in the water office: Second street, 56 feet; Third, 65 feet; Fourth, 71 feet; Fifth, 75 feet; Sixth, 77 feet; Seventh, 82 feet; Eighth, 85 feet; Ninth, 88 feet; Tenth, 90 feet; Eleventh, 93 feet; Twelfth, 95 feet. The valley of Mill Creek now coming in on State, we will cross over to Peach street, where Thirteenth street has an elevation above the bay of 100 feet; Fourteenth, 104 feet; Sixteenth, 120 feet; Eighteenth, 126 feet; Twenty-first, 144 feet; Twenty-second, 157 feet; and Twenty-fifth, 194 feet, while the bottom of the reservoir on Twenty-sixth street is 210 feet above the surface of Presque Isle Bay.

The town site was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, and divided into water-sheds by the following streams: Garrison Run, Mill Creek, Lee's Run, Little and Big Cascade Runs, and Ichabod Run, along each of which deep ravines extended, affording first class facilities for drainage. All of these streams emptied into the bay except Ichabod Run, which was a tributary of Mill Creek, and once furnished motive power for a brewery, distillery and woolen factory. In the improvement of the city, it was taken into the sewer on Seventeenth street, and is now out of sight. The sewer on Sassafras street took in the head-waters of Lee's Run, the main body of the stream having disappeared with the building of the canal. An immense ravine ran across the parks in first section, from their southwest corner to the Ellsworth House, traces of which can be seen at Second and other streets. People passed from one side of the town to the other by going into the ravine and crossing a foot bridge

that spanned a stream of water which ran down to the bay. This ravine was gradually filled up with the growth of the town, and the court house was built over it where it crossed the West Park.

Erie, originally, was nearly all at the mouth of Mill Creek, and travelers entered it by Parade and East Sixth streets, the latter intersecting the lake road near the eastern limits of the town. From Mill Creek, Erie gradually extended up Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets to French. On the 29th of March, 1805, the General Assembly passed an act erecting the first section into a borough, and the little settlement was now on a fair road to prosperity. In 1808, William Davidson was paid $42 for clearing the timber off the public square, which at a subsequent day the Town Council saw was an error, and again planted in trees. The growth of Erie reached State street in a few years, for we find Robert Brown erecting a stone hotel on the southwest corner of State and South Park Row, the site of the Dime Savings Bank, in 1811; and there were also thinly scattered settlements which in after years adopted local names, such as Cloughsburg, Stumptown, New Jerusalem, Kingtown, Federal Hill, Marvintown and South Erie.

Cloughsburg was named after Rufus Clough, a blacksmith, who located on the southwest corner of Sixth and Parade streets, opened a blacksmith shop and subsequently a grocery. The neighborhood, embracing from the creek to Parade street and immediate vicinity, was a lively place sixty years ago. The house of Charles M. Lynch, was the residence of Maj. Clough during the latter part of his career.

Stumptown grew up during the war of 1812, when troops were called to Erie in the extreme cold weather of January, 1814. A large number of cabins were built by them for quarters, extending from Peach street to the gully of Lee's Run, and that part of Erie was known, as late as 1825, by the name of Stumptown.

New Jerusalem was christened by William Himrod, who in 1828–29 bought a large number of lots west of Sassafras and north of Sixth street. At that time, there were but two families living west of Lee's Run north of Sixth street, excepting down upon the bank of the bay, where there were a few scattering houses. Mr. Himrod, who resided on the northwest corner of French and Second streets, seems to have been a Bible student, as he called his own home "Jericho," because as he said it was on the side of a hill, and upon laying off his new purchase named it "New Jerusalem." It has been claimed that it was so named from the fact that many of the purchasers of lots were Jews, while Mrs. Gallagher says "the name of New Jerusalem was given to it because it was so hard to get to." However, every purchaser had to build and occupy a house in New Jerusalem as one of the conditions of sale, therefore the addition soon became a bustling place, but with the course of time as the town spread out, these local names gradually went out of use.

Kingtown was laid out by Alfred King, on some outlots owned by him a little southeast of "Garrison Ground," a spot around which clusters many of the earliest historical events of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Federal Hill is the summit of the hill in South Erie, a name given to it by George Moore, on account of the large number of "Federals" who resided there. It was quite a settlement as early as the war of 1812, and there were several public houses and stores located at that point. One of the hotels was the "American Eagle," from which it also came to be known as Eagle Village. The village was a great stopping place for travelers, being the terminus of the Waterford pike and Ridge road. It was long the voting place of Mill Creek Township, and fifty years ago a mile of woods lay between there and Erie.

Among those who resided on "Federal Hill" were George Moore, Capt. John Justice, Ira Glazier, Dr. P. Faulkner, John Sweeney, Simeon Dunn, Dr. Plara Thayer and other well-known citizens.

Marvintown was the home of Elisha Marvin, who lived at the "Sennett place," near the junction of Parade street and the Wattsburg road, had splendid grounds, and owned most of the land around. Being the intersection of two roads, a small village sprang into existence, and in 1852–53 Mr. Marvin employed Samuel Low to lay out the land in lots. The lots were sold principally to Germans, and finally Mr. Marvin disposed of his home to Mr. Sennett.

South Erie grew up in consequence of the building of the Lake Shore Railroad, which was finished to Erie January 10, 1852, and then called the Erie & Northeast Railroad, but subsequently became a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern line. Much of it was owned by Maj. David McNair, who lived close to his brewery on Turnpike street. He erected the latter in 1815, added a distillery in 1823, and a grist mill in 1827. South Erie was incorporated as a borough in 1866, and became a part of Erie by the extension of the latter in 1870. The interests of all these local points were identical with those of Erie, and they were, we might say, suburban villages of the latter during its different periods of growth, to be absorbed and lost sight of with the extension of the city limits.

Few cities of the West can compare with Erie in its numerous attractions, and around none center a deeper historic interest. It is nearly three miles from east to west, and two from north to south, containing thirty streets each way, or 150 miles of city highways. All streets running north and south are the property of the State, and no person can ever gain an ownership in them; also all east and west streets south to Twelfth; but those between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth streets, running east and west, were taken from the outlots as originally laid out. East avenue and Twenty-sixth street were formed from the gores resulting from lack of agreement in subsequent surveys, growing out of a change in the variation of the needle. The twelve outlots between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, and Parade and East avenue, were laid out by Col. Thomas Forster, without authority, but his survey was afterward legalized by the State Legislature. Railroad street, on the west side of the cattle yards of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, running southeast to the city limits from East avenue on the west side of said railroad land, was granted to the city, on account of the railroad company being exempted from liability of their lands being crossed by east and west streets south of the Buffalo road. State, Parade, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth streets are 100 feet in width, and the balance principally sixty, though some run under, and portions of others over that figure.

Twenty years ago, a great share of the business was done around the parks. The Reed House, Brown's Hotel, American House and Park House, as well as the largest stores, were there, but with the passing years the business center has gradually moved south on State street, which is now considered the most valuable portion of Erie, and the principal thoroughfare of the city. It is substantially paved, and lined on either side with fine business blocks, some of which would do credit to a city of metropolitan pretensions. Besides State street, which is paved from Front to Turnpike, the following parts of the several streets here named have pavements: Peach, from Second to Twenty-sixth; French, from Front to Tenth; Parade, from Sixth to Eighteenth; Turnpike, from State to Peach; North and South Park Rows; Fourth, from State to Sassafras; Fifth, from State to French; Sixth, from the park east to Parade with stone, and west to Walnut with asphalt; Ninth, from French to Peach with

stone, and from Peach to Chestnut with asphalt; Eleventh, from State to Parade; and Twelfth, from State to Peach. Streets running east and west are numbered from State, with all odd numbers on the south side of the street, while those running north and south are numbered from Front, with the odd numbers on the east side of the street. Between every street there are 100 numbers, so that a stranger will have no difficulty in finding the location of any given number in Erie.

Visitors coming to the city for the first time are impressed by the activity in every department of business. After reaching the fine Union Depot, located on Peach street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, the business portion of Erie branches out toward the north and south, extending from Twenty-sixth street to the bay, and presenting a very substantial appearance. Where State street intersects Park Row are two handsome public parks, extending east and west to French and Peach streets, and from North to South Park Row, affording a delightful promenade and resting-place during the summer months. These parks are cut into artistic designs by asphalt walks, terminating at a beautiful fountain in the center of each. These fountains were made in Philadelphia, and erected in 1868 at a total cost of $3,237.98.

In the West Park and facing State street, is the Monument, erected "In memory of the soldiers and sailors from Erie County who gave their lives to save the Union." The bronze group consists of a soldier and sailor, standing side by side, mutually supporting the National flag, which hangs in graceful folds between them, the foot of the staff resting upon the ground, the right hand of the soldier grasping it, while his left is holding his rifle *en traile*. The sailor stands with his left foot upon a coil of rope, his right hand grasping the pommel of his sword, the point of which is placed upon the ground, while his left hand carelessly rests upon the right, the scene representing the mutual relation of these forces in sustaining the one flag. This group stands upon a granite pedestal, eight feet square by twelve feet high, from the marble works of Hallowell, Me., while the statuary was executed by the Ames Company, of Chicopee, Mass., after a design by Ball. The work was completed in the fall of 1872, and cost about $10,000. On the west side of the pedestal is inscribed the following memorable quotation from Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Immediately south of the monument is a handsome drinking fountain, presented to the city in 1883 by George D. Selden, while across State street, in the East Park, stands a neat band pagoda, and as a whole these parks add much to the beauty of Erie.

The portion removed from the business centers of the city contains many handsome private residences, with beautiful grounds surrounding them. Most of the streets are well shaded by forest trees, and laid out in boulevards, the well-kept grassy plats stretching along either side of the street, together with wide, substantially paved sidewalks, renders Erie a very desirable place of residence.

Among the many fine buildings in the city, public and private, may be mentioned the Court House and Jail, the Union Depot, the Marine Hospital, the Custom House, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, Home for the Friendless, the First Presbyterian Church, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Mary's Catholic Church and Benedictine Academy, and St. Peter's Catholic Cathedral, which has been in process of erection for several years, and when

completed will be an edifice second to none in this portion of Pennsylvania. Those of a private character principally noteworthy are the Reed House, Scott's Block, Downing Block, Park Opera House, Ellsworth House, Dime Bank building, Noble Block, Rosenzweig's block, Jarecki Block, Becker Block, Walther's Block, Hays Block, and numerous others, which all contribute largely to the architecture of the city. The public schools and extensive manufacturing establishments scattered throughout Erie might also be mentioned in this connection, but as the churches, schools, charitable institutions, county buildings and leading manufactories are fully written up under their respective heads, either in the county or city history, we refer the reader to those separate articles for the history of their beginning, growth and present prosperity.

The city is supplied with good newspapers, many of which have attained large circulation, and are recognized as strong factors in molding public opinion. They are as follows:

Erie *Gazette*, weekly and Sunday morning. Weekly established by Joseph M. Sterrett in 1820. Sunday established 1875, Republican, W. G. McKean, publisher.

Erie *Observer*, daily and weekly, R. B. Brown editor and proprietor. Democratic. Weekly established by T. B. Barnum, 1830. The *Evening Observer* was started by Mr. Brown October 15, 1881.

Erie daily and weekly *Dispatch*, J. R. Willard & Co., proprietors. Republican. Established as weekly at Waterford, 1851; removed to Erie in 1856; the daily was first issued at Erie, 1861, but it lasted only a brief period. In 1864, it was again started and has since been issued regularly.

Lake Shore Visitor, Catholic weekly, Rev. Thomas A. Casey, editor. Established 1872.

Erie *Advertiser*, weekly, John M. Glazier, editor and proprietor; independent. Established April 1, 1876.

Erie *Evening Herald* and *Dollar Weekly*. Herald Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors, Democratic. Established July, 1878.

Erie *Sunday Graphic*, Jacob Bender, editor and proprietor; independent. Established in May, 1880.

The Star of Liberty is a monthly, established by H. R. Storrs, editor and proprietor, April 1, 1882.

Zuschauer, weekly, German, F. G. Gorenflo, editor and proprietor; Republican. Established 1852.

Leuchtthurm, daily and weekly, German, Otto Luedicke, proprietor; independent. Weekly established in 1860; daily, October 5, 1875.

Jornal de Noticias, weekly, Portuguese, A. M. Vincent, editor; independent. Established October 27, 1877.

The Sonntagsgast, Sunday, German; established May 15, 1881, by Frank Weiss & Co.; independent.

The excellent situation of Erie is a subject of remark, and the general health is much above cities of similar population. The sewerage of the city has received considerable attention since 1868, and much intelligence and money have been directed toward its perfection. The public sewers take up about twenty miles of pipe. New improvements are being constantly made, and the city's sanitary condition is ably looked after by Dr. E. W. Germer, its present efficient health officer. Nuisances detrimental to the health of the people are promptly dealt with and soon become a thing of the past.

The city is lighted by 425 gas lamps, the luminous power of each being described as nineteen candle power, from which we can safely infer that Erie possesses well-lighted streets, and that she is fairly abreast with the progressive spirit of the age.

Throughout the city are distributed 213 fire hydrants, and forty-three miles of water mains. In connection with this we might here state, that Erie is furnished with a first class fire department, which, together with its incomparable water supply, insures efficient service in saving property and fighting that fiery element of destruction, that has proven such a terror in so many poorly protected cities.

HOTELS AND PUBLIC HALLS.

While there are a great many hotels in the city, they differ widely in the character of their accommodations, but for the classes to which they cater probably no city is better supplied. For the benefit of the commercial class, we enumerate the following as among those calculated to best satisfy the general public demands: Reed House, Liebel House, Moore's Hotel, Wilcox House Union Depot Hotel and Morton House. The Massassauga Hotel, which was built by Hon. W. L. Scott, some four years ago, at the western end of the bay of Presque Isle, known as "The Head," was destroyed by fire December 1, 1882. The original cost of the hotel with its adjoining buildings was about $40,000, and it was becoming a very popular resort for summer guests from all sections of the country. This may also be said of the Reed House, which has been elegantly refitted throughout, and offers every attraction to the traveling public that may be found in any first-class hotel.

The public halls of the city are numerous and well adapted for all public gatherings. The prominent ones are the Park Opera House, a building which for stage convenience, seating capacity, acoustic arrangement and general internal decoration will favorably compare with those of most cities of similar size in the country; Jarecki's Hall, Becker's Hall, Odd Fellows Hall, Presque Isle Hall, Zuck's Hall, Metcalf's Hall, Masonic Hall, Grand Army of the Republic Hall, and several others of lesser note or of a more private character.

PLEASURE RESORTS.

The fact that one of Perry's vessels, the Niagara, lies sunk in Misery Bay, makes it an interesting resort for residents, as well as tourists, and in summer many avail themselves of the steam yachts, Massassauga and Lena Knobloch to visit it. These yachts are largely patronized, on their trips to "The Head," and are often in demand by parties wishing to visit the fishing grounds, Long Point, Port Dover, Canada and other points of interest. The Emma V. Sutton and J. H. Welch, smaller yachts than those mentioned, are in constant use on the bay, which in the summer season is a delightful resort; while dozens of sail and row-boats are continually gliding over its waters with pleasure seekers. The Massassauga is said to be one of the fastest yachts on the lake, and carries with safety 225 passengers. The captains of these boats are skillful seamen, and use every care in the safe transportation of their patrons. The enjoyment of these excursions upon the bay and lake can be equaled only at the sea coast. The "Big Bend," on the peninsula, is one of the well-known pleasure resorts, as are also Cochran's Grove in the southern precincts of the city, and Wagner's Grove still farther south. There are, doubtless, other points used as the occasion requires, but those mentioned are the ones best known and patronized.

The climate is notably healthy, and in summer cool and delightful, the land and lake breezes alternating every day with the regularity of sea breezes on the coast. The bathing facilities, both in the bay and lake, are fine and greatly enjoyed, many preferring the fresh to salt water. The facilities offered for walks and drives about the city are numerous, and those who prefer land trips can avail themselves of the drive to "The Head," enjoying the lake

breeze from the shade of the original groves at "Massassauga Point," which at night are brilliantly illuminated by natural gas. The drives throughout the southern boundary, overlooking the city, harbor and lake, offer special attractions to the pleasure seeker.

RAILROADS AND SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Centering here are the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, a great East and West trunk line; the Philadelphia & Erie, communicating with the lumber, oil and coal fields of the State, and the short line to tide water; the Erie & Pittsburgh, running between the two points from which its name is derived, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, a new trunk line, which has proven of great benefit to this section. Much feeling has been indulged in concerning the railroad interests of this city, ever since the first rail was laid within its limits, but aside from all disagreement, stands the fact of Erie's existence, as a great manufacturing point, her natural advantages, and the circumstance of her lying between two large and densely populated sections, both consumers of the products of her manufactories, has led to continued progress in the face of all arbitration against her interests. So long as the enterprise and ingenuity of her people plan, and their capital executes; so long as the community fosters industry and thrift, so long will Erie continue to progress.

The city is well supplied with wharfage, while the Philadelphia & Erie, and the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroads have branches running to the water front, and extensive docks, making the trans-shipment of freights from vessels to the cars, or *vice versa*, easy and convenient. W. L. Scott & Co. also have large docks on the bay front. With these advantages, the shipping facilities of the city by water and rail are unsurpassed, and that they are availed of is attested by the large quantities of coal, iron, iron ore, lumber and miscellaneous freights which are yearly handled.

The "Erie & Western Transportation Company," better known as the "Anchor Line," handle large quantities of grain, and the general railroad business to and from the lake is enormous. The Transportation Company commenced business in 1868, the nucleus being one small elevator, built at Erie by Messrs. Noble, Brown, McCarter & Shannon, and from that modest beginning it has grown to its present magnificent proportions. At this port the company own about forty acres of the finest dock property on the lakes, upon which it has two spacious, first-class elevators, with a combined capacity of 625,000 bushels; two large freight warehouses of sufficient capacity to store 3,000 tons of merchandise, together with all the necessary tracks and other appliances for handling freight rapidly and cheaply. The "Anchor" fleet consists of seventeen propellers, one tug, and three schooners, viz.: the Clarion, Lehigh, Philadelphia, Alaska, India, China and Japan (all iron); the Juniata, Delaware, Conestoga, Lycoming, Conemaugh, Wissahickon, Gordon Campbell, Annie Young, Winslow, and Arizona (wood); the Allegheny, Annie Sherwood, and Schuylkill (schooners); and the tug Erie, a total tonnage of 29,780 tons. During the season of navigation these vessels, both passenger and freight, leave the "Anchor Line" docks at the foot of Holland street, on their regular trips to Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and all Lake Superior ports. The effect of these facilities upon the city's future prosperity cannot be too highly considered, and must be the means of attracting capital for manufacturing purposes.

BAY, HARBOR AND PENINSULA.

The bay of Presque Isle is about four and a half miles long by one and a half miles wide, with an average depth of more than twenty-two feet over

the greater portion of it, and no shoal within the deep area to obstruct navigation. It is entirely land-locked, protected from the heaviest gales, and has the best character of bottom for anchorage. It is formed by the peninsula of Presque Isle, a sand-bar, from a few rods to a mile in width, which juts out from the main shore of Lake Erie at Massassauga Point, some four miles west of the city, runs two miles into the lake and makes an abrupt turn to the east, sweeping down the lake to the entrance of the bay, a point opposite the eastern boundary of Erie. As the safety and welfare of the harbor depend upon the maintenance of this peninsula, much money has been expended by the Government in closing breaches and protecting it from heavy seas. An erroneous impression exists that the peninsula is the property of the United States, and that it devolves upon the Government to protect it so that it shall not be cut away by the sea. Such is not the case; the United States has never accepted the gift, and the only object in constructing the works of protection is to prevent a breach which might endanger the harbor of Erie. No one has a right to live on it, however, save the keepers of the two light-houses and the crew of the life-saving station. It is covered with a dense growth of timber, shrubs and vines, which are not allowed to be cut down, and is penetrated in every direction by chains of small lakes or ponds connected with the bay by channels usually navigable for small boats. The peninsula is one of the finest spots around Erie for picnics, pleasure excurions and camping-parties, and affords admirable sport for gunners and fishermen. Wild fowl and fish abound both in the bay, in the peninsula ponds and in the lake outside, and are carefully protected by the Northwestern Pennsylvania Game and Fish Association. The result is, that the peninsula, covering about 5,000 acres, and the bay about 4,000, form a natural preserve which will last for generations.

The ruins of a large brick house or fort, erected near the east end of the peninsula long prior to American occupation, were still to be seen in 1795; and in 1813 a block-house was built at Crystal Point, just west of Misery Bay, to defend the harbor entrance. This bay was so named by Lieut. Holdup, in 1814, on account of the prevailing gloomy weather and the comfortless condition of the vessels anchored in it at that time. It is also called Lawrence Bay, after Perry's flagship, which was sunk in its waters, but subsequently raised and taken to the Centennial in 1876. Erie has always had jurisdiction over the peninsula, and in 1833 R. S. Reed was appointed Superintendent of it for five years, and a fine of $500, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, was the penalty for cutting timber or setting fire to the shrubbery thereon. In 1835, the borough resolved to proceed against any one who might erect buildings upon it. The Legislature passed an act, in 1841, imposing a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $25, on any person who should gather cranberries on the peninsula between July and October. The 1st of October was "cranberry day," a great event in olden times. Large parties would cross the bay the night before and remain until morning. The marshes were full of cranberries, to a much larger extent than at present, and for that reason were well patronized by the people of Erie.

Immediately after the war of 1812, the Government asked Commodore Perry for his opinion as to the feasibility of removing the sand-bar which blocked the entrance to the harbor, and he reported favorably on the project. In 1819, a survey was made by the General Government, but nothing further was done at that time. In 1822, the State of Pennsylvania appointed Thomas Forster, Giles Sanford and George Moore, of Erie, a committee to survey the bay of Presque Isle and ascertain the depth of water in the bay, on the bar, and the anchorage outside the bar, and expended $15,000 toward improving the har-



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bor. The project was then taken in hand by the General Government, which has since continued the work. It is said that in 1821 the peninsula was covered with timber from the mainland to the beacon light on its southeastern point, but that a few years afterward the heavy seas washed the timber off the neck, and subsequently made the breach through to the bay, which remained open for more than thirty years, partly by the assistance of the United States Engineers, who tried to make of it a western channel to the lake.

The present project of harbor improvement adopted in 1823, and amended from time to time as the demands of commerce called for an increased depth of water, consists of two break-waters extending from the main shore and from the end of the peninsula at the eastern extremity of the bay, with parallel piers, 350 feet apart, running from the ends of these break-waters to a depth of sixteen feet in the lake, the object being to contract the entrance, and by the increased velocity of the current to keep the channel scoured out to the proper depth. In addition to this work at the entrance, the project also requires the protection of the shore at the neck of the peninsula of Presque Isle, which by its position forms the harbor of Erie, and which peninsula has been breached several times during the past fifty years.

The report of the Chief Engineer U. S. A. for 1881 in an interesting article says: "The original survey of this harbor under the chief of engineers was made in 1819, when there was a long, low sand-bar stretching across the present entrance, the channel being narrow and tortuous, with a depth of only six feet. By the act of March 3, 1823, a new survey was made, and a board of engineers consisting of Gen. Simon Bernard and Lieut. Col. J. G. Totten, submitted plans of improvement which were commenced in 1824. At that time the channel at the entrance was narrow and tortuous, with a depth of only six feet, and the depth on the present line of channel was only two feet. By 1827 vessels of ordinary draft were able to enter the harbor; by 1829, the depth of the entrance was from seven and half to fifteen feet, and in 1833 there was a good channel with a depth of twelve feet from the lake into the bay, and this depth was maintained to 1839, when operations were suspended. In 1844, the piers were in a dilapidated condition; there was a depth of eighteen feet between them, but shoals were forming at each end. In 1864, there was still a depth of twelve feet at the entrance, but the channel was narrow and crooked and had been driven to the southward by the sand drifting around the north pier. In 1868, the channel was straightened and the depth increased to thirteen feet, with a width of one hundred feet. The width and depth have been increased from time to time since 1868, more or less shoaling taking place in the meanwhile, and at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, there was a channel three hundred feet wide, not less than sixteen feet deep from the lake to deep water in the bay."

The first breach recorded in the peninsula appears to have taken place near "The Head" during the winter of 1828–29. Its extent is not reported, but the entire appropriation of $7,390 was used in closing it. In the winter of 1832–33, another breach occurred at the same point, and during the summer of 1833 Lieut. Col. J. G. Totten, by direction of the chief of engineers, examined the harbor. In November, Col. Totten submitted an elaborate report, wherein he suggested the possibility of maintaining entrances at both ends of the harbor, but recommended that the effect of the breach should be studied for a year or two before any complete plan was decided upon. In 1835, Lieut. T. S. Brown submitted plans for an entrance at the west end of Presque Isle Bay through the peninsula. The breach which had commenced in 1832–33 had greatly widened, so that where trees thickly stood when work began in 1824,

there was in 1835 an opening nearly one mile wide and daily increasing, so that the whole peninsula was threatened. Lieut. Brown's plan provided for partially closing the breach by crib-work, but left a channel four hundred feet wide, so that vessels might enter or depart from either end of the bay. In 1836, work was commenced upon the plan of Lieut. Brown; 420 feet of crib-work break-water was completed, strengthened by piling and partially filled with stone; barracks were erected for workmen, machinery purchased, and arrangements made for a vigorous prosecution of the work. Work was continued in 1837, 1,920 feet of crib-work was completed, making in all 2,340 feet, or one-third of the whole breach. The progress thus far in partially closing the breach was reported as very satisfactory. In 1838, under Capt. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, 1,035 linear feet of crib-work was built, 570 feet being north of the proposed new channel piers and 465 south of them. In 1839, work was continued; the break-water on the south side of the proposed new channel was prolonged 690 feet, and 150 feet of the work built in 1838 was strengthened; 300 feet of crib-work was placed in position on the low ground at the northeast end of the work, north of the proposed new entrance, to prevent the lake from cutting through at that point. No appropriations were made nor work done during the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843. In 1841, an examination showed that the lake was making rapid encroachments upon the peninsula north of the works and threatened the destruction of the harbor.

In 1844, the condition of affairs was as follows: The peninsula, which in 1823 joined the main shore, had become an island. To prevent the destruction of the harbor, an extensive line of crib-work had been built, and plans had been prepared and work progressed for the purpose of opening a new channel. Part of this crib-work had answered admirably the purpose designed, but a portion left incomplete for want of funds in 1839 had been destroyed. The gap in the peninsula, which in 1835 was over one mile wide, had been reduced to a width of 3,000 feet, with a depth of from five to six feet. In 1844, the erosion in the vicinity of the barracks built in 1836 for workmen threatened their destruction, and 470 linear feet of crib-work was built for their protection. Nothing further was done at this locality until 1852. An examination made at that time by Maj. William Turnbull, of the Topographical Engineers, showed that the breach in the peninsula still existed, and that the crib-work protection built in previous years had been almost destroyed. In 1853 and 1854, efforts were made to prevent further erosion by protecting the shore with brush and stone, with very great success. Operations were continued during 1855–56, protecting the beach with brush and stone, with such success that there were strong prospects of restoring the original water line. In September, 1857, Maj. J. D. Graham reported the suspension of work through lack of funds, and nothing further was done until 1864, in which year Col. T. J. Cram was assigned to the charge of the harbor. His report stated that the breach at the west end of the harbor was entirely closed, nature having completed the work during the interval of seven years of suspended labor, although about 500 feet of the peninsula was so low that high seas broke clear across it. This weak spot was strengthened in 1865, and since that time but one breach of any importance has occurred, viz., during a heavy gale in November, 1874. This was soon closed, under the superintendence of Col. Blunt, the officer then in charge, by what he termed "a bulk-head protection," constructed of piles and plank, the experiment of planting young trees on he neck of the peninsula resorted to in 1871–72, having entirely failed, nearly all of them being destroyed by the heavy winter gales. Since that time Col. Blunt's mode of protection, together with an abatis of brush and stones, has

been generally followed, but it has taken constant vigilance to keep these works in repair. There are two places where the neck of the peninsula is not more than 100 feet wide, and the crest only about three feet above the level of the lake, and where at times of very high seas, the water of the lake rolls across into the bay.

The winter of 1881–82 was an open one, and the beach was deprived of its usual revetment of heavy ice. A number of furious gales occurred during the fall and winter, and upon the opening of the season of 1882 the old bulk-heads were found to be seriously damaged, and the beach to have suffered more or less from the heavy seas. The water of Lake Erie was unusually high during the spring of 1882, and on March 21, the level of the lake was the highest recorded at Erie for a number of years. A strong northwest gale was blowing at the time, and the heavy seas rolled clear across the lowest portion of the peninsula into the bay. The erosion at the time was still not sufficient to excite apprehension of immediate danger, but some steps were absolutely necessary for protection during the coming fall and winter. The engineer in charge submitted a project for the protection of the beach line with piles and plank, but afterward amended it upon the recommendation of the local engineer, Capt. Adams, and concluded to drive short intermediate piles between the old poles still standing, which formed a portion of the bulk-head protection.

The earliest chart in possession of the engineer in charge is that of Maj. Anderson, made in 1819, which shows that the peninsula then occupied about the same general location and direction that it does at the present time. A comparison of Maj. Anderson's map with Maj. McFarland's map of 1878 indicates that for about three miles from Massassauga Point the outer shore line has receded about 1,500 feet. Some errors are noticed in this map of 1819, however, and it may not be entirely reliable. A comparison of Lieut. Woodruff's map of 1839 with McFarland's map of 1878 shows a similar retrograde movement of the shore line. A comparison of the lake survey map of 1865 with McFarland's map of 1878 and Maj. Wilson's map of 1879 shows little or no variation in the position of the outer shore line. These maps seem to indicate that from 1819 to 1865 there was a general recession of the outer shore line, while from 1865 to 1882 there has been but little change in it. A comparison of Woodruff's map of 1839 with McFarland's of 1878 shows that the mass of this part of the peninsula has materially increased during the interval of time between these surveys, for the distance from the 12-foot or 15-foot curve outside the peninsula to the curve of corresponding depth inside was in 1878 about double what it was in 1839, while no very great change appears to have taken place in that part of the neck which lies above the water level. This increase in width seems to have come chiefly from the shoaling of the water inside the peninsula, but from whatever cause it comes, it indicates that the danger of the formation of a breach at this point has not increased, but has decreased, in the last forty years.

Erie Harbor is in the collection district of Erie, Penn., and is lighted as follows: A fourth order coast light on the northern shore of the peninsula, flashing red and white; a fixed red of the sixth order on the outer end of the north pier, and two sixth order fixed white lights to mark the range for the channel within the bay. There was also a light-house located on the main land east of the city, which has been abandoned. There is a fog-bell on the outer end of the pier, and the nearest work of defense is Fort Porter, ninety miles distant. The following appropriations have been made from time to time for this harbor:

March 3, 1823	$ 150 00	August 30, 1852	$30,000 00
May 26, 1824	20,000 00	June 23, 1866	36,961 00
March 25 1826	7,000 00	March 2, 1867	25,000 00
March 2, 1827	2,000 00	June 30, 1868	40,000 00
May 19, 1828	6,223 18	April 10, 1869	22,275 00
March 3, 1829	7,390 00	July 11, 1870	20,000 00
March 2, 1831	1,700 00	March 3, 1871	29,000 00
July 3, 1832	4,500 00	June 10, 1872	15,000 00
March 2, 1833	6,000 00	June 23, 1874	20,000 00
June 28, 1834	3,045 00	March 3, 1875	80,000 00
June 28, 1834	20,000 00	August 14, 1876	40,000 00
March 3, 1835	5,000 00	June 18, 1878	25,000 00
July 2, 1836	15,000 00	March 3, 1879	25,000 00
July 2, 1836	122 80	June 14, 1880	25,000 00
March 3, 1837	15,000 00	1881	20,000 00
July 7, 1838	30,000 00	August 2, 1882	20,000 00
June 11, 1844	40,000 00		

LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The life-saving service of the United States was extended to the lakes about 187—. Lakes Erie and Ontario constitute the Ninth District, and have been in charge from the first of Capt. D. P. Dobbins, of Buffalo, a native of Erie. There are four stations on Lake Ontario and five on Lake Erie. Those on the latter lake are at Buffalo, Erie (Station 6), Fairport, Cleveland and Marblehead Island. The surfmen were employed during the season of 1879–80 as follows: 1879—July 1, to December 15; 1880—March 20, to June 30. The following is the record of disasters within the Ninth District during that season: Number of disasters, 55; value of vessels in trouble, $385,577; vessels lost, 5; actual loss, $71,675; lives lost, 1; shipwrecked persons sheltered at stations, 54; days of shelter afforded, 75.

The life-saving station at Erie has a crew of seven men under the command of Capt. William Clark, making a force of eight men. Their work has been at times one of hardships, but of great efficiency, resulting in the saving of much valuable property and many lives, and calls for the heartiest commendation of the Government and the community, besides a better compensation in wages.

Erie was a naval station from the time Perry's fleet was built until the year 1825, at which date it was completely broken up, but as this country, by treaty with Great Britain, is compelled to maintain a naval force on the lakes, the harbor has been the station for vessels so provided. The United States steamer Michigan, and the revenue cutter Perry, both make this their headquarters, and always winter in the bay. The latter vessel was sold by the Government in the fall of 1883 to a firm in Buffalo, who took it in part payment for a new revenue cutter which is now in process of construction. This will also be called the "Perry," but is expected to be superior to the old cutter in speed and other important particulars valuable in a vessel engaged in the revenue service.

THE HEAD.

The head of Presque Isle Bay, now the popular resort of the people of Erie and vicinity, does not extend so far west as when the town was laid out in 1795, the outer shore of the peninsula at the neck having gradually receded toward the east, while the inner shore kept growing in the same direction. A narrow sand beach commenced at the mouth of Millar Run on the Reed farm, one mile above "The Head", and extended down the lake a similar distance, from which the peninsula jutted out. Much higher up than now inclosed by the sand beach was a long, narrow pond, entirely cut off from the lake, up which

the scows frequently ran from the bay, as late as 1840, to gather wood for steamboats. In 1796, some twenty or thirty Indian families, belonging to the once great and warlike tribe of Senecas, resided at the head of the bay. The beach was then much larger than it is to-day, and a heavy forest covered the low land nearest to the shore. The Indians had corn-fields southwest on the farms owned by J. C. Marshall, and the estate of E. J. Kelso. This Indian village was the last in Erie County, but they also gradually disappeared, and after their departure the site was occupied for awhile by a half-breed negro named McKinney, who lived by fishing. He subsequently removed to the upper Laird farm, where he met his death by a fish-bone lodging in his throat while eating. His daughter married Ben Fleming, who was the last survivor of Perry's fleet residing in Pennsylvania.

"The Head" was first taken up under the laws of the State, in 1800, by Eliphalet Beebe, a ship carpenter, who looked upon the site as an available one for a ship-yard. In the course of a few years, it passed into the hands of Thomas Laird, who died in April, 1833, and by whose heirs it was held until its purchase by William L. Scott at Sheriff's sale. Mr. Scott erected thereon the Massassauga Hotel, and greatly improved the grounds, so that it was rapidly becoming a popular summer resort for tourists, but in December, 1882, the house was burned to the ground, and has not since been rebuilt.

"The Head" is also called Massassauga Point after the tribe of Massassauga Indians who once lived in this vicinity, and bore tribal relations to the extinct Eriez. It is claimed, however, by some writers that the name sprang from a species of rattlesnake known as the Massassauga—a short, thick-looking snake that were numerous when Capt. Bissell erected the forts east of Mill Creek in 1795–96, but which have long since disappeared before the onward march of civilization.

In 1832, an iron ore bed was discovered on the south line of the Laird farm, which was used at the blast furnace of Vincent, Himrod & Co., of Erie, for several years. A furnace at Conneaut, Ohio, fell short of ore about this time and sent an agent to quarry this ore and ship it at "The Head". The scow schooners Jack Downing and Olive Branch ran in the iron ore trade for three seasons, or until the supply became exhausted. At that period the vessels on their downward trips came through the western opening in the peninsula, returning loaded by the eastern channel. The road from the schoolhouse to the shore of the bay, which ran till lately through the woods and down the side of the bank, was laid out for the purpose of hauling the ore to the vessels. This road has been used by the public ever since, though it still remains, as then, private property. The Jack Downing wintered in 1834–35 about fifty rods above where the Massassauga Hotel was built, and there tied up to a sycamore tree, where now the sand beach renders the approach of a vessel impossible.

FISHERIES.

When the pioneers located at Presque Isle in 1795, they had to resort to fishing in the log canoe for the purpose of obtaining food supply, and the soldiers under Capt. Bissell made a business of laying in a stock of fish for each season which they preferred to the government rations. Log canoes for fishing purposes were as much of a necessity to the early settlers along the lake, as log cabins to shelter their families, and each went fishing as his wants required. The first man in the vicinity of Erie who followed fishing as a special business was the mulatto McKinney, who has been previously mentioned in the article on "The Head," at which point he resided. He made the business a success, furnishing families who could not take the time to "go fishing," or

who preferred to purchase their supplies. Upon his death, which occurred by the lodgment of a fish-bone in his throat, he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Ben Fleming, who long supplied the citizens of Erie with fish. Prior to 1830, only the hook and line were used, but in that year Thomas Horton began fishing with a seine, which proved very successful. He was followed by David Fowzier and others, but none cared to risk their lives outside the bay of Presque Isle, and all the fishing was done in the bay.

White fish were not supposed to exist this side of the Detroit River, where every fall they were caught in large quantities, packed and salted for the market. The seines were finally tried in deep water outside the bay and came up loaded with white fish, which was the beginning of the Erie fish trade that now gives employment to many men, and brings annually a large amount of money to the city. The following Erie firms are engaged in the business: E. D. Carter, 12 boats; John Harlow & Co., 12 boats; Louis Streuber, 8 boats; H. A. Bush & Co., 7 boats; B. Divel, 7 boats; Henry Divel, 4 boats; total, 50 boats. Each boat averages four hands giving a force of 200 men employed by these firms. Many outside boats bring their product to Erie, and the trade is of great benefit to the city enhancing its commercial importance by thousands of dollars.

Pennsylvania, though consuming large quantities of fishery products, has no important fishing grounds within its borders. The principal business connected with the fisheries is the oyster industry, for, though no oysters are produced in the waters of the State, a large number of persons are engaged in transporting oysters from the southern beds to Philadelphia, and others make a business of receiving, shelling, and packing them for shipment. From this industry $187,500 is realized by the residents of the State. The sea fishing is confined to the capture of sea-bass and other species, by a fleet of eight vessels that make occasional trips to the fishing grounds off Cape Henlopen during the summer months. Shad, sturgeon, and other less important species are taken in small quantities in the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, and lake fish of different kinds are caught along the shores bordering Lake Erie. From Table XVIII, which shows in detail the fishing interests of the State, we gather the following summary:

Persons employed	552
Fishing vessels	11
Fishing boats	156
Capital dependent on fishery industries	$119,810
Pounds of sea products taken	600,000
Value of same	$36,000
Pounds of river products	1,080,000
Value of same	$53,100
Pounds of lake products	1,253,000
Value of same	$43,450
Total value of products to the fishermen (including the enhancement on oysters)	$320,050

We copy the above from the last census statistics. It will be observed that in 1879, Pennsylvania's lake fisheries located at Erie, gave nearly as large a product in pounds as the combined river and sea fisheries. Since these statistics were formulated, the fishing industry at this port has increased at least 75 per cent, so that the above table does not give the Erie fisheries the importance they now possess.

CHAPTER III.

Municipal Government.

ON the 29th of March, 1805, the General Assembly passed an act erecting the first section of Erie into a borough, and all electors who had resided in the town six months prior to each election were requested to meet annually, on the first Monday in May, for the purpose of electing borough officers. Borough and Town Council was a body corporate with power to hold lands not exceeding in value $3,000 per annum, and a penalty was attached for refusing or neglecting to serve as Burgess or a member of the Council. The same act provided for the reservation of certain lots granted for churches and burial grounds. On the 5th of May, 1806, the first election was held under this act, and resulted as follows: John C. Wallace, Burgess; Judah Colt, Rufus S. Reed, George Buehler, Robert Hays, George Schantz, Town Council; Robert Irwin, High Constable. At the first meeting of the Council, the following officers were chosen: James E. Herron, Town Clerk; Thomas Forster, William Wallace and James Baird, Street Commissioners; William Bell, Treasurer.

From that time until the incorporation of Erie, the following gentlemen filled the office of Burgess: 1807, Thomas Wilson; 1808–09, George Buehler; 1810–11, John C. Wallace; 1812, Samuel Hays; 1813, Judah Colt; 1814–15, George Moore; 1816–17, Thomas H. Sill; 1818–19, George Moore; 1820–21, Judah Colt; 1822–24, John Morris; 1825–27, John C. Wallace; 1828, Tabor Beebe; 1829, Thomas H. Sill; 1830, William Johns; 1831, George A. Eliot; 1832, Thomas Forster, elected, but Tabor Beebe acted instead; 1833, Thomas H. Sill; 1834–35, Joseph M. Sterrett; 1836–37, J. B. Laughead; 1838, James L. White; 1839, William Kelley; 1840, Myron Goodwin; 1841, Rufus S. Reed; 1842, Thomas Stewart; 1843–44, Thomas H. Sill; 1845, Charles W. Kelso; 1846–47, William Kelley; 1848, Charles W. Kelso; 1849, A. W. Brewester; 1850, B. B. Vincent.

The following is a list of the city officials of Erie, from its incorporation April 14, 1851, up to the present, the Mayor acting as President of the Select Council the first nine years of its history:

1851—Thomas G. Colt, Mayor; Select Council, Jonas Gunnison, Clerk; C. McSparren, William M. Gallagher, F. Schneider, John Zimmerly, S. M. Carpenter, A. W. Brewster. Common Council, James D. Dunlap, President; William P. Trimball, Clerk; Wilson King, James Skinner, Thomas Dillon, Samuel W. Keefer, Daniel G. Landen, Adam Acheson, L. Momyer, O. D. Spafford, A. A. Craig, Prescott Metcalf, Josiah Kellogg.

1852—Murray Whallon, Mayor; Select Council, W. H. Sherman, Clerk; F. Schneider, D. G. Landen, P. Sennett, John Zimmerly, J. B. Smyth, A. P. Durlin. Common Council, William S. Lane, President; William Thornton, Clerk; S. W. Keefer, W. B. Hays, J. H. Riblet, G. J. Morton, J. W. Duggan, C. Siegel, F. Mutterer, D. D. Walker, J. B. Gunnison, H. P. Mehaffey, J. Graham.

1853—Alfred King, Mayor; Select Council, W. H. Sherman, Clerk; A. P. Durlin, J. B. Smyth, D G. Landen, P. Sennett, Joseph M. Sterrett, William G. Arbuckle. Common Council, John A. Tracy, President; William Thorn-

ton, Clerk; C. B. Wright, J. M. Justice, E. A. Bennett, J. W. Duggan, A. Wild, E. J. Ames, M. R. Barr, A. Acheson, John Hearn, M. Henry, W. C. Braley.

1854—Alfred King, Mayor; Select Council, W. H. Sherman, Clerk; Joseph M. Sterrett, J. B. Smyth, William G. Arbuckle, A. P. Durlin, James D. Dunlap, P. Sennett. Common Council, Mathew R. Barr, President; William Thornton, Clerk; A. Acheson, W. C. Braley, M. Henry, W. F. Rindernecht, S. Smith, E. J. Ames, E. A. Bennett, John S. Carter, J. W. Duggan, Adam Wild, Mathew Taylor.

1855—Wilson Laird, Mayor; Select Council, Thomas Moorehead, Clerk; James D. Dunlap, W. G. Arbuckle, J. M. Sterrett, A. P. Durlin, F. Schneider, William Hoskinson. Common Council, Matthew R. Barr, President; William Thornton, Clerk; A. Acheson, Robert T. Sterrett, Moses Koch, S. Smith, M. Henry, John S. Carter, Adam Wild, David Kennedy, John W. Hays, C. Graham, John Goalding.

1856—Wilson Laird, Mayor; Select Council, Thomas Moorehead, Clerk; W. G. Arbuckle, John S. Carter, James D. Dunlap, William Hoskinson, J. M. Sterrett, F. Schneider. Common Council. S. Smith, President; William Thornton, Clerk; Jacob Kneip, William Himrod, Adam Wild, John Goalding, David Kennedy, John W. Hays, M. Henry, Moses Koch, R. T. Sterrett, A. Acheson, M. R. Barr.

1857—James Hoskinson, Mayor; Select Council, Thomas Moorehead, Clerk; James D. Dunlap, M. R. Barr, F. Schneider, J. M. Sterrett, John S. Carter, W. G. Arbuckle. Common Council. Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; William Himrod, David Kennedy, James Sill, W. C. Warren, J. W. Hays, J. Kneip, C. Doll, James Cotter, M. Henry, John Sweeney, James Skinner.

1858—Wilson Laird, Mayor; Select Council, J. F. Downing, Clerk; J. M. Sterrett, John S. Carter, Sherburn Smith, C. Sevin, M. Henry, James D. Dunlap. Common Council, Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; Samuel Cummins, James Dunlap, John Ferrier, J. J. Fuessler, Jonas Gunnison, William B. Hays, Mathias Hartleb, E. N. Nason, John Sweeney, L. Strong T. H. Stewart.

1859—Sherburn Smith, Mayor; Select Council, J. F. Downing, Clerk; Jonas Gunnison, F. Schneider, John W. Hays, Mathias Mayer, David Shirk, John H. Riblet, M. Henry, J. M. Sterrett. Common Council, Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; William B. Hays, James Dunlap, T. H. Stewart, H. Pelton, M. Schlaudecker, J. V. Boyer, H. B. Haverstick, J. M. Zuck, James Skinner, John Hearn, John Ferrier.

1860—Sherburn Smith, Mayor; Select Council, David Shirk, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; F. Schneider, John H. Riblet, Mathias Mayer, Charles M. Tibbals, David McAllister, Wilson King, W. G. Arbuckle. Common Council, Adam Acheson, President; William Thornton, Clerk; James Skinner, John Hearn, J. V. Boyer, J. M. Zuck, L. Strong, P. Metcalf, J. Ferrier, J. Blenner, H. B. Haverstick, W. E. Bell, H. Pelton.

1861—Sherburn Smith, Mayor; Select Council, Jonas Gunnison, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; David McAllister, John H. Riblet, George W. Starr, M. Mayer, William A. Brown, James Dunlap, Wilson King. Common Council, James Skinner, President; William Thornton, Clerk; J. Blenner, H. B. Haverstick, L. Strong, H. Pelton, John Graham, W. B. Hays, James O'Hanlon, W. C. Warren, M. Hartleb, John Hearn, George W. Colton.

1862—Prescott Metcalf, Mayor; Select Council, Jonas Gunnison, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; George W. Starr, William A. Brown, James



Douglas Allnger

Dunlap, Wilson King, M. Mayer, John Ferrier, J. H. Riblet. Common Council, James Skinner, President; James G. Payne, Clerk; H. Pelton, James O'Hanlon, W. B. Hays, W. C. Warren, John Hearn, J. S. M. Young, P. A. Becker, Jacob Bootz, H. B. Haverstick, M. Hartleb, M. Henry.

1863—Prescott Metcalf, Mayor; Select Council, William A. Brown, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; James Dunlap, John Ferrier, M. Mayer, J. H. Riblet, George W. Starr, James Skinner, Charles M. Tibbals. Common Council, Mathew R. Barr, President; George P. Griffith, Clerk; M. Hartleb, H. B. Haverstick, M. Henry, Jacob Bootz, J. R. Thompson, John W. Shannon, John Carse, C. Siegel, J. M. Kuhn, J. J. Rindernecht, John Clemens.

1864—Prescott Metcalf, Mayor; Select Council, James Skinner, President; J. F. Downing, Clerk; John Ferrier, J. H. Riblet, Charles M. Tibbals, George W. Starr, Thomas B. Vincent, H. B. Haverstick, John Moore. Common Council. Mathew R. Barr, President; T. J. Wells, Clerk; John Clemens, J. M. Kuhn, J. J. Rindernecht, C. Siegel, John W. Shannon, F. Englehart, R. J. Pelton, J. F. Walther, M. Hartleb, M. Henry, William S. Brown.

1865—F. F. Farrar, Mayor; Select Council, James Skinner, President; R. W. Russell, Clerk; John Moore, H. B. Haverstick, George W. Starr, Thomas B. Vincent, Charles M. Tibbals, John M. Kuhn, N. Murphy. Common Council, M. W. Caughey, President; George P. Griffith, Clerk; E. P. Bennett, J. S. Jordan, F. Gingenbach, J. Reichtscheit, P. B. Honecker, William Bell, Jr., W. A. Crawford, M. Hartleb, J. F. Walther, M. Henry, R. J. Pelton.

1866—William L. Scott, Mayor. Select Council, George W. Starr, President; A. J. Foster, Clerk; H. B. Haverstick, John M. Kuhn, John, Moore, N. Murphy, Thomas B. Vincent, Joseph McCarter, Charles H. Loverien. Common Council, J. C. Spencer, President; George P. Griffith, Clerk; William Bell, Jr., E. P. Bennett, W. A. Crawford, F. Gingenbach, P. B. Honecker, J. Reichtscheit, D. G. Ormsby, F. Schlaudecker, A. W. Van Tassell, F. P. Liebel, M. Henry.

1867—Orange Noble, Mayor; Select Council, John M. Kuhn, President; A. J. Foster, Clerk; Joseph McCarter, N. Murphy, Charles H. Loverien, P. Crouch, P. A. Becker, M. Hartleb, S. E. Bacon. Common Council, M. Henry, President; P. B. Honecker, Clerk; F. P. Liebel, D. G. Ormsby, J. C. Spencer, F. Schlaudecker, A. W. Van Tassell, G. F. Brevillier, John Shenfield, Joseph Eichenlaub, P. B. Honecker, Andrew Burton, John O. Baker.

1868—Orange Noble, Mayor; Select Council, Phineas Crouch, President; John C. Hilton, Clerk; S. E. Bacon, P. A. Becker, M. Hartleb, Charles H. Loverien, George M. Smith, Conrad Shenfield, A. W. Van Tassell. Common Council, F. Schlaudecker, President; P. B. Honecker, Clerk; G. F. Brevillier, John O. Baker, John Shenfield, Joseph Eichenlaub, P. B. Honecker, Robert Kennedy, Joseph Blenner, J. W. Swalley, John Hearn, John Dunlap, J. M. Bryant.

1869—Orange Noble, Mayor; Select Council, Phineas Crouch, President; Daniel Sullivan, Clerk; S. E. Bacon, P. A. Becker, M. Hartleb, A. W. Van Tassell, Jonas Gunnison, Joseph Eichenlaub, W. F. Rindernecht. Common Council, F. Schlaudecker, President; William Donald, Clerk; J. M. Bryant, Robert Kennedy, J. W. Swalley, John Hearn, Myron E. Dunlap, John O. Baker, Michael Hogan, H. J. Conrath, W. S. Brown, Joseph Blenner, H. A. Conrad.

1870—Orange Noble, Mayor; Select Council, Phineas Crouch, President; Daniel Sullivan, Clerk; Jonas Gunnison, P. A. Becker, Joseph Eichenlaub, Jr., M. Hartleb, Joseph McCarter, Samuel E. Bacon, William F. Rindernecht, George Seiter, Joseph Seelinger, E. Camphausen, William Henry. Common

Council, F. Schlaudecker, President; William Donald, Clerk; J. M. Bryant, Robert Kennedy, J. W. Swalley, John Hearn, Myron E. Dunlap, John O. Baker, Michael Hogan, H. J. Conrath, W. S. Brown, Joseph Blenner, Orville Johnson, J. Cronenberger, John Strahl, H. Kalvelage, F. Franz, J. F. Decker, George Stritzinger.

1871—William L. Scott, Mayor; Select Council, E. Camphausen, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, John Carse, P. A. Becker, Joseph Eichenlaub, Jr., Jacob Bootz, M. Hartleb, William G. Arbuckle, William F. Rindernecht, George Seiter, Joseph Seelinger, E. Camphausen, William Henry. Common Council, Myron E. Dunlap, President; William Donald, Clerk; C. M. Conrad, Charles D. Sweeney, Myron E. Dunlap, H. J. Conrath, Ulrich Schlaudecker, John Metzner, George Loyer, W. R. Gray, William S. Brown, C. W. Lytle, John O. Baker, M. W. Hogan, Henry Kalvelage, George Stritzinger, William Loesch, Michael Liebel, Michael Kress, Fred Franz.

1872—Charles M. Reed, Mayor; Select Council, P. A. Becker, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, John Carse, P. A. Becker, William H. Deming, John R. Cochran, M. Hartleb, William G. Arbuckle, William F. Rindernecht, George Seiter, W. W. Thomas, William Henry, John Berst. Common Council, W. R. Gray, President; William Donald, Clerk; C. M. Conrad, Charles D. Sweeney, Charles F. Dunbar, Ulrich Schlaudecker, John Sutter, John Metzner, W. R. Gray, George Loyer, Charles C. Shirk, A. P. Burton, Addison Leech, C. W. Lytle, William Loesch, Henry Kalvelage, Jacob Warfel, Fred Franz, A. Thayer, M. Liebel.

1873—Charles M. Reed, Mayor; Select Council, P. A. Becker, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, John Carse, P. A. Becker, William H. Deming, John R. Cochran, M. Hartleb, Thomas H. Carroll, William G. Arbuckle, W. W. Thomas, A. B. Gunnison, John Berst, William Henry. Common Council, Michael Liebel, President; William Donald, Clerk; Christian Kessler, John Walsh, C. F. Dunbar, John Metzner, Ulrich Schlaudecker, John Sutter, C. C. Shirk, C. Swalley, George Loyer, A. P. Burton, Addison Leech, Thomas Brown, J. Warfel, H. L. Gloth, Henry Kalvelage, A. Thayer, Fred Franz, Michael Liebel.

1874—Henry Rawle, Mayor; Select Council, William Henry, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, William P. Atkinson, William H. Sandusky, William H. Deming, David T. Jones, John R. Cochran, Thomas H. Carroll, William Christie, W. W. Thomas, A. B. Gunnison, John Berst, William Henry. Common Council, Michael Liebel, President; William Donald, Clerk; Christian Kessler, B. F. McCarty, John Walsh, John Sutter, J. A. Moser, Ulrich Schlaudecker, C. Swalley, George Loyer, Adam Brabender, Thomas Brown, Charles Justice, Frederick Schutte, M. Froelich, H. G. Gloth, W. D. Feidler, A. Thayer, C. J. Brown, Michael Liebel.

1875—Henry Rawle, Mayor; Select Council, David T. Jones, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; John Boyle, William P. Atkinson, William Lerch, William H. Sandusky, George Loyer, D. T. Jones, G. T. Churchill, William Christie, John Youngs, A. B. Gunnison, Michael Liebel, Jacob Bootz. Common Council, John Sutter, President; William Donald, Clerk; P. T. Donnelly, Ed McCall, B. F. McCarty, F. Bauschard, Jr., J. A. Moser, John Sutter, F. P. Dippo, J. M. Zuck, Adam Brabender, John Constable, Sr., Charles Justice, Fred Schutte, Martin Froelich, W. D. Feidler, William Loesch, Valentine Schultz, C. J. Brown, A. Thayer.

1876—John W. Hammond, Mayor; Select Council, Michael Liebel, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, William P. Atkinson, William H. Sandusky, William Lerch, George Loyer, D. T. Jones, William Chris-

tie, George T. Churchill, John Youngs, William T. Smith, M. Liebel, A. Thayer. Common Council, John Sutter, President; William Donald, Clerk; L. L. Lamb, John A. Beebe, William Stanton, John Sutter, James McCarty, Henry Ackerman, J. M. Zuck, Joseph A. Sterrett, H. J. Howe, John Constable, Sr., Henry Mayo, T. F. Noble, Martin Froelich, William Loesch, Chris Klang, C. J. Brown, Valentine Schultz, Henry Shenk.

1877—Selden Marvin, Mayor; Select Council, Alvanus Thayer, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, Thomas Flynn, John Sutter, Henry Ackerman, D. T. Jones, J. M. Zuck, J. J. Hogan, George T. Churchill, William T. Smith, John Youngs, A. Thayer, Henry Shenk. Common Council, John A. Beebe, President; William Donald, Clerk; John A. Beebe, William Stanton, John A. Reynolds, William Nick, Sr., James McCarty, Peter Knipper, W. W. Pierce, H. J. Howe, J. B. Gunnison, John Constable, Sr., C. Kolb, E. Donnelly, Adam Obringer, Chris Klang, William Loesch, J. F. Decker, F. R. Simmons, Valentine Schultz.

1878—David T. Jones, Mayor; Select Council, Henry Shenk, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Thomas Flynn, George W. Starr, John Sutter, Henry Ackerman, J. M. Zuck, Joseph Johnson, Jr., J. J. Hogan, William T. Smith, John Youngs, F. R. Simmons, Henry Shenk. Common Council, W. W. Pierce, President; William Donald, Clerk; John A. Beebe, J. F. Siegel, William Stanton, William Nick, Sr., F. A. Clemens, Irvin H. Howard, Jr., J. B. Gunnison, W. W. Pierce, E. McK. Whitley, C. Kolb, William Hardwick, Frederick Salow, Dean Hawk, John Eberly, Adam Obringer, A. H. Faulkner, Chris Kerner, J. F. Decker.

1879—David T. Jones, Mayor; Select Council, George W. Starr, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; George W. Starr, William H. Sandusky, J. F. Downing, Joseph Johnston, Jr., William T. Smith, F. R. Simmons. Common Council, B. F. McCarty, President; William Donald, Clerk; B. F. McCarty, John H. Carey, James Hunter, Charles Kelley, P. C. Heydrick, J. J. Sepple, Charles Roesch, L. W. Daly, D. R. Beck, E. McK. Whitley, J. R. Sherwood, J. C. Weaver, William Hardwick, Henry G. Warren, Thomas Paskett, William Baas, John Eberly, Dean Hawk, John Zurn, Frederick E. Gloth, Frederick Franz, William O'Lone, Jacob Stritzinger.

1880—David T. Jones, Mayor; Select Council, William H. Sandusky, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, William H. Sandusky, J. F. Downing, William Hardwick, William T. Smith, C. J. Brown. Common Council, D. R. Beck, President; William Donald, Clerk; John H. Carey, Jacob Geib, James Hunter, Jacob Ostheimer, C. G. Clark, P. C. Heydrick, Dominic Mayer, David Walmsley, D. R. Beck, L. Koster, J. R. Sherwood, J. C. Weaver, William Baas, Charles M. Briggs, Robert Dill, Edward Donnelly, John Eberly, William Loesch, J. R. Saltsman, John T. Burns, Frederick Franz, Reinhard Liebel, Joseph Sloan.

1881—Joseph McCarter, Mayor; Select Council, William T. Smith, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Christian Kessler, George Schlaudecker, J. R. Sherwood, William Hardwick, William T. Smith, C. J. Brown. Common Council, Thomas Paskett, President; William Donald, Clerk; William A. Besley, Timothy Mahoney, Charles Schuart, William Stanton, C. G. Clark, J. C. Fagan, J. Felgemaker, John Shehan, Conrad Diehl, J. P. Metcalf, Adam Minnig, W. Zuck, Robert Dill, D. P. Ensign, Thomas Paskett, Walter Scott, Charles H. Barth, V. D. Eichenlaub, C. P. Haskins, R. Liebel, A. S. Lovett, J. M. Skinner, Xavier Wolf.

1882—Joseph McCarter, Mayor; Select Council, William T. Smith, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Frank Gunnison, George Schlaudecker, J. R.

Sherwood, Thomas Paskett, William T. Smith, R. Liebel. Common Council, Walter Scott, President; William Donald, Clerk; Frank W. Grant, James Hunter, John Mulcahey, William Stanton, M. Bellentine, S. Kirschner, Jacob Sandusky, P. J. Schotten, Conrad Diehl, J. P. Metcalf, A. Minnig, J. W. Zuck, Frederick Diehl, H. F. Kerber, E. L. Pelton, Walter Scott, H. W. Dewitt, Peter Peterson, John Zurn, M. Baumeister, A. S. Lovett, R. T. Walker, Xavier Wolf.

1883—Philip A. Becker, Mayor; Select Council, J. R. Sherwood, President; Thomas Hanlon, Clerk; Frank Gunnison, E. C. Siegel, J. R. Sherwood, Walter Scott, W. T. Smith, R. Liebel. Common Council, H. W. Dewitt, President; William Donald, Clerk; Frank W. Grant, Timothy Mahoney, John Mulcahey, John A. Reynolds, C S. Marks, John J. McKinley, P. J. Schotten, William J. Watkins, Conrad Diehl, Frank V. Kepler, J. P. Metcalf, J. W. Zuck, R. E. Clemens, Frederick Diehl, William Roward, J. D. Tuohy, H. W. Dewitt, Jacob Kaltenbach, Rudolph Phister, William Stricker, Nick Blass, Chris F. Conrad, Jacob Schultz, Jacob Stritzinger.

City Treasurers.—1851, R. Huston; 1852–58, G. A. Bennett; 1859–61, John Law; 1862–66, H. Pelton; 1867–75, L. Dobbins; 1876–79, M. Hartleb; 1880–83, John Boyle.

City Controllers.—1867–82, Pressley Arbuckle; 1883, Eugene Metz.

City Solicitors.—1851–59, Elisha Babbitt; 1860, C. W. Kelso; 1861–65, John P. Vincent; 1866, D. B. J. Sterrett; 1867–70, Elisha Babbitt; 1871, James Sill; 1872, G. A. Allen; 1873–75, G. W. Lathy & Son; 1876, Camphausen & Lamb; 1877–83, Theodore A. Lamb.

City Engineers.—1851–59, Samuel Low; 1860, R. F. Gaggin; 1861–63, Samuel Low; 1864, John H. Miller; 1865, Wilson King; 1866–70, G. W. F. Sherwin; 1871–74, A. A. Gray; 1875–77, Irvin Camp; 1878–81, W. W. Brigden; 1882, George L. Moody; 1883, Irvin Camp.

High Constables.—1851–52, Amos C. Landen; 1853–58, Joseph Deamer; 1859–60, Thomas Dillon; 1861, Joseph Deamer. The office was then abolished and the duties thereof devolved upon the Sergeant-at Arms.

Sergeants-at-Arms.—1862–65, W. L. Lapsley; 1866, Thomas Wilkins; 1867–68, John Wilkins; 1869–82, G. D. Tinkcom; 1883, John Eberle.

Chiefs of Police.—1855, S. L. Foster; 1856–58, Willard Braley; 1859, R. M. Butterfield; 1860–62, H. L. Brown; 1863–69, Thomas Crowley; 1870, W. H. Harris; 1871 Walter H. Smith; 1872–76, Joseph Blenner; 1877–83, Thomas Crowley.

Chiefs of Fire Department.—1851, S. T. Nelson; 1852, A. P. Durlin; 1853, G. A. Bennett; 1854, James Kennedy; 1855, J. B. Gunnison; 1856, Thomas Magill; 1857–58, G. A Bennett; 1859–61, William Murray; 1862–64, G. A. Bennett; 1865–66, J. S. Stafford; 1867, Fred Gingenbach; 1868, William Murray; 1869–70, G. A. Bennett; 1871–76, James L. Irwin; 1877–83, J. A. Moser.

Harbor Masters.—1851, Andrew Scott; 1852, George Miles; 1853, Daniel Dobbins; 1854, George Miles; 1855, E. J. Ames; 1856, Joseph Deamer; 1857, Michael Henry; 1858–62, James Dunlap; first part of 1863, John Carse, and latter part Michael Henry; 1864–70, James Dunlap; 1871, Harrison Foster; 1872–77, James Dunlap; 1878, M. W. Hogan; 1879, James Atkinson; 1880–83, James Dunlap.

Clerks of Meat and Vegetable Market.—1851–52, Amos C. Landen; 1853, Joseph Deamer; 1854, George Miles; 1855, E. J. Ames; 1856–58, Joseph Deamer; 1859, John Loyer; 1860–61, Thomas Dillon; 1862–65, William L. Lapsley; 1866–68, John Wilkins; 1869–80, G. D. Tinkcom; 1881, Adam Hersch; 1882–83, V. D. Eichenlaub.

Health Officer.—Dr. E. W. Germer has filled this position from 1872 up to the present time.

Superintendents of Streets and Sidewalks.—1879–80, Matthias Detzel; 1881–82, John Warren; 1883, James Leask.

WATER WORKS.

The first water works in Erie were a small affair consisting merely of a line of wooden pipes, or "pump logs," laid to convey the water into town by gravitation, and distribute it to several small public reservoirs provided for fire purposes, and to a very small number of private patrons, the water being obtained from a large spring on the Reed farm or "Berst place," just south of the Buffalo road and west of Parade street. These works, constructed in 1841, though insignificant in comparison with those of to-day, were useful in their time, but were discontinued upon the construction of the present ones. By the legislative act, approved March 16, 1865, John W. Shannon with certain other citizens of Erie were incorporated under the title of the "Erie Water and Gas Company," and soon afterward organized for business. The authorized capital was $100,000, but the company was privileged to increase its capital to any amount necessary to build and maintain water and gas works at Erie.

On the 16th of July, 1866, the City Councils appointed a committee to procure the services of a competent engineer "to examine and report to the Councils plans for both sewerage and water." H. P. M. Birkinbine, of Philadelphia, Penn., was secured, and made a report February 23, 1867, which put the cost of erecting water works at $350,000, the water to be taken from the bay of Presque Isle.

On the 11th of March, 1867, the Councils directed the Mayor to make a contract with the "Erie Water and Gas Company," to supply the city with water for twenty years, beginning July 1, 1868, or as soon thereafter as the works could be completed, but obliging said company to finish the same within two years from the date of contract. The city agreed to pay an annual rent of $9,000 for fifty fire plugs, but said Water and Gas Company was not to commence the erection of the works for one year from the date of contract, while the city reserved the right of erecting its own water works provided it began their construction within the year, said contract to be void in such case. It also reserved the right of purchasing any works that might be erected by this company, at any time within five years from date of contract. Nothing came of this arrangement, as the city subsequently concluded to erect its own water works.

Much opposition was aroused against the proposed improvement, and the assertion freely made that besides the works being too expensive the water from the bay was unfit for domestic uses, because the bay was the natural reservoir for the filth and sewerage of the city. Many advocated bringing the water from Lake Pleasant, or from the springs and head-waters of the streams south of Erie. The majority, however, were in favor of erecting the works on the bay, and an act was procured and approved April 4, 1867, providing for the appointment of three "Water Commissioners" to control the erection, maintenance and management of water works in Erie, the city to furnish money for said Commissioners to carry out the proposed improvement. Under this act, William L. Scott, Henry Rawle and William W. Reed were appointed by the court, and organized June 14, 1867. Mr. Birkinbine was selected as the engineer to plan and superintend the construction of the works. After examining the plans used in several cities, the Commissioners adopted in July that in operation in Detroit, Mich. but in September it was dis-

carded in favor of the present plan devised and recommended by Mr. Birkinbine.

The location of the stand-pipe at the foot of Chestnut street was agreed upon in November, 1867, and a contract was made for the engines the same month, with the West Engine Company, of Norristown, Penn. In December, 1867, the contract for the stand-pipe was given to the Erie City Iron Works; early in 1868, John M. Kuhn was awarded the erection of the buildings and stand-pipe tower, while at the same time Capt. James Dunlap was given the crib work. The work began April 7, 1868, and progressed steadily and rapidly. In May, 1868, William L. Scott was succeeded as Water Commissioner by John C. Selden. At the close of 1868, one engine began pumping, and by the end of 1869 the works were completed, consisting of an engine house, a boiler house, stand pipe tower, smoke-stack, crib-work, and machinery, at a total cost of about $675,000.

The engine house is a solid brick structure, with stone foundation, 30x35 feet square and sixty-five feet in height, surmounted by an octagonal turret fourteen feet high. The boiler house is 50x60 feet square and twelve feet high; smoke-stack fourteen feet square at the bottom and 100 feet in height, with a draft of twenty-five feet. The stand-pipe tower, built to inclose the stand-pipe, is octagonal in shape. Forty-five feet above its foundation, throughout which distance the tower is brick, a belt of stone five feet high is placed; thence upward it is a circular brick tower. Its total height is 217 feet, and its total elevation 237 feet above the surface of the bay, while an additional sixteen feet has been added to the stand-pipe since its erection, making it 253 feet above the water level—the highest stand-pipe in the world. A spiral stairway in the interior ascends to the top of the tower, which is suitably decked and inclosed by an iron railing. The visitor may here obtain the finest view imaginable of the city, harbor and lake.

The works are operated by two "Cornish Bull" engines of the finest make, driven by eight double-flue boilers. The pumping capacity of these works is about 5,000,000 gallons daily, but at present one engine is usually found sufficient for pumping purposes, the Commissioners wisely saving the other to guard against accidents which might cut off the water supply. The most marked feature of the Erie Water Works are their completeness, solidity, and durability, combined with cheapness of construction and efficiency, which is unquestionably due to the genius of the accomplished engineer who planned and supervised the building of them, as well as to the Water Commissioners in charge at the time, more especially William W. Reed, whose whole time and attention was devoted to the enterprise from the beginning of the works until their completion.

The reservoir located on Twenty-sixth street, between Chestnut and Cherry, has a capacity of 33,000,000 gallons. In the fall of 1872, the Water Commissioners purchased seven acres of land at that point, whereon they constructed the reservoir, the bottom of which is 210 feet above the surface of the bay, while the water is kept at an average depth of twenty-five feet. At the present time the city has forty-three miles of water mains, and 213 fire hydrants, which affords a first-class water supply for all purposes. The water is taken from between two piers, at about midway between the surface and the bottom of the bay, in a depth of twelve feet; and December 31, 1882, there were 4,687 patrons on the books of the department.

Since the works were finished, many improvements have been made, one of the most important being the putting in of new boilers in 1880, their removal further south in the building and the construction of a switch railroad track

running through the center of the building between the engine room and the boilers, whereby car loads of coal are brought right to the furnace doors, and all laborious handling and hauling done away with. Up to 1883, no special effort was made to improve the grounds around the water works, but the Commissioners in office this year began the work of improvement, and have progressed so far as to complete the road down the hill, also grade and sod the bank to a point half way between Chestnut and Myrtle streets, the limit of their jurisdiction, and sod the lower portion of the grounds. Trees have been planted all over the grounds, under control of the department, while the whole has been laid out under a general plan, in contemplation of a drive way being built along the bay front of the city.

The Water Commissioners since the establishment of the works have been as follows: William L. Scott, 1867 68; Henry Rawle, 1867–72; William W. Reed, 1867–79; John C. Selden, 1868–72; Mathew R. Barr, 1872–77; John Gensheimer, 1872–78, J. M. Bryant, 1878–81; M. Liebel, 1877–83; G. W. F. Sherwin, 1879–85; Benjamin Whitman, 1881–84.

The following exhibit shows the amount of coal consumed, cost of coal, water pumped, etc., from the construction of the works to the close of 1882:

YEARS.	Tons Coal Consumed.	Cost of Coal.	Gallons of Water Pumped.	Gallons Raised to the Reservoir by one pound of Coal.
1868	59.1	$ 309 61		
1869	544.4	4,818 48		
1870	1,064.5	5,159 10	246,648,960	
1871	1,422.7	7,117 00	279,368,495	168.45
1872	1,308.5	6,528 50	395,076,000	150.96
1873	1,672.5	8,412 65	384,062,415	114.81
1874	1,759.0	7,709 54	444,817,395	126.44
1875	1,836.4	8,657 61	531,005,475	145 57
1876	1,856.0	8,925 22	670,726,650	180.68
1877	2,456 6	8,509 33	660,981,810	135.74
1878	2,463.3	7,945 37	682,392,815	136.49
1879	2,628.1	7,428 92	807,800,400	153.68
1880	3,076.1	6,978 41	775,805,250	126.01
1881	3,430.3	6,517 58	975,640,934	142.20
1882	2,968 2	5,355 93	829,759,260	139.77

This exhibit shows the amount of water rents collected each year since the commencement of the works to the close of 1882:

	Amount Received.
From January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869	$4,264 47
From January 1, 1870, to December 31, 1870	9,237 30
From January 1, 1871, to December 31, 1871	18,138 08
From January 1, 1872, to December 31, 1872	21,652 68
From January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1873	25,560 40
From January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874	27,938 90
From January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1875	29,639 38
From January 1, 1876, to December 31, 1876	31,048 76
From January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1877	32,276 57
From January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878	29,636 01
From January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1879	33,343 20
From January 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880	37,385 00
From January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881	40,385 87
From January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1882	43,818 73
Total water rents received	$384,380 35

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Active Fire Company, organized February 22, 1826, was the first effort made in Erie toward protecting the property of the town against the fiery element. The roll of membership included nearly all the grown male residents of the borough, with R. S. Reed, President and Chief Engineer; Daniel Dobbins, Second Engineer; E. D. Gunnison, Secretary; John Riddell, Treasurer. The company was first furnished with buckets, but subsequently the town purchased a small fire engine, which did service for some years. Other companies of later date were as follows: Red Jacket Fire Company No. 1, organized in 1837; Perry and Eagle Fire Companies, formed in 1839; Mechanics No. 3, formed in 1844; Vulcan, formed in 1848; Phœnix Hook and Ladder Company, formed in 1852; Parade Street Company, formed in 1861. The city has had a fire organization with general officers since 1851, but for the first ten years was not very effective.

The present fire protection of Erie consists of the following apparatus: Steamer "Keystone," on Parade street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, which has been in use for about twenty years, but has now no company; Steamer No. 1, "D. T. Jones," First Ward Engine House on Fifth street, between State and French, was purchased in March, 1878, from the Silsby Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Steamer No. 3, "William L. Scott," Third Ward, Peach street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, is also a Silsby engine, and was purchased in June, 1882, each of these engines costing nearly $4,000. There is a hose company located in each of the six wards, and the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, at the Peach Street Engine House, where there is a beautiful Hayes truck which cost $3,000. The department has about 5,500 feet of hose, and employs forty-eight men and thirteen horses; has fifteen miles of telegraph wire in use, and thirty fire alarm stations. There is one hose cart which has been in use about four years, and five new hose carriages that arrived at Erie in September, 1883, and which cost $525 each. Six brick engine houses are used by the department, the largest being the one on Peach street, the headquarters of the chief.

The Erie Fire Department is governed by the following officers: Chief Engineer, J. Adam Moser; First Assistant, William Schade; Second Assistant, A. H. Conkey. The Board of Engineers is composed of the chief and his assistants, the foreman of each hose company and hook and ladder company, also the engineers of the steam fire engines. It meets at the headquarters of the fire department, Third Ward Engine House, on the first Sunday of each month. The furnishings are all first class, and the efficiency of the department is recognized as second to none in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

MARKETS.

Wednesday and Saturday mornings are the regular vegetable and meat market days in Erie. The farmers and hucksters line the east side of State street from Twelfth to North Park Row, their wagons filled with all kinds of market produce. Here they stand from 4 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the sidewalk crowded with buyers going from wagon to wagon, selecting and dickering for what they want. During market hours, the sidewalk is scarcely passable, so crowded is it with sellers and purchasers. The market clerk goes the rounds collecting a small fee from each stand, which is paid for the privilege of being allowed to sell their produce inside the city limits, while a penalty is imposed for an evasion of the law.

The hay market is on Twelfth between State and Peach streets, and the wood market immediately east between State and French streets. There is also



Isaac R Taylor

a clerk of these markets, and a fee is charged each wagon for standing room. The city possesses no market houses at the present time, but the vegetable and meat market has become so objectionable to the State street merchants that the day is not far distant when some other market-place away from the business center will have to be selected by the city authorities.

POLICE.

This department is well organized and under the charge of an efficient head. It consists of seventeen officers and the chief, Thomas Crowley, the whole force being equipped in suitable uniforms. The police headquarters is a two-story frame building on the northeast corner of Seventh and Peach streets, which is centrally located and kept in the neatest order. The city is patrolled day and night, and so vigilant is the force that few breaches of the peace escape detection; and its efficiency is a wholesome check on evil-doers, as well as a vigorous antidote for crime.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Statement of receipts and disbursments of the City Treasurer for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1882:

1882, January 1, John Boyle, Treasurer, balance last settlement		$ 27,005 08
Collection of taxes for 1882		176,446 79
Collection county licenses		4,136 16
Collection judgments		9,415 77
License, fines, etc.—Dog tax, $295.52; butchers, $378; teams, $539; peddlers, $298.50; building permits, $15; auction, $25; Opera House, $75; fireworks, $11; shows, $23.50; city markets—Eichenlaub, $900; Hersh & Doll, $247.50; hay and wood markets—M. Nicholes, $383.34; D. Weeks, $112.50; circus, $100		3,403 86
Penalty tax, 1882, $539.82; State tax, $2,151.20; temporary loans, $20,000		22,691 02
Property assessed for paving Ninth street, $16,816.05; assessed Twelfth street, $1,368.35		18,184 41
Property assessed for sewers, Twelfth street, $436; State street, $515.54; Poplar street, $553,22; Tenth street, $777.35; Ninth street, $833.56; Sassafras street, $892.68 Parade and Wallace Streets, $81.90		4,090 95
Taxes of 1879-80-81		19,170 53
Miscellaneous, $1,744.56; tax liens, $44		1,788 56
		$286,333 13

CREDIT.

Warrants redeemed and canceled	$164,162 09	
Interest paid on indorsed warrants	765 07	
Interest paid on bonds	81,872 00	
Interest paid on State tax	2,771 16	
Rebate for early payment tax	3,619 57	
Refunded for overpaid tax	57 43	253 247 42
Balance cash in treasury		$33,085 71

TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF WATER COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT.

1882, January 1, John Boyle, Treasurer, last statement	$ 2,080 62
John Boyle, Treasurer, received during the year	44,492 53
	$46,578 15
Credit—Paid orders of Water Commissioners	44,112 69
Balance in treasury	2,460 46

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CITY, JANUARY 1, 1883.

Liabilities—Bond account		$1,221,100 00	
Less sinking fund		55,000 00	
			1,166,100 00
Warrants in circulation			1,717 17
Accrued and accruing interest			30,000 00
			$1,197,817 17
Assets—Uncollected tax	$41,651 24		
Less estimates for executor and fees	4,000 00	$37,651 24	
Judgment account	15,995 89		
Estate, doubtful	3,500 00	12,495 89	
Cash in treasury		33,085 71	83,232 84
City debt			$1,114,584 33

The following is a statement of the taxes levied for municipal purposes in the city of Erie for 1883, together with the alterations made therein:

WARDS.	Valuation.	Farm land valuation.	Gross tax at 16¼ mills.	Gas tax.	Water lot tax.	Farm land abatement.	Paved street abatement.	Net tax.
First	$2,164,980	$ 98,380	$ 35,182 33	$ 917 24	$114	$ 799 33	$ 893 89	$ 34,520 61
Second	2,592,183	83,260	42,123 93	1,288 00		676 44	1,547 09	41,185 55
Third	3,518,936	146,990	57,185 34	1,676 08		1,194 29	1,593 38	56,068 32
Fourth	2,798,220	39,235	45,471 08	1,080 04	$108	318 76	539 85	45,800 14
Fifth	963,024	335,606	15,648 61	388 55		2,726 51	144 63	13,166 60
Sixth	1,061,954	167,855	17,256 70	1,010 28		1,363 80	110 47	16,796 22
Totals	$13,099,297	$871,326	$212,867 99	$6,360 19	$222	$7,079 13	$4,829 31	$207,537 44

The changes made in duplicates as per statement thereof, make the net amount of the duplicates to be charged to the receiver of taxes as follows: First Ward, $34,422, 35; Second Ward, $41,174.19; Third Ward, $56,098.39; Fourth Ward, $45,800.14; Fifth Ward, $13,158.70; Sixth Ward, $16,796.22. Total, $207,449.99.

CHAPTER IV.

First Presbyterian Church.

As early as 1802, at Presque Isle, or Erietown, as it was variously called, a Presbyterian congregation not then organized into a church sought ministerial services from the Presbytery of Erie, which had been organized the year before. In 1803, in connection with Upper and Lower Greenfield, it extended a call to Rev. Robert Patterson, although for some reason the call seems not to have been prosecuted, or at least his services not secured for the congregation

at Erietown. Rev. Johnston Eaton, who had been licensed to preach August 22, 1805, came in 1806 into Erie County, and preached his first sermon "in a small log tavern at the mouth of Walnut Creek, kept by Capt. Swan." The fragment of an old journal recites something of his early experience: "Preached three months to the congregations of Erietown, Springfield and Mill Creek, beginning July, 1806, at $90 per quarter." After this we have no account of regularly sustained services at Erietown for several years.

In 1815, an engagement was made with Rev. J. Eaton to give one-third of his time to the congregation at Erie. The remainder of his time was divided between Fairview and North East.

In September, 1815, the church was regularly organized, services were then held and for awhile subsequently in the old court house. This was the general rendezvous for public services of all kinds. Judah Colt, who was a prominent member of the church, and one of its Elders, had erected on Sassafras street, where is now the residence of William Bell, Esq., a frame building, which was used in part for school purposes. This became the first regular place of worship for the new church, and was familiarly known for many years as "the yellow meeting-house."

Among the most prominent of the early members of the church and congregation were Judah Colt, Giles Sanford, Robert McClelland, Thomas Laird, John Evans, John Grubb, William Arbuckle, George Selden, Robert and George Davison, Samuel Hays, George A. Eliot, Thomas H. Sill, Joseph M. Sterrett. Other leading citizens, such as P. S. V. Hamot, had sittings in the church, and contributed to the support of worship.

In 1818, Rev. J. Eaton gave one-half of his time to the church at Erie, the other half being devoted to the church at Fairview. This arrangement continued for five years.

April 13, 1825, Rev. David McKinney, a graduate of Jefferson College, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, was ordained and installed pastor of the First Church of Erie. Rev. Timothy Alden preached the sermon and Rev. Samuel Tait delivered the charges. This relation continued until April 22, 1829, when at his own request it was dissolved. In 1824, a brick edifice, large and commodious for the existing wants of the society, was built upon the site of the present edifice.

Judah Colt, whose interest in the church was unflagging, gave the society the use of a room in a block owned by himself on French street for evening prayer meetings. After his death, a building known as the session room, was built adjoining the church, and used for social worship.

Rev. George A. Lyon, of Dickinson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained by the Presbytery of Erie, and installed pastor of the First Church on the 9th of September, 1829. Rev. Giles Doolittle, of North East, preached the sermon, and Rev. Wells Bushnell and Rev. Thomas Anderson delivered the charges.

Large accessions were made to the church during 1831–32, years which were marked by great religious interest throughout the country. In 1857, more than a hundred were received at one time as the fruits of a revival, and in 1865 ninety were added in the same manner.

At the great division in the Presbyterian Church in 1838, the First Church attached itself to the New School Assembly.

On June 14, 1859, the corner-stone of the present elaborate and beautiful church edifice was laid. The building committee consisted of D. S. Clark, Josiah Follansbee, P. G. Finn and Samuel A. Davenport. The building was not wholly finished until February 26, 1862. The basement lecture room

was completed and occupied for religious services March 25, 1860. The Sabbath congregations continued to worship there until the upper audience room was dedicated February 26, 1862. The first Elders of the church were Judah Colt and George Selden. In 1832, there were elected John Dunlap, Alexander McClelland, Samuel Love and William Arbuckle. In 1857, William Himrod, J. D. Clark, Robert Davidson. David S. Clark. In 1865, David Shirk, Samuel Selden, Joseph A. French. In 1871, James Lytle, Pressly Arbuckle, J. F. Downing. January 2, 1875, E. Woodruff, D. B. Callender and R. S. Moffett. July 18, 1883, James M. Gordon and Edward P. Selden, the latter two being chosen to fill the vacancy made by the death of Samuel Selden and David B. Callender. March 24, 1871, Rev. Dr. Lyon, who had completed nearly forty-three years of ministry to the same congregation, and whose labors had been marked by signal ability and success, died, greatly beloved and deeply lamented.

Rev. A. H. Carrier, who had been called to the associate pastorate just previous to this event, began his services April 30, 1871, commemorative of his esteemed predecessor. He was installed pastor December 7 of the same year. In the fall of 1879, Mr. Carrier resigned, and in the following May, a call was extended to Rev. William S. Fulton, who was installed in the fall of 1880, and is the present pastor of the church. The church membership is now 383. At the semi-Centennial Celebration of the church held in 1875, the pastor, Rev. A. H. Carrier, thus spoke:

"This church—we say it in no self-glorying spirit—has been by force of its position, at the foundation of the present religious life of this city. The Associate Reformed, now the United Presbyterian, shares with it this pre-eminence. This church however, has been fruitful in colonies. In the organization of the Episcopal Church, you meet with many of the same names which you had before met with upon the subscription roll and church records of this congregation. In the organization of the Baptist Church the same fact is in some measure true. * * *

"The church in East Mill Creek or Belle Valley was a child of this.

"Upon the rolls of Park Church, organized in 1854, recorded there as its founders, are the cherished and honored names of many who had been for years in the front rank of supporters and workers here, or who had been baptized at its font, been taught in its Sabbath school and had grown up under its influences.

"The Central Church organized February, 1871, was a transplantation at once of officers from its session, an associate pastor from its pulpit, workers from its Sabbath school, and members from its community." * * *

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Several attempts had been made previous to the spring of 1855 to establish an Old-School Presbyterian Church in Erie, but had proved unsuccessful. Park Church may date its commencement in April of this year. The first service was held in a room in the fourth story of Cadwell's Block, on State street, April 29, 1855, conducted by Rev. William Wilson and Rev. S. J. M. Eaton. About thirty persons were present. The next meeting place was in Gensheimer's Hall, where, on the 28th of June, 1855, the church was organized by a committee, appointed by the Presbytery of Erie, consisting of Rev. James W. Dickey and Rev. S. J. McEaton, with Elders William Campbell, of Washington and James L. Reed, of Mill Creek. The names enrolled at that time as members of the church were William Arbuckle, S. S. Spencer, D. B. McCreary, Dyer W. Fitch and Mrs. Julia A. Fitch, his wife, Mrs. Mary Shattuck, Miss Sarah Ward, Mrs. Mary W. Fleury and Miss Catharine Mason.

On the third Sabbath of July, 1855, a Sabbath school was organized with twenty-five or thirty scholars. Rev. William Wilson and others supplied the church till May, 1856, when, by permission of the Presbytery, Rev. William M. Blackburn, then of the Presbytery of Lake, was invited to become "stated supply" of the church for one year. Mr. Blackburn accepted the invitation, and began his labors May 25, 1856. At that time the church numbered twenty-four members. During the following year, under Mr. Blackburn's efficient care, the church and Sabbath school grew rapidly; a large Bible class was organized; the congregation increased; the benevolent operations of the church were carried on with regularity and energy. May 27, 1857, Mr. Blackburn was installed pastor of the church. At that time there were thirty-five communicants. During the summer and autumn of 1857, the present house of worship was erected. It was dedicated December 22, with thanksgiving and gladness; sermon by Rev. Frederick T. Brown, then of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1858, forty-six persons were added to the church upon a profession of their faith—the largest, with one exception, which Park Church has yet enjoyed. After seven years of faithful and fruitful labor, Mr. Blackburn accepted a call, on account of his health, to the pastoral care of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J., to the great regret of his loving flock in Erie.

On the 22d of February, 1864, Rev. George F. Cain, then of Stroudsburg, Penn., was unanimously chosen to be pastor of Park Church. The call was accepted, and Mr. Cain was installed shortly afterward. At that time there were 127 communicants. There had been many added to the church, but there had also been frequent removals, and some had "fallen asleep" in Jesus.

In April, of same year, the parsonage on the corner of Sassafras and Seventh streets, was purchased, the congregation joining with great zeal and unanimity in thus providing a beautiful and comfortable home for their pastor.

During year ending April, 1866, was marked by a gracious effusion of the Holy Spirit. Ninety-two communicants were added to the church, of whom sixty-eight professed for the first time their faith in Christ.

In April, 1870, the pastoral relation between Mr. Cain and the church was dissolved, in order that Mr. Cain might accept a call to the Alexander Church in Philadelphia. The resolutions in which this congregation assented to Mr. Cain's request for a dissolution of his pastorate, expressed deep and heartfelt regret. When Mr. Cain left the church, it was composed of 242 communicants.

December 7, 1870, Rev. James Otis Denniston, of Matawan, N. J., was called to the pastoral charge, which office he fulfilled with earnestness and fidelity till April, 1872.

September 9, 1872, Rev. Thomas Fullerton was elected pastor, and entered upon his work in October. There were in December of that year 196 members in Park Church.

The Ruling Elders of the church have been S. S. Spencer, elected June 28, 1855; David Agnew, elected June 28, 1856; D. W. Fitch, elected June 4, 1859; Thomas Taber, elected June 4, 1859; Edward J. Cowell, elected December 9, 1865; Andrew H. Cahey, elected December 9, 1865; William Himrod, elected January 4, 1868; N. J. Clark, elected January 4, 1868; Charles C. Converse, Riley Burdett, William Spencer and William T. Birch, all ordained October 31, 1875.

In 1877, the beautiful chapel and Sabbath school rooms fronting on Seventh street and connected with the main church edifice by a corridor, was erected at a cost of $6,500.

The interior of the main building was tastefully frescoed in 1882, and a fine organ put in, the entire cost being $9,000. The present membership is 265. A Sabbath school has been maintained continually from the beginning. Present enrollment, 200.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was formally organized by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Erie, consisting of Rev. William Grassie and Rev. S. G. Hopkins, February 23, 1871; the services were held in Walther's Hall. The original membership consisted of fifty-four persons. At the time of the organization, David Shirk and Joseph A. French were chosen Elders. Shortly afterward, the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Charles C. Kimball, which he accepted, and May 11, 1871, was installed by a committee from the Presbytery, Rev. George W. Cleveland, presiding, Rev. A. Sinclair preaching the sermon, Rev. John E. Wright charging the pastor, and Rev. J. T. Oxtoby the church. After the installation, the Sabbath services of the church were held for two years in Temperance Hall (Dreisigaker's Block, east side of State, between Seventh and Eighth streets), and there continued to be held for about two years. During the first year of the church's existence, the valuable and desirable lot on the northeast corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets was purchased, and on the 2d of August, 1872, ground was broken for the erection of the stone church edifice which now graces that site, and serves the congregation as a place for worship. This edifice was completed and opened for worship Sabbath morning, June 8, 1873, with impressive ceremonies. Brief addresses were made to the Sabbath school by the pastor, Rev. C. C. Kimball, the Superintendent and others, and at 11 o'clock a sermon was delivered by the pastor. On the following evening, the church was dedicated to the service of God. The ceremonies commenced with an anthem, followed by prayer and the reading of the 24th Psalm by Rev. Dr. Stever. The pastor then gave a brief sketch of the history and cost of the building, after which brief remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Stone, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Rev. M. Grassie, Rev. Capt. Kitwood, Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent and Rev. Dr. Fullerton. The building, as then completed and now stands, was designed for Sabbath school purposes, the membership intending to build thereto the main church structure. The edifice is constructed of Ogdensburg blue limestone trimmed with Amherst, Ohio, sandstone, and is, in size, 67x45 feet; below is the audience room seated with chairs, and four parlors and other rooms above tastefully finished and furnished throughout. It is of Gothic style of architecture and cost, in the neighborhood of $25,000, it and the lot upon which it stands costing about $33,000. Within the first eleven months, the number of communicants was doubled, and in December, 1872, the number of communicants was 157. The Sabbath school had a similar rapid growth; it was organized in Walther's Hall February 11, 1871, with a total attendance of thirty-five scholars. On May 14 of the same year, they removed to Temperance Hall, which quarters they occupied until the completion of their chapel June 8, 1873. In less than one year, it reached an average attendance of 227, and contributed for its own purposes and benevolence the handsome sum of $1,069.47.

Early in the year 1874, W. R. Davenport, G. W. F. Sherwin and George Reed were elected Elders, and Joseph A. French was re-appointed to active service in the eldership (David Shirk died while serving as Elder, November 21, 1873). In January, 1877, Elders Joseph A. French and George Reed were re-elected to active service for the term of six years, and Charles Metcalf, George E. Barger, C. C. Shirk and William Smith were added to the elder-

ship, and at the expiration of that time all were re-elected and are now serving the church as Elders.

October 12, 1878, Rev. Mr. Kimball was dismissed from the pastorate at his own request, to accept a call to a church in Kansas City, Mo. He preached for the congregation at Erie until the first Sabbath in November of that year. His successor to the pastorate of this church was Rev. Solon Cobb, of New Bedford, Mass., who was installed by the Presbytery of Erie on the evening of December 26, 1878, and now occupies that relation with the Central Church.

The twelve years of the church's existence have all been years of growth and fruitfulness. Unity, harmony and cordial fellowship, have marked all of their meetings and activities. For twelve years, constant increase of membership at each and every communion season has been as unvarying as the seed time and harvest of the natural world. During the past year of the church's history, forty-four persons have entered into fellowship with the church, thirty-five on confession of faith and nine by letter; fourteen have been dismissed to form a connection with other churches, and five have passed on to the heavenly land. Since the organization of the church to the original membership of fifty-four, 446 have been added on confession of faith, and 191 by letter—in all 637—an average of about fifty-three a year. The roll has included 691 names. Of these, thirty-four have died, 124 have been dismissed, twenty-eight retired, and twelve dropped, leaving the present membership in April, 1883, 493. The church has received and paid out for building, current expenses, general benevolence, etc., during the twelve years, about $95,000.

The Sabbath school has been under the care of the same Superintendent, Mr. C. C. Shirk, ever since its organization. Commencing with a membership of forty-five, it has increased until there are now enrolled 565 names; and 295 of the scholars have joined the church, an average of about twenty-four a year.

CHESTNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Early in July, 1870, a Sabbath school was opened in the house of Mr. C. W. Brown on Eighteenth, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, through the efforts of three lay members of the First Presbyterian and Park Presbyterian Churches. The first Sabbath but one scholar accepted the invitation previously extended, and was present. Two Sabbaths later, the attendance increased to seventy-five, and as a result a school was organized in a room fitted up for the occasion near the present house of worship. From this time to the 1st of December following, the school was nominally under the care of the Y. M. C. A., when it was taken under the charge of Park Presbyterian Church. At the end of the first year, the school numbered over 200 members. In order to put in some practical and useful form their quota of the $5,000,000 memorial fund, which the Presbyterian Church in the United States had resolved to raise as a thank-offering to God for the cordial re-union of its dissevered branches, the people of Park Church resolved to build a house for this new Sunday school. This was accomplished. The church as it now stands, on the corner of Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, was completed in July, 1871, and dedicated on the 2d of August following—members of the Presbytery of Erie, then in session in this city, bearing a part in the services of the occasion. Rev. J. R. Wilson began to preach in the church in the spring of 1872, a man of great fidelity, sincerity and earnestness. A church was organized in January 1873, and Mr. Wilson was installed over it as pastor, in the next September. He was very successful in his ministry—the church increasing within the first three years from nine to fifty-six members, and the Sabbath school to

225. Mr. Wilson remained with the church till the summer of 1879, when he resigned his place to accept the chair of Greek Professor in Parson College, Iowa. He was succeeded in the pastorate of the church by the Rev. A. C. Wilson, who was installed as pastor December 30, of that year, and remained until July, 1880, when he resigned on account of ill-health. From February, 1881, until June, 1883, the pulpit was filled by the Rev. J. D. Kerr, as stated supply. Since July, 1883, the Rev. W. J. Hazlett has sustained the same relation with this charge. The present membership is seventy-six.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

Previous to 1811, about thrity families, members and adherents of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, had settled in Erie and the immediate neighborhood. They were chiefly Scotch-Irish and the descendants of Scotch-Irish, and had removed here from the counties in Pennsylvania bordering on the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers. In 1811, the Monongahela Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church embraced in its bounds the entire territory now included in three Synods, viz., Pittsburgh, Ohio and First Synod of the West. At a meeting of the Presbytery held at Steubenville, Ohio, June 19, 1811, "Rev. George Buchanan (pastor of a congregation at Steubenville) was appointed to preach two Sabbaths in the borough of Erie before the next meeting of Presbytery." Mr. Buchanan filled his appointment probably in July or August, 1811, and at the next meeting of Presbytery, held September 4, 1811, at Puckety Church, a petition "for a supply of sermons" was received from persons residing in and near Erie and Waterford. He arrived here and preached in these places in the fall of 1811. He was accompanied to Erie by the Rev. Samuel Weir, a licentiate of the same Presbytery. His labors were so acceptable here that proper steps were taken to secure his services as pastor. At the next meeting of the Presbytery, held at "St. Clair Church, a petition for the moderation of a call in the borough of Erie and at Waterford was presented. Mr. Galloway was appointed to preach in Erie on the third Sabbath of January, 1812, and preside on the following Monday on that business." Mr. Galloway filled this appointment and a unanimous call was made out for Mr. Robert Reid, which was carried up by Mr. Robinson as unanimous, and presented at the next meeting of Presbytery, held in Robinson Run Church March 11, 1812. It was declared regular, presented to the candidate, by him accepted, and "the Presbytery proceeded to assign him trials for ordination. Jeremiah, xxxi, 19, was assigned as the subject of a sermon and Romans, iii, 24-31 inclusive, as the subject of a lecture, which he was directed to deliver at the next meeting of Presbytery." Mr. Reid having delivered his trials for ordination at the meeting at St. Clair Church June 24, 1812, they were approved, and Messrs. McConnell, Kerr and Galloway, ministers, with Messrs. John Findley, Robert Porter and James McWilliams, Elders, were appointed a committee of Presbytery to ordain and install Mr. Reid over these congregations at Erie, on the second Tuesday of September next, Mr. McConnell to preach the ordination sermon, Mr. Kerr to deliver the charge to the minister, and Mr. Galloway to the people. Mr. Archibald McSparren was directed to serve the edict. "This committee failed to meet at the time appointed; Mr. Galloway was prevented from meeting with them at all, and the members of the committee selected Mr. Dick to accompany them to Erie. Mr. Dick consented. The committee met October 21, 1812, and the preparatory steps having been taken, Mr. Reid was set apart to the office of the holy ministry and installed as pastor of the united congregations of Erie and Waterford." The number of members in connection with the congregation when it was first



organized cannot be given with certainty; it is believed to be about seventy. Mrs. Polly R. Barr is the only one now living of the members at the time of the first organization. Mr. Reid continued to preach three-fourths of his time in Erie and one-fourth in Waterford, until June 30, 1841, when he resigned the pastoral charge of Waterford, and all his time was given to Erie. April 12, 1813, Archibald McSparren, Thomas Hughes and David Robinson were ordained, and Alexander Robinson installed Ruling Elders, and James Dumars was ordained a Deacon of the congregation, the Rev. Mr. Galloway, of Mercer, and Mr. Junkin, a Ruling Elder, assisting. The first communion was held October 29, 1813, and forty-nine members communed.

At first the congregation met for worship wherever it could find accommodations, sometimes in the old court house, sometimes in a log house on the north side of Fifth street, between French and Holland, and oftener in a log school house on the corner of Seventh and Holland streets, upon the ground now occupied by School No. 2. The first church building was erected in 1816, on Eighth street, a little west of the present building. It was a frame structure 33x45 feet and was removed in 1837 to State street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets The present church building is a substantial brick, 50x80 feet. The audience room was completed and ready for occupancy in 1837.

An incident which occurred at the distribution of pews in the new church, in 1837, is worthy of record. Rufus S. Reed, whose wife was a member of the church and himself a liberal contributor to its funds and an attendant pretty regularly upon its services, came in after considerable progress had been made in the selection of pews. He inquired if there was a pew for him, and he was informed that they supposed that one of the two square pews on each side of the pulpit would be his choice, and that one had been assigned to the pastor and the other reserved for him. He inquired the price, which, when named, was satisfactory, and he took the pew. The building committee then said: "Mr. Reed, we owe you about $300 more than your pew amounts to, and we would like to turn the old house over to you for as much of the debt as you can afford to allow for it." He replied: "I will take the house and give you a receipt in full." He sold it, to be removed, for $100, and gave the money he received for it to the Rev. Robert Reid, the pastor, as a present. The basement of the new building, containing lecture room, session room, infant class room, etc., was finished in 1862.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Robert Reid, installed October 21, 1812—died May 15, 1844; Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, installed August 20, 1845—died November 3, 1874; Rev. J. C. Wilson, the present incumbent, installed May 1, 1876.

September 12, 1814, 74 members communed, and June 9, 1822, 107 members communed, the greatest number stated up to that time of any one year. The greatest number of new members given in any one year, up to 1876, was thirty-seven, which occurred in 1874. In 1866 and in 1872, thirty-one new names were added to the membership. These years of unusual accessions to the church resulted, in 1866, from general interest in religious matters awakened by the efforts of some revival preachers who visited Erie that year; in 1872 and 1874, they resulted from earnest work by the pastor and members in prayer-meeting held every evening for two weeks before the communion, in July, 1872, and in January, 1874. The membership is at present 220. Shortly after Mr. Reid's installation in Erie, a Union Sabbath school was opened. It was held sometimes in the old court house, and sometimes in a house on French street, near the corner of Fifth street. Mr. Reid was the Superintendent at first, but some of those interested in the school, from other

churches, insisted upon introducing into the school, hymns and other things which Mr. Reid could not approve, and he withdrew and subsequently organized a school in his own church, which was discontinued after a few years, and there was no successful attempt to revive it until after the installation of Rev. Joseph H. Pressly. The school opened on the first Sabbath of January, 1846, and the teachers were John Hughes, James E. McNair, James L. Gray, Miss Mary Warren, Miss Mary A. Lamberton and Miss Elizabeth Reid. Fifty-one scholars were present. During the month, George W. Barr, Edward A. Mehaffey, James C. Reid, George Hughes, Miss Margaret McSparren, Miss Maria Kennedy, Miss Margaret A. Pollock, Miss Celia Miles, Miss Mary Jane Mehaffey and Miss Eliza McSparren were added to the list of teachers. Dr. Pressly acted as Superintendent until 1872. In May, 1874, a mission school on Eighteenth street was established, of which T. J. McKalip was appointed Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Erie were held in the old court house, A. D. 1826, by Rev. J. H. Hopkins, afterward Bishop of Vermont and at that time rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. The records show that seven persons were baptized by him before the year 1827, but the dates are not given. The organization of the parish was effected at a meeting held at the house of P. S. V. Hamot March 17, 1827. The charter recommended by the convention of the diocese was adopted, the name of St. Paul's Church was chosen, the Rev. Charles Smith was appointed rector, and Messrs. Thomas Forster, P. S. V. Hamot, George Miles, George A. Eliot, Tabar Beebe, Charles M. Reed, Thomas Forster, Jr., D. C. Barrett, William Kelley, Gilbert Knopp and John A. Tracy were elected vestrymen for the ensuing year. Col. Thomas Forster was chosen Church Warden, and Tabor Beebe, Rector's Warden. P. S. V. Hamot was appointed Secretary of the Vestry.

At a meeting held at the house of Col. Forster, July 22, George A. Eliot, Thomas Forster and John A. Tracy were appointed a committee to make arrangements for public worship. William Kelley was chosen to "attend to the subscription paper," and it was resolved that the hours of divine worship be 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., service to be expected every other Sunday. George A. Eliot was appointed Treasurer, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the church committee be Mr. Dobbins, to make arrangements for the accommodation of the reverend gentlemen when they come to officiate, and to make the arrangement for paying for it, and if that cannot be made, each head of families of the congregation to receive them alternately.

The male members of the original vestry and congregation who were Episcopalians, were Col. Forster and Capt. George Miles, Mrs. Hamot, and perhaps two or three other ladies were members of the church. Several of the men were previously Presbyterians. Others came in from family relationships and associations, or the respectability of the families, and some, probably, with the idea that the church was a dignified and respectable body, with a fine ritual and an educated ministry.

At the aforesaid meeting, the Rev. C. Smith's resignation was tendered, and was accepted at a subsequent meeting, December 8, 1827. Rev. Benjamin Hutchins ministered to the congregation for a few months, for we find that on the 18th of December, 1827, a resolution of thanks was passed for the "faithful discharge of his duties while among us." It appears from the records of a meeting, December 24, 1827, that Mr. Hutchins had been acting as assistant for Mr. Smith at Erie and Waterford, and that he desired an independent charge of St. Paul's, but without success. At the meeting, April 21, 1828, Charles

M. Reed was chosen delegate to the Diocesan Convention at Philadelphia, and subsequently J. B. Wallace, Esq., was chosen as another delegate. About 1828, an effort was made, on the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Wallace (lay delegate), to secure Rev. John W. James for this church and St. Peter's, Waterford, and it was determined to raise $300 for his support, and requiring Waterford to raise $100. This effort failed. An application was made to the society for the promotion of christianity in Pennsylvania for help, which was granted. Messrs. Reed and Wallace must have found or heard of the Rev. Bennett Glover, at Philadelphia, for we find that a correspondence was opened with Rev. Bennett Glover, of Philadelphia, July 17, 1828, with a view to his coming as pastor, and the wardens were instructed "to ascertain from Mr. McConkey his terms for boarding, and, if Mr. Glover will still remain here some time, to make the lowest and and best boarding terms, and that Messrs. Kelly and Knopp make a bargain with some person to keep the house clean and ring the bell for our church." The old court house was still used for the services. A letter of the vestry, July 30, to the Rev. Mr. James indicates that he was disposed to come, but that the arrangement with the Rev. Mr. Glover was now deemed more satisfactory, as he was to derive part of his support from the missionary society.

A new election of wardens and vestrymen was held at the rooms of the Rev. Mr. Glover November 22, 1830, resulted as follows: Thomas Forster, George Nicholson, Tabor Beebe, John A. Tracy, William Kelly, George A. Eliot, Thomas Forster, Jr., Elijah Babbitt, George Miles and Alexander McKee, Vestrymen; Thomas Forster and George Nicholson, Wardens; George A. Eliot, Treasurer; P. S. V. Hamot, Secretary. Thomas Forster, Tabor Beebe, P. S. V. Hamot and Elijah Babbitt were appointed a committee to procure a plan for a church, and at the next meeting (December 1, 1830), it was

"*Resolved*, That we accept of the purchase made by John B. Wallace, Esq., of James Moore, for Lot No. 1729, at $250, the said Moore subscribing $25, and that the Treasurer be directed to pay $50 and receive the deed and give the bond and mortgage," etc.

"*Resolved*, That the Rev. B. Glover may take the title to 100 acres of land given to the church by John B. Wallace, Esq., for the price of $100."

The deed for the church was made to George A. Eliot, Charles M. Reed and John A. Tracy in trust. January 13, 1831, it was

"*Resolved*, That the vestry be a building committee, 'etc., etc.,' and that five constitute a quorum, and that the said vestry, or a majority of them, engage one person, whose business shall be to receive and measure boards, to receive brick, lime, and all other materials for building, and to keep an accurate account of the same and superintend the building."

It was resolved subsequently to advertise for proposals for the whole work in the Erie *Gazette* and Erie *Observer* for two weeks.

The plans adopted were prepared by Maj. T. W. Maurice. A joint note was executed to James Moore for the sum of $175, the balance due on the church lot; the proceeds of the land given by Mr. Wallace and sold to Mr. Glover to be appropriated in payment of said note, and the remainder to be raised by the sale of "slips."

Among those making proposals were C. G. Howell, for the whole building, $3,759; Mehaffey & Hoskinson, $3,399. B. Tomlinson, John Teel and John Dunlap also made bids for parts of the work. The contract for the building was finally made with Mehaffey & Hoskinson (tender $3,399), they being required "to use brick from Dunn or Sawtel's yard," and also to "take an account of subscriptions in brick, stone, masonry and lime." The church was

duly completed and the slips sold " free of tax," and the debts were gradually paid off. An organ was bought and paid for, and a bell weighing four or five hundred pounds. No aid was received from abroad except from Mr. Wallace, and a subscription of $150 from the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

The church was dedicated by Bishop Onderdonck in 1834. A burial ground west of Myrtle street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, had been previously purchased for $400 of William Arbuckle, and paid for by subscription. A small lecture room was built in the rear of the church (Smith Jackson and P. R. Rockwell being the building committee) in 1836, for use chiefly of the Sunday school. A Sunday school had been organized in the court house before the church was built by Mrs. William A. Brown, Mrs. Hamot and others.

The Rev. B. Glover continued to serve the parish on a small salary, with the aid of the society for the advancement of christianity, till his death in 1838, when Rev. P. Teller Babbitt became rector, serving until 1840. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Tullidge, who continued in the office until 1846. The next rector was William Flint, under whose ministry the church building was enlarged at a cost of $2,245.16 in 1847. The pulpit placed in the church at this time was a curiosity. It was very high, and the preacher entered it from a flight of stairs opening from the vestry room in the rear, and when in it his head was in an arch in the wall, in shape like a brick oven, the altar and reading desk on the top of it remained till the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie had a new desk and altar made. The present rector induced the vestry to abolish the " three decker " arrangement on his first taking charge of the parish. A lecturer then took the place of the pulpit, and the altar was put in its proper place.

Rev. Charles Arey succeeded Dr. Flint in January, 1853, and served the parish two years, when the vestry not agreeing upon a successor, Bishop Potter sent them the Rev. John A. Bowman as missionary, who remained as a temporary supply for a year or more. The Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., was rector of the parish for a short time after Mr. Bowman's removal. The Rev. James Abercrombie became rector in the summer of 1857, and was succeeded by the Rev. John F. Spaulding April 1, 1862.

The present beautiful and imposing stone church edifice, located on the south side of West Sixth, between Peach and Sassafras streets, was completed in 1866, and dedicated in 1869 clear of debt. The cost of the building was something over $60,000. It is of Gothic style of architecture, and adds grace and beauty to the city.

While the Sunday services were held in Farrar Hall, and week-day services impossible, except in private houses, in the winter of 1865, a system of cottage lectures and mothers' meetings was projected and vigorously carried on, especially in South Erie, and St. John's Parish was organized in the fall or winter following. The missionary work of the parish in the city was very successful from that time. St. John's and the Church of the Cross and Crown soon became self-supporting. Trinity Mission was building, in 1872–73, a hand some church, and Grace Mission was planning slowly and surely for the future.

The Rev. J. F. Spaulding was elected Missionary Bishop of Colorado and Wyoming in October, 1873, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Church December 31 of that year. The succeeding rector of the church was the Rev. W. H. Mills, who remained in that position until March, 1880, when he resigned to accept a call to St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. Mills was succeeded by Rev. T. P. Franklin in April, 1880, who died two years later, and the next rector of this church is the present incumbent, Rev. G. A. Carstensen, who assumed the rectorship July, 1, 1882. The number of

communicants in the city in 1861–62 was nominally 140. There are now (1883) about 500. At St. Paul's there are now about 365 communicants. Reverting to the missions, Trinity and Grace, it is only necessary to add that they are still under the care and control of St. Paul's Church, and that the work continues to be prosecuted in both fields. A Sunday school is maintained at each, and at Trinity Chapel a Sunday afternoon service as well as one on Friday evenings are also regularly maintained. The Sabbath school at Trinity Chapel is under the superintendency of David Burger, and that at Grace Mission is in charge of G. P. Colt. The number of scholars in attendance is about 100 and 75 respectively. An industrial school and the mothers' meetings have always proved a prominent feature of the work at Trinity meetings.

August 11, 1881, St. Paul's Church narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire, the south end being damaged to the extent of $10,000. It has since been restored and greatly improved. A very fine organ was presented to the church by Hon. William L. Scott, of this city.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the winter of 1866, Rev. J. F. Spaulding, rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie, held services once in two weeks on week day evenings at the houses of some of his parishioners and of friends of the church in the neighborhood of, and a little south of the depot. These services were churchly, but informal in character. He called them "cottage lectures." A gratifying result was to suggest the thought of efforts looking toward a new parish. And when in the providence of God another minister of this church (the Rev. J. N. Black) came to reside in Erie, his interest was sought and obtained in the new church movement, and services were resumed under his ministry in the following October.

The use of the German Baptist Church, on Seventeenth street, was secured for Thursday evening, as no suitable place for Sunday services could be held.

These services were continued during the winter, and so much interest was awakened that in March following a meeting was held, and a regular parish organization was formed, with William Nicholson, Samuel B. Barnum, R. A. Fancher, David T. Jones, William Bush and A. W. Van Tassel, as Vestrymen.

The vestry then organized and elected the Rev. J. H. Black, Rector; George Burton and D. T. Jones, Wardens; S. H. Metcalf, Secretary; and W. G. Gardner, Treasurer.

On the 1st of April, 1867, Urban's Hall on Peach street was secured, and regular church services and a Sunday school commenced, which were both continued with increasing interest and attendance during the year. On the 1st of April, 1868, the parish lost the valued services of their rector, he having removed from the city. Sunday services were, however, continued by the reading of morning service and a sermon by the wardens. Evening service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Paul's.

In May following, the Rev. Calvin C. Parker was elected rector, who accepted the call and entered upon his duties the first Sunday in July.

The parish was duly incorporated in June by a charter granted by the court, and was admitted into union with the convention of the diocese June 2.

In July, plans and specifications were prepared for a church edifice, which was erected on a lot on Sixteenth street, between Peach and Sassafras streets. The corner stone was laid on Tuesday afternoon, July 28, 1868, at 6 o'clock, by J. B. Kerfoot, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, with the usual religious ceremonies peculiar to the Episcopal Church.

The building was consecrated to the service of Almighty God June 20, 1871, by Bishop Kerfoot, and Bishop Cox of Western New York, the latter preaching the sermon.

Rev. Mr. Parker remained as rector of the church until September, 1872, and in the following November was succeeded by Rev. S. D. McConnell, whose rectorship terminated in April, 1874. The next rector of St. John's was Rev. S. H. Hilliard, whose term of service began in September, 1874, and terminated in June, 1876. The following August he was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. F. W Hilliard, who served the congregation until August, 1878. Rev. J. M. Benedict became the next rector, entering upon his duties in February, 1879, and severing his connection with the charge in November, 1881. Mr. Benedict was succeeded in April, 1882, by Rev. L. C Rogers, whose rectorship extended until July, 1883. The present rector of the church is Rev. William M. Cook. Number of communicants is fifty. The whole number of communicants since the organization of the church has been 196.

The Sabbath school is under the superintendence of D. T. Jones, and is composed of some fifty scholars.

THE CHURCH OF THE CROSS AND CROWN.

The origin of this church is mainly due to the wise foresight and unwearied energy of the Rev. J. F. Spaulding, former rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city, who did so much to carry religious privileges to the outlying portions of it. Under his direction, in May, 1868, a small Sunday school of six teachers and eight scholars was organized at the public schoolhouse on East Tenth street, near Beech lane, and placed under the superintendence of Mr. Boyd Vincent. The neighborhood was thoroughly canvassed for scholars by visiting from house to house, and a men's Bible class soon started.

In October following, lay services on alternate Sundays, with the reading of a sermon, were begun, and attended by a dozen or fifteen persons. These services and the Sunday school were soon found to be mutually productive of benefit. At Christmas, there was an average attendance in the school of sixty scholars and eleven teachers. Soon after a Woman's Bible class was added, and mainly from the members of this and the men's Bible class the attendance at the weekly church services was increased to thirty or forty persons. About this time the whole work was given fresh character by assuming the unusual but beautiful name of "The Cross and Crown Mission." By May 24, the first anniversary of the school's organization, the average attendance of scholars was eighty. In June, the lay services were superseded by an afternoon clerical service by the Rev. Mr Spaulding. This of course was a great improvement, again giving greater reality and promise of permanence to the work. The confidence of success which this new feature inspired, and the value of thus at once associating mission schools in people's minds with church authority, and that as integral parts of church life and work, was shown very soon. From the beginning the expenses of the mission had been partly met by the contributions of the members themselves, though they were mainly defrayed by donations from St. Paul's Sunday School and from a few interested friends, as also by subscriptions in the mother parish. But in October of that year (1869), only eighteen months after the mission was started, the number of adult members in the congregation and Bible class was such that they spontaneously proposed and proceeded to make the work actually self-supporting, although still formally connected with St. Paul's parish.

In November, the original superintendent being called away from the city,

Mr. William T. Smith was unanimously elected to fill the place. The average attendance of the school reported at Christmas was ninety, and in April following four persons from the men's Bible class were confirmed at St. Paul's Church, thus realizing the first fruits of the work of love in this mission. In January, $217 had been raised by subscription for the purchase of a cabinet organ and a small library, and soon after steps were taken for the erection of a chapel. Out of five lots generously offered for the purpose, that of Mr. William M. Watts, of Carlisle, and situated at the corner of Twelfth and Ash streets, was accepted. The corner-stone was laid in July, and in February, 1871, the whole edifice, ready for use and free from debt, was consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God.

The building as it stood in 1872 cost $4,000, of which $800 were contributed by the members of the mission, and the balance by members of St. Paul's parish. It is 60x20 feet, interior measure; has a chancel 16x14 feet, and a class room on either side, sixteen feet square. In April following, thirteen persons more, mainly from the classes of the Sunday school, were confirmed, the latter thus realizing its true character as a training school for the church. In July of that year, the Rev. Boyd Vincent, as assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, was placed in charge of the work here. In July, 1872, "The Church of the Cross and Crown," was admitted into union with the convention of the diocese as an entirely independent and self-supporting parish, Mr. Vincent becoming at the same time its full rector. Mr. Vincent's rectorship of the charge was dissolved in the spring of 1874. His successor was the Rev. Bernard Schulte, who remained with the church until June, 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. A. McNulty, whose stay with the church was less than one year, he having left June 1, 1877. In July of that year, the Rev. John Graham became rector of the church and served for a period of two years. The pulpit was then vacant for some months, and, in January, 1880, the next rector of the church, Rev. W. H. Rogers, entered upon his duties. The term of his rectorship lasted until August, 1881, from which time until April, 1882, the church was without a rector. At the date last named, the Rev. L. W. Rogers became the rector of the Church of the Cross and Crown and remained in such relation with it until July 1, 1883. On Sabbath, July 29, 1883, a call was extended to the Rev. E. M. McGuffey, of Urbana, Ohio, to succeed Rev. Mr. Rogers. The number of communicants of the church is now about 150. The Sabbath school is superintended by Mr. James Bassett and numbers about 300 scholars. Under the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Schulte, the infant room was enlarged, and in July, 1883, a bell was added. The Parochial Society and Young Peoples' Guild, working societies, were organized under the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Rogers.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Meetings of the Methodist Episcopal denomination were held in Erie by circuit preachers at long intervals, commencing in 1801. Worship took place in the winter of 1810 and 1811 in a tavern on the west side of French street, between Sixth and Seventh. A congregation seems to have been partially established soon after the beginning of the century, but no regular permanent organization was effected until the year 1826 Rev. Samuel Gregg, in his "History of Methodism Within the Bounds of Erie Conference," thus alludes to the church at Erie in 1826: "Erie, Penn., was a flourishing village in which, though Methodist preaching had frequently been enjoyed by the people, no permanent organization had been made until this year. Mr. James McConkey and wife, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, moved to Erie to reside; and Mr. David Burton and wife attended the meeting at Harbor Creek,

and were there converted, and invited Mr. Knapp to establish an appointment in Erie, and the same winter a class was formed composed of the above-named persons and a few others. Mr. McConkey was appointed leader, and soon after secured to the church the lot on Seventh street, on which their first church was subsequently built; the cost was $300. "

The Mr. Knapp referred to was Rev. Henry Knapp, who at this time was in charge of North East Circuit. He died in Wesleyville, this county, May 20, 1827, and his final resting place may be found in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that village.

Thus was the embryo of the First Methodist Church of Erie. The ministers who traveled the circuit, of which the First Church constituted an appointment from 1826 until 1830, were Revs. Nathaniel Reeder and E. Stevenson, in 1826; Revs. Job Wilson and J. W. Davis, in 1827; Revs. J. W. Davis and J. Jones, in 1828; Revs. S. Ayers and W. C. Richey, in 1829. In 1830, the appointment was on Erie Circuit, which was formed that year. The preacher in charge was Rev. J. S. Barris, with Rev. A. C. Young as his colleague. Mr. Barris' salary this year was $167. December 26, 1830, at the close of a meeting in the court house, where the Methodists then worshiped, a subscription paper was circulated to raise money to pay the preacher. On the paper occur the names of George Moore, Capt. Wright, Albert Kelso, J. Lantz, Pressly Arbuckle, William Himrod and Thomas Moorhead, Jr. For the support of the preachers on Erie Circuit in 1833, First Church subscribed $55. From 1830 until 1834, the circuit riders to this appointment were, in the year 1831, Revs. J. P. Kent and A. Plimpton; 1832, Revs. J. Chandler and E. P. Steadman; 1833, Revs. J. Chandler and S. Gregg.

In 1834, Erie charge was made a station, and the appointment given to Rev. E. P. Steadman, which he did not fill, and the church was supplied. During the following year, at which time the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city may, perhaps, more properly speaking, date its establishment, the church officers were as follows: Trustees, James McConkey, E. N. Hulburt, John Richards, Daniel Burton; Stewards, James McConkey, E. N. Hulburt, Daniel B. Lorge, James Thompson; Class Leaders, James McConkey, David Burton and James Thompson.

Efforts were made in the years 1836 and 1837 to erect a house of worship, which failed, but the third effort proved a success, and in 1838–39 a frame church building was built on Seventh street, and at the close of the conference year, 1839, the first official meeting was held in " Wesley Chapel." In 1844, the annual conference was held in this house, and the church had so increased that it was found necessary to enlarge the building, which was done at an expense of $1,300. In 1851, a parsonage was built, and, in the year following, a committee was appointed to select a place in the city for a second church. The committee reported a place, and organized a Sabbath school in South Erie, out of which grew Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.

The second and present house of worship of the First Church is located on the southeast corner of Seventh and Sassafras streets, and is among the imposing church edifices of the city. It is constructed of brick, and was erected in 1859–60, at a cost of $14,000. The architect was H. M. Wilcox, and the building committee, William Sanborn, James S. Sterrett, J. Hanson, John Burton, J. B. Johnson, William C. Keeler and A. A. Craig. The building was completed and dedicated November 14, 1860; sermon by Bishop Simpson. The present membership of the church is 450. The pastors of the church since 1835 have been as follows: A. G. Sturges, 1835; R. A. Aylworth, 1836; J. W. Lowe, 1837; J. W. Lowe, 1838; B. K. Maltby, 1839; J. J. Steadman,



Alfred Thorn

1840; A. Hall, 1841; A. M. Brown, 1842; D. Smith, 1843; C. Kingsley, 1844; C. Kingsley, 1845; Lester James, 1846; T. Stubbs, 1847; T. Stubbs, 1848; E. Jones, 1849; S. Gregg, 1850; S. Gregg, 1851; J. W. Lowe, 1852; H. Kinsley, 1853; J. E. Chapin, 1854; J. E. Chapin, 1855; W. F. Wilson, 1856; W. F. Wilson, 1857; D. C. Wright, 1858; G. W. Clarke, 1859; J. D. Norton, 1859; J. Peate, 1860; J Peate, 1861; D. C. Osborne, 1862; D. C. Osborne, 1863; D. C. Osborne, 1864; E. A. Johnson, 1865; E. A. Johnson, 1866; E. A. Johnson, 1867; A. S. Dobbs, 1868; A. S. Dobbs, 1869; E. J. L. Baker, 1869; W. W. Wythe, 1870; W. W. Wythe, 1871; A. Wheeler, 1872; A. Wheeler, 1873; W. W. Ramsay, 1874; W. W. Ramsay, 1875; W. W. Ramsay, 1876; J. D. Adams, 1877; J. D. Adams, 1878; D. H. Muller, 1879; D. H. Muller, 1880; D. H. Muller, 1881; A. N. Craft, 1882; A. N. Craft, 1883.

The Sabbath school was organized in the conference year 1829–30, with E. N. Hulburt as Superintendent. The first corps of teachers was: Miss Mary Converse, Miss Mary Coover, Thomas Richards, Peter Burton, Thomas Stevens, Miss Amanda Bowers, Rebecca Watkinson, Francis Dighton and John Dillon. The place of holding it was in a small one story frame building, on East Fourth between French and Holland streets. The school is now superintended by H. A. Strong and the enrollment is 350.

SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the early part of the winter of 1858, a meeting of eight weeks was held by the pastor of the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal Church, W. F. Wilson. It was wonderfully blessed of the Lord, many souls being converted and reclaimed. Nearly a hundred were added to the church and quite a number of them were in what is now South Erie. The brethern of the last named locality, feeling that the class and prayer meetings could be held with profit there, in that part of the city, as many of the young converts were in that section, besought the pastor to organize a class, which he did, and appointed Heman Janes the leader. He remarked at the time, "I do it with a measure of sadness, for this is the germ of a new and distinct society." As if by special providence, Brother Heman Janes had secured a lot and erected a building for a select school on Sassafras street, near at hand, where the class could meet for prayer meetings or social worship. These gatherings were well attended and were seasons o great spiritual refreshings. The number of members thus associated was twenty-five. Soon after this, a Sunday school was organized, which commenced with sixty-three in number, and never has been less to this day. Capt. Thomas Wilkins, of precious memory, was its first Superintendent. The schoolhouse continued to be the main rallying place till the new church was built, when it was moved on to the church lot, and became part of the present parsonage. Before this, and during the pendency of a question of building on Seventh street—when fear was predominating over hope—about the 1st of May the brethren and friends of the church began to consider the propriety of building a chapel in this part of the city. Brother Wilson being applied to, organized a Board of Trustees composed of Thomas Wilkins, Heman Janes, Emanuel Goodrich, Alvin Thayer, A. K. Miller, E. J. Ames and Adam Acheson. Though these steps were taken and subscriptions were made, yet the subscribers proposed to turn their contributions into the funds for building down town if that enterprise was renewed and moved forward, but it was not renewed. In the meantime the lot where the present church building and parsonage now stands was purchased by Capt. Thomas Wilkins and Heman Janes on their personal responsibility, for the sum of $500, and they held it in reserve to await the demands of the church. The church at Seventh street having given up build-

ing at that time, the pastor announced that he was in favor of building on the lot purchased by Wilkins and Janes. A subscription was circulated and sums were pledged, some of the largest, as follows: Thomas Wilkins, $300; E. Goodrich, $200; Dr. Dickinson, $100; A. Acheson, $100; A. Yale, $100; Jacob Hanson, $100; H. Janes, $500; in all about $1,600. This was the condition of things when the Annual Conference came in 1858. W. F. Wilson having filled the two years' pastorate, was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Wright. Soon after Bishop Simpson, whose health was impaired, visited Erie, spent some days in its healthful atmosphere, and learning the facts of church extension history and conditions in the city, bade these brethren and friends in South Erie, God speed. Having secured a subscription to justify, on August 3, they let the contract, and the work began in earnest. At times, however, the circumstances were very unpropitious, and discouragements severe. Brother Wright stood aloof and had never a word of cheer, and some of the good brethren in the city looked upon the new church as the tomb of Methodism, but it has proved to be the temple of God.

To bring the enterprise to a successful termination required sturdy financial lifting on the part of a few. Nobly, generously, and bravely did they bend their backs to the sacrifice and toil. Earnestly was prayer offered for the success of the enterprise, and under the guidance and blessing of Divine Providence was it grandly achieved.

When all was ready, that prince in Israel, Bishop Simpson, was called to minister on the joyful occasion of opening for the worship of Almighty God this place of rest. This crowning event took place June 19, 1859.

The regular pastors of the church from its organization to the present time, with their term of service, is given in the following list:

1860–61, W. P. Bignell; 1861–62, R. M. Warren; 1862–63, R. M. Warren; 1863–64, A. C. Tibbitts; 1864–65, J. H. Tagg; 1865–66, J. H. Tagg; 1866–67, J. H. Tagg; 1867–68, D. Prossor; 1868–69, F. H. Beck; 1869–70, A. N. Craft; 1870–71, A. N. Craft; 1871–72, R. N. Stubbs; 1872–73, R. N. Stubbs; 1873–74, E. H. Yingling; 1874–75, E. H. Yingling; 1875–76, P. P. Pinney; 1876–77, P. P. Pinney; 1877–78, E. A. Squier; 1878–79, J. A. Kummer; 1879–80, J. A. Kummer; 1880–81, J. A. Kummer; 1881–82, J. C. Scofield; 1882–83, J. C. Scofield.

Simpson Church has accomplished great good in South Erie, and is destined to future years of usefulness. The present membership is 230, with a prosperous Sabbath school numbering 268 scholars, superintended by Rev. Henry Sims. The church edifice is a substantial one, constructed of wood, though of an ancient pattern.

TENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some active measures looking toward the organization of a Third Methodist Episcopal Church in Erie were taken during the year 1866. A subscription of $3,000 was raised and two lots donated, provided the church was built within five years. It was not, however, until August 30, 1871, that the movement passed into the actual stage. Rev. R. F. Keeler was appointed by the Erie Conference of that year pastor of the Erie City Mission, with an assisting appropriation of $350. The Young Men's Christian Association in the September following, gave him permission to preach in their rooms on Eleventh street, east of Parade, and soon after resigned their Sunday school into his hands. On the 8th of October of the same year a class was formed of nine persons, consisting of Seymour Torrey, Leader; John S. Grove, Sarah A., Grove M. F. Hope, R. Hare, A. Speckman, Mary Thompson, Charles N. and

Rose W. Wheeler. September 25, 1871, a Building Committee, consisting of Revs. W. W Wythe, R. N. Stubbs, R. F. Keeler, and Messrs. T. H. Thurbur, R. F. Gaggin, J. S. Grove, W. H. Deming and H. Davis was formed. They selected a lot on East Tenth street, between Ash and Wallace, having a frontage of 103 feet, with a good house on the east half, suitable for a parsonage.

At the first Quarterly Meeting, November 9, 1871, D. M. Stever, Presiding Elder, R. Hare, M. F. Hope, J. S. Grove and S. Torrey were appointed Stewards, and forty-five members were reported at the following conference.

The corner stone of the new church was laid May 15, 1873, dedicated January 15, 1874, and the last indebtedness canceled in 1882, having now about eighty members enrolled. The following pastors have served the church in the order named: R. F. Keeler, R. A. Caruthers, D. M. Stever, W. W. Wythe, R. M. Gwynn, W. G. Williams, W. Martin, W. M. Martin, P. A. Reno and J. H. Herron.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Erie, was re-organized in the spring of 1877, by Rev. J. M. Morrison, of Oil City, Penn., with a membership of about fifteen persons, the proceedings taking place in the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church on Third street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets. Their place of worship for a time immediately following organization was on French street near the park, where they worshiped but a short time and then came into possession of their present church building which then stood on Sixth street, just east of Holland, and was owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, from whom it was a partial gift to the colored society. The building was repaired, painted, etc., and dedicated May 19, 1878, by Bishop Wayman. On this occasion the Trustees of the society, Messrs R. A. Johnson, John Lightfoot, John Powers, James Davis and James Williams presented the church building to the Rev. Bishop, who began the services by reading from the ritual.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, Rev. W. A. J. Phillips, Rev. W. P. Ross, Rev. J. A. Russell and Rev. John M. Palmer.

The Sabbath school was organized while the church was holding services on French street. It numbers from sixty to seventy-five scholars. The present church membership is forty-two.

In 1881, the society purchased a lot on Seventh between Holland and German streets for $500, and moved thereto the church building.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Among the early settlers of Erie were found some having sympathy with Baptist views of faith, doctrine and practice. No organization was attempted by them until the spring of 1831. In the month of March in that year, the first revival interest of any particular prominence in the city took place in the First Presbyterian Church. Among the converts were some who were children of Baptist parents, and others having sympathy with them. The Lord seemed by these things to bid them organize a church wherein they could work in harmony with their own conceptions of Bible truth. Accordingly this was done, and the First Baptist Church of Erie, Penn., was organized and recognized by a council called for the purpose on the 10th of April, 1831, having the following fifteen constituent members: By letter, Rev. E. Tucker, D. D., pastor; Mr. and Mrs. Orin N. Sage, E. D. Gunnison, Mrs. Soule, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Fross, Miss Williams; by Baptism, Otis G. Carter,

Rowe B. Rood, Charles T. Sage, Miss Julia Berry, Miss Penelope Mann, Miss Lillie A. Soule, Miss Sophia E. Gunnison and Miss Zilphia B. Cilley. The meetings of this religious body were held in the Erie Academy building, and sometimes in the court house, until their first church edifice was erected in the year 1833, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Peach streets. It was a substantial brick structure, having galleries.

The following is a complete list of the pastors of the church, with date of settlement and resignation:

Rev. E. Tucker, D. D., settled April 10, 1831; resigned, 1832. Rev. William H. Newman, settled March 24, 1832; resigned November 2, 1833. Rev. Charles Morton, November 2, 1833; July 2, 1836. Rev. Ried S. Witherall,* December 3, 1836. Rev. James A. Keyes,*April 1, 1837. Rev. A. W. Baker, January 3, 1837; December 17, 1837. Rev. LaFayette Baker, June 1, 1838; died April 2, 1839. Rev. Ira Corwin, January 1, 1840; January 1, 1843. Rev. —— Haskell, *January 1, 1843. Rev. Joel Johnson, April 1, 1843; August 31, 1844. Rev. Zebina Smith, October 1, 1844; April 1, 1846. Rev. J. K. Barry, May 1, 1846; May 1, 1848. Rev. H. Silliman, August 1, 1848; February 1, 1851. Rev. Charles Sherman, March 23, 1851; September 26, 1852. Rev. Gilbert L. Stevens, January 1, 1853; April 1, 1855. Rev. J. W. Hammond, September 18, 1856; August 8, 1858. Rev. William Haw, December 18, 1858; May 26, 1861. Rev. —— Glanville, October 20, 1861; Octobor 20, 1862. Rev. J. L. Hays, January 13, 1863; February 15, 1864. Rev. William F. Bainbridge, June 1, 1865; September 1, 1868. Rev. A. W. Tousey, December 1, 1868; December 1, 1869. Rev. C. H. Harvey, December 1, 1869; November 1, 1871. Rev. E. A. Stone, August 1, 1872. A. J. Bousal, June 22, 1875; 1878. William Gilkes, June 18, 1879; present pastor.

The following have been ordained by the church at Erie:

LaFayette Baker, June —,1838; David J. Lloyd, September 12, 1838; William F. Bainbridge, December 15, 1865.

The following brethren have been licensed by the church:

O. N. Sage, July 7, 1833; D. J. Lloyd, April 16, 1835; LaFayette Baker, June 3, 1837; Thomas Mozley, January 3, 1846; George W. Gunnison, March 3, 1848; George Whitman.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Newman, in 1832–33, steps were taken to build the church, which was used for thirty years, and in 1865 it was rebuilt, or rather it was repaired and improved,the rear of the house was extended,the tower built, the galleries removed, etc., and otherwise improved at a cost of about $10,000 or $11,000. The re-dedication services took place on the 14th of December, 1865, Rev. Dr. Strong, of Cleveland, Ohio, preaching in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., in the evening.

A noticeable fact in the history of the church is, that three of its pastors were ordained to their work in this building, and many licensed to preach, and of these is the Rev. George Whitman, now a successful pastor in Buffalo.

At different seasons,the church has enjoyed consideral revival and blessing. Among its pastors especial mention may be made of Zebina Smith, who served the church very faithfully for two years, and is still a living member.

Under the pastorate of Mr. Bainbridge, the church was visited by a gracious revival, when some 200 members were identified with it.

On June 22, 1875, Mr. Bousal was installed, and did faithful and effective service, and became endeared to the church and people, but from little unavoidable difficulties he left, when after a brief period the present pastor be-

*Supplied.

came associated with this people, under whose pastorate the church has advanced nicely, and during the past year quite a revival has taken place, and resulted in some fifty accessions to the church, which is now in a prosperous condition. The membership is now 269.

A Sabbath school has long been maintained by this church.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The commencement of the First German Baptist Church in Erie was in the month of February, in the year 1860, Rev. A. Van Puttkammer preaching here two weeks, and baptizing sixteen members, who then belonged to the English Baptist Church, until October, 1861. At that time, there being twenty-two members with the pastor, a German Baptist Church was officially organized. The first services were held on Peach street, above the depot, in a small hall, then called Judson Hall, and also the Sunday school, numbering from thirty to thirty-five scholars. In July, 1863, Rev. Anthony Haensler was unanimously chosen pastor of the church, and accepted the call. In the spring of 1864, the present church was erected, and was dedicated on the first Sunday in July of the same year. Rev. Mr. Shulte, of the Second Baptist Church of Buffalo, preached a German dedicatory sermon in the morning, and Elder Hages, of the English Baptist Church of Erie, preached in the afternoon. In the spring of 1866, the congregation built the present parsonage back of the church, furnishing a neat and comfortable home for their pastor. In May, 1865, Rev. Anthony Haensler accepted a call from Attica, N. Y. In June, 1865, Rev. John Eisenmenger, of the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., was chosen pastor, accepted the call, and was ordained in the fall of the same year. During his stay, there were about thirty-five persons added to the church upon profession of faith. In August, 1868, Rev. Mr. Eisenmenger accepted a call to Canada. In the same month, the church accepted Rev. Adolf Ginins, also from the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., who was ordained a few months after. During his stay here, fifteen persons were added to the church. In October, 1871, he accepted a call to Scranton, Penn. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Kose, in December, 1871. Membership of the church in January, 1873, sixty. Rev. Mr. Kose remained four years, and was succeeded by Rev. C. Martin, who served the church as pastor until 1879, and was then succeeded by Rev. G. Koopman, who remained until in April, 1883, since which period the church has been without a pastor.

The church building is a very modest, plain wooden structure, located on the south side of Seventeenth street, between Peach and Sassafras. It has recently been repaired and painted. Since the organization of the church, a Sabbath school has been maintained, which now has an average attendance of seventy-five scholars, under the superintendency of Mr. Zurn, Sr.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

Concerning the early preachers and followers of this church in Erie, little can be obtained that is tangible. The records of the society reveal the fact that as early as September 24, 1815, communion services were held in the then village of Erie by Rev. Charles W. Colson, of Meadville, Penn. In October following, these services were repeated, and twelve persons partook of communion. It would seem that no other services, if held, were placed on record, for only such periods are referred to, yet they continue to be recorded from year to year, and the presumption is that preaching of this denomination must have been held in Erie or vicinity, at intervals from the first mentioned date until the formal organization of the church, which occurred in January, 1835, with 100 members.

The next recorded minister is Rev. Michael Kuchler, and the first recorded communion services held by him are under date of November 14, 1839, and the last, September 15, 1844. Mr. Kuchler was succeeded by Rev. Philip Flysel, who came from Einbeck, Hanover, Germany, and administered communion rites to this people for the first time March 21, 1845, and the last services August 13, 1848, when the communicants numbered 157.

This congregation, until the year 1836, held their meetings in the neighborhood schoolhouses, and in other suitable buildings. In this year, they built upon the lot where the present church edifice stands, a frame or wooden structure, which was occupied as a house of worship until their present building was completed.

The building erected in 1861 cost $10,000; it is a large, plain, but substantial brick building, with a tall spire, and has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000 persons, and is supplied with a pipe organ, which cost $3,500. The dedicatory services took place September 14, 1862, there being present on the occasion the Rev. Bochert, from New York State; Rev. Runck, of Buffalo; and Rev. Sempel, of Cleveland, Ohio, the first preaching the dedicatory sermon. The list of pastors of the church since 1848, with the period of each one's service, as given from the time of their first official act, with that of the last as recorded, is given below: Rev. C. G. Stuebgen, August 19, 1848, to July 17, 1853; Rev. F. W. Weiskotten, August 21, 1853, to August 6, 1854; Rev. C. A. Brockman, January 7, 1855, to June 29, 1859; Rev. Jacob Blass, July 10, 1859, to November, 1863; Rev. W. Schaefer, November 29, 1863, to November 25, 1865; Rev. G. Beck, November, 1865, to January 20, 1867 (died); Rev. C. F. Boahner, May 26, 1867, to March, 1872; Rev. A. L. Benze, April 7, 1872, to present.

In 1853, there were from 200 to 225 communicants. There are now connected with the church about 600 grown persons.

In 1868, the present neat parsonage was built, costing in the neighborhood of $2,000. The congregation is in possession of five acres of ground where their buildings now are located, and, pecuniarily speaking, is rich. They are to build a large and commodious, as well as beautiful, church edifice within the present year. During the eleven years' pastorate of Mr. Benze, he has baptized about 1,300 people, buried over 500, and married 360 couples.

At the Sabbath school of the church, there are now in attendance, scholars and teachers, 360.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The original membership of this church was composed of from twenty to twenty-four persons, some of whom had, prior to its organization, been connected with St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of South Erie. St. Paul's organization may be said to date from the year 1850, as, during that year, preaching of this denomination was held in the Court House, and subsequently in the Sabbath school room of the old First Presbyterian Church, those officiating being Revs. Sulton and Burger, of Buffalo. The records fail to clearly show at what particular date the organization was effected, yet the first regular pastor began his ministry with this people December 1, 1850. The society was incorporated, and perhaps formally organized, in May, 1851. The church building was erected during the year 1850–51, at a cost of about $4,000, upon ground purchased of Gen. Charles M. Reed, for $800. The building seems to have been designated the "brick church," and was dedicated, in 1851, by Rev. Z. Haas, of Rochester, N. Y. The first church officers were: Elders Henry Hechtman, Sr., and Fred Sneider; Board of Trustees, Z. Cobb, Fred Curtze, J. J. Feussler and Jack Rinderknecht.

In 1879, the old church building was partially torn down and enlarged by the addition of the entire front, composed in part of two towers on either side, one of which culminates in a tall and graceful spire; the entire front is ornamented with stone trimmings, and the structure in general is an imposing one. This remodeling and rebuilding was done at an expense of nearly $7,000. It was re-dedicated on the 13th of June, 1880, with a sermon by Rev. J. Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y. Other clergymen present were the pastor of the church and Rev. E. Young. In 1882, a neat and tasty brick parsonage, adjoining the church, was built, which cost $3,600. The bell in the church tower was a gift from August Jarecki and wife.

The names of the pastors of the church from its organization to the present time, with the date of each man's term of service, are given in the following list: Rev. I. Hartman, December 1, 1850, to April 15, 1852; Rev. C. Gaœhling, December 5, 1852, to February 22, 1856; Rev. W. Hasskarl, April 14, 1856, to April 14, 1857; Rev. Z. Faber, June 10, 1857, to February 21, 1858 (died); Rev. F. R. Ludwig, March 21, 1858, to June 1, 1859; Rev. J. W. Semler, March 15, 1859, to June, 1869 (died); Rev. J. Keller, September 1, 1869, to November, 1871; Rev. E. Young, December 1, 1871, to May 6, 1876; Rev. Val Kern, May 30, 1876, until the present.

The church membership comprises about 250 families.

A Sabbath school is carried on in connection with the church, and numbers some 380 scholars and 37 teachers. The present Superintendent is August Mertens.

SALEM CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the year 1833, the Rev. J. Seibert, who subsequently became a Bishop in the church, came to Erie County as a missionary of the Evangelical Association to preach the Gospel to the Germans of this locality, and visited the vicinity of Erie, and his labors were abundantly blessed in the winning of many souls to Christ. In after years, Revs. E. Stoevers, D. Brickley, and J. Noecker, ministers of the association, labored here with more or less success. A number of Germans residing in Erie and vicinity were moved by these visits, and the families of J. Steele, S. Zinn, P. Fendenheim and A. Scheurer united with the Evangelical Association.

In 1836, the Rev. J. Boos, as preacher in charge of Erie Circuit, visited this little flock, which, under his administration, was increased by the addition of Conrad Doll and wife. The following year Rev. H. Bucks was appointed to the Erie Circuit charge, under whose superintendence the several families were organized into a class, with Philip Fendenheim as their leader. In 1838, Rev. H. Bucks was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Jambert (the then existing rules of the church changed the ministers in one, or, at greatest, two years). Further accessions to the class this year were the families of M. Doll, J. Goeppert, F. Stoll and others. The following year, Rev. P. Wagner was appointed to the circuit, who was succeeded in 1840 by Revs. P. Goetz and C. Augenstein, the circuit then embracing the counties of Erie, Crawford and Mercer. The former remained two years, and the latter but one, when Rev. J. Schaefer became the colleague of Mr. Goetz. In 1842, these gentlemen were succeeded by Revs. A. Niebel and C. Lindner, and they in 1843 by Rev. Samuel Heiss.

Up to this date, the services were held alternately in the dwellings of C. Doll, P. Fendenheim, and latterly almost exclusively in that of Mr. Doll. During the year 1843, the congregation erected a small frame church on Fourteenth street, between Peach and Sassafras. Six years later, a parsonage was built adjoining the house of worship. Subsequently a lot was purchased on the corner

of Peach and Twelfth streets, and in 1854 the church building and parsonage were removed to it. This building gradually became too small for the increasing congregation, and it became necessary to provide a more commodious place for worship, and hence the little frame structure gave way in the year 1868 to the present neat and substantial brick edifice which stands on the same lot, and was erected at a cost of $7,000. This, in the year 1881–82, was improved and commendably adorned.

In 1844, Rev. Mr. Heiss was recalled by the conference from this field of labor, and there was appointed in his stead the Rev. P. Hahn. Following Mr. Hahn to Erie Circuit came, one year later, Rev. P. Wist, who labored with this people two years. His successor was Rev. J. Bockert, who likewise served two years and was succeeded by Rev. J. Nicolai.

Up to the year 1849, the society at Erie was connected with Erie Circuit, saving a short period, but in the year following (1850), by action of the conference, the city was separated therefrom and taken up as a mission, and was served one year by Rev. Mr. Nicolai. The charge at Erie remained a mission for a number of years, but was again attached to the adjoining circuit, with which it remained until 1861. Under the ministry of Mr. Nicolai and that of his successor, Rev. C. G. Koch, who was sent to Erie in 1851 as missionary, there was a goodly number of accessions to the church. Mr. Koch was a laborer here until 1854, at which time he was succeeded by Rev. I. G. Pfeiffer. The next missionary in this field was Rev. A. Niebel, who came two years later and remained the same number of years. Then came Revs. G. W. Fischer and P. Schnilly, who served one year each in the order given. In regular order, and for the time stated below, Erie was served by Rev. J. Riehm, two years; Rev. W. Schmitt, one year; Rev. J. Bernhart, two years; Rev. A. Staehly, two years; Rev. C. F. Harting, one year.

In 1861, Erie charge was again made a mission, and so remained until 1867, when it became strong enough to support its minister, and was then made a self-supporting station. This occurred under the pastorate of Rev. M. Zirkel. Since the expiration of the pastorate of Mr. Zirkel, in 1869, the church has been served by the following persons: Rev. H. W. Hampe, two years; Rev. J. Dick, three years (it having at this time become a law that the term of service at each place could be three years); Rev. D. J. Honecker, two years; Rev. Thomas Luhr, two years; Rev. J. Lany, two years; Rev. G. F. Spreng, three years. In 1883, the charge came under the pastorate of the present efficient incumbent, Rev. G. Berstecher.

Almost every year of the church's existence, accessions have been made to it, which, however, were at times considerably checked by removals, deaths and other causes.

The present membership is 150, with a Sabbath school which averages 135. The female members of this church maintain two societies, one for the support of orphans, and the other for general benevolent purposes. The society evinces a commendable degree of liberality in the support of the missionary cause and other church enterprises.

A new brick parsonage is to be erected this year.

THE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 15th of August, 1861, by the Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, now a D. D., in Germany. The church officers first chosen were Samuel M. Brown and Henry Gingrich, Elders; John T. Brown and Henry Werther, Deacons.

The original membership numbered forty-one. Their first place of wor-



David E Foote

ship was in a schoolhouse in South Erie, on Peach street, near Twenty-sixth. Here the congregation continued to worship until the completion of the present frame church building, located on the southwest corner of Peach and Eleventh streets, which was dedicated to the service of God on the day before Good Friday, 1864. The ground upon which the building stands was deeded to the council of the church, namely: J. H. W. Stuckenberg, Samuel M. Brown, Henry Gingrich, John T. Brown, and H. C. F. Werther, by John S. Richards, Adelaide P. Richards, Ann Richards and John H. and Ann P. Vincent, on the 18th of June, 1862, for the consideration of $1,200.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: 1861–65, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, who, however, served a portion of that period as Chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, during which time the pulpit was supplied; 1866–71, Rev. J. L. Smith; 1872–74, Rev. J. R. Groff; 1874–80, Rev. H. H. Bruning; 1881 until the present, Rev. Isaac O. Baker. Mr. Baker preached for the congregation during the summer of 1880, but did not assume the pastorate until June 12, 1881, since which time there have been seventy-two accessions to the church, and the latter is in a prosperous condition. The membership is now 200.

In connection with the church a flourishing Sabbath school is conducted, numbering 200.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH.

In the fall of 1881, Erie was visited by the ministers of a conference of the Eastern District of the Missouri Synod, at the request of several resident Lutherans of this city, for the purpose of establishing a mission. They continued their visits here for a period, preaching on each occasion of their coming, until in December of that year, a congregation composed of five members was formed, and a call sent to the Rev. H. Sieck, of South Bend, Ind. This call was made for the pastorate of the little flock here, and also embraced the missionary field of Northwestern Pennsylvania and Western New York. This call was accepted and Mr. Sieck was installed April 23, 1882, and at once commenced his labors in this field. On his coming a house was rented on the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets, and fitted up both for residence and house of worship. This was used as such until the fall of the same year, when a lot on Seventh street, between Myrtle and Sassafras streets was purchased and the modest little frame building now standing there was erected at a cost of about $1,000. It was dedicated December 3, 1882, with a sermon in the German language in the morning, by Rev. John Sieck, then of Eaton Valley, N. Y. (now of Buffalo), and in the afternoon the pastor preached a sermon in the English language. The consecration ceremonies were performed in the morning (Sabbath), by the Rev. E. Leemhuis, of North East. The congregation comprises forty families, of which there are twenty voting members. The Sabbath school was organized in May, 1882, by the pastor with four scholars. It now comprises 100 scholars and 7 teachers. The pastor is the superintendent.

ANSCHAI CHESED REFORM CONGREGATION.

About the year 1858, some eight or ten persons of the Jewish faith of the city formed themselves into a Hebrew congregation, of what might be styled the Orthodox order, and met for religious services in what was known as the old Lyons property, on the corner of Fifth and French streets, occupying a room up-stairs. Their first Rabbi was Mr. Weil, who remained with the congregation about one year, and was succeeded by Rabbi M. Wurzel, whose term of service in all, (he having twice ministered to the congregation,) extended over a period of about fourteen years. The succeeding Rabbis in the order named have been Revs. Fuld, Dr. Flengel, Levi and Stemple.

Some twelve or fourteen years ago the congregation assumed the present title; and their several places of worship have been (other than the one above named), on French street, on Holland, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in Metcalf block on State street, and in Bocker's block on French street, thence to the neat and attractive synagogue of the congregation located on the north side of Eighth street, between Myrtle and Sassafras. It is a brick structure trimmed with stone and is an ornament to the city. It was erected in 1882, at a cost of $13,000, including the ground upon which it stands. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. B. Baker, the first President of the congregation and one of its oldest members.

Isaac Baker is the present President of the congregation, S. Loeb, Vice President, and Isaac N. Straus, Secretary. The membership is thirty-five.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 2, 1878, at the house of John Reed, with a membership of twenty-two persons, by the Rev. John Hill, who was then preaching in the city, in the house of worship now owned by this denomination, then in possession of one of the Presbyterian societies of the city. In August, 1879, the property was purchased by the newly organized church of the United Brethren in Christ.

Since the organization, the church has had the following pastors in the order given: Revs. John Hill, W. W. Pringle, and John A. Thomas, the present incumbent; the present membership is twenty.

A Sabbath school has been in progress since the church was organized, which had for its first Superintendent W. P. Kingsley; the school is now superintended by the pastor of the church, and numbers forty scholars. Their house of worship is a small frame building, located on the corner of Tenth and Cherry streets.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first meetings of this society in Erie were held at the old court house in the year 1842, conducted by the Rev. John Gifford; the regular organization was effected about two years later, and the present church structure, situated on the north side of Ninth street, between Peach and Sassafras streets, was erected in 1844, upon ground given to the society by Judge John Galbraith, father of Judge William A. Galbraith, of this city.

Among the early members of the church were Henry Cadwell, William Beatty, John Dodge, Clark and Wenlock McSparren, Porter Warren and Judge John Galbraith. Mr. Gifford, as pastor of this church, was followed by the Rev. A. G. Laurie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who entered upon his duties in November, 1846, and filled the pulpit until April, 1849. In the absence of records, we are prevented giving the exact period of each minister's pastorate who has served the congregation. Following the Rev. Mr. Laurie came Rev. John Campbell, who was succeeded by the Rev. G. B. Maxham. He was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Forrester, whose pastorate extended over a period of about one decade. In the year 1865, the Rev. Mr. Laurie again became pastor of this charge, and remained with it ten years (1875). In 1876, Rev. A. A. Thayer became pastor, and remained for about five years; his successor was the Rev. H. A. Westall, of Cambridge, Mass., whose pastorate began in April, 1882, and is yet continued.

The present membership consists of some eighty-five families. The church officers are: F. P. Bailey, Henry Young and A. B. McGuire, Board of Trustees; John Dumars, John Gunnison, Deacons. A Sabbath school, numbering about one hundred teachers and scholars, is conducted under the superintendence of Miss Rosana Hayt.

ST. PATRICK'S (CATHOLIC) PRO-CATHEDRAL.

Years before the building of St. Patrick's Church on Fourth street, services of the Catholic Church were performed by missionaries, who occasionally visited Erie in order to give the few Catholic families then residing here an opportunity to practice their religion. As far back as 1837, the Rev. Father McCabe officiated here as pastor, the house on German street now occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Sullivan being then owned and used as a church by the English-speaking Catholics. As there are no authentic records to show the progress of this church, a space of time, at least of some years, will have to be passed over until 1844, at which time we find Rev. Father R. Brown undertaking a work which at that time, considering the circumstances and poverty of his then small congregation, was looked upon as no small task, viz., the building of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Many of our old citizens will remember the difficulties against which Father Brown had to contend. His congregation being unable to support him, we occasionally find him ministering to the wants of the Catholics scattered throughout the counties of Crawford, Venango and Warren. None of the Catholics who then labored to help the cause of the rising church expected to see within the sanctuary rails an Episcopal throne, or to receive from the altar at which a priest only occasionally officiated the Episcopal benediction. Father Brown remained in charge five years—long enough to see the building of which he laid the foundation inclosed. Father Reynolds succeeded Father Brown, and completed the building, plastering it and putting in pews sufficient to accommodate the congregation. Father Reynolds remained about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph F. Deane, who remained in charge of the congregation until Erie became an Episcopal See.

In 1853, the thirteen counties now belonging to the Diocese of Erie were taken from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, then Bishop of Pittsburgh, was transferred to the newly erected See of Erie, and became its first Bishop. He governed the Diocese of Erie about one year, and was again transferred to Pittsburgh, when the late Rt. Rev. J. M. Young was appointed to succeed him, and in May, 1854, took charge of the diocese. Rev. Father Deane was pastor of the church until Bishop Young's coming to Erie. Immediately after the new Bishop took charge of the diocese, Rev. William Pollard was appointed pastor, and after his time we find on the list of the cathedral Rev. Thomas Malone, Rev. Charles McCallion, Rev. William Lambert, Rev. John Berbequi (now pastor of Leconti's Mills, Clearfield Co., Penn.), Rev. J. O'Connor and Rev. Father Kenny.

In 1858, Rev. Thomas Tracy (now pastor of St. Michael's Church, Greenville, Mercer County, Penn.), was appointed pastor, and succeeded Rev. Father Kenny. Father Tracy continued in charge of the congregation some five or six years, when he was appointed to take charge of the Clearfield congregation, and the Very Rev. John D. Coady, Vicar General of the Diocese, was called to Erie and placed in charge of the congregation. Father Coady remained in charge of the congregation about four years, until the oil regions of Venango County arose into importance, and calling there hundreds of all classes and denominations, who, in their eagerness to hoard up riches, would undoubtedly have forgotten the chief end for which all should labor, did not Father Coady, so well and favorably known to all our citizens, both by word and example, teach his flock in the oil region that money, like every other material substance, would pass away with time. The beautiful church now crowning the summit of Cottage Hill, Oil City, stands as a witness, bearing silent testimony to the self-sacrificing spirit and zeal of Father Coady.

Father Carroll succeeded Father Coady as pastor of St. Patrick's, and many of his people have reason to thank him for his great and successful efforts in the cause of temperance. He was founder of the Father Matthew Temperance Society; he taught that in order to be successful in life a man should be temperate in all things. The Father Matthew Temperance Society is still in existence, and successful beyond expectations, thus proving the oft-repeated assertion of Rev. Father Carroll, that moral suasion is more powerful in the cause of temperance than all the restrictions that can possibly be made by law.

It was during Father Carroll's time (1866) that the Catholics suffered a severe loss in the death of Bishop Young. Very Rev. John D. Coady, V. G., was then appointed administrator, and for nearly two years governed the diocese in a very successful and satisfactory manner.

An event of unusual importance, and worthy of commemoration in the history of Catholicity in Erie, was the death of Rt Rev. J. M. Young, Bishop of the Erie Diocese, which occurred at the Episcopal residence in this city, September 18, 1866, of heart disease. His demise and subsequent funeral obsequies brought a great concourse of people to Erie, among whom were many well-known Catholic prelates. The last rites over the distinguished dead took place at St. Patrick's Church, on the Friday morning succeeding his decease. Rev. Father Weinhardt was master of ceremonies, with Father Coady assistant, while the sermon was delivered by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh. The church was beautifully draped with the insignia of mourning, and a feeling of deep sorrow pervaded throughout the large assemblage. The funeral cortege contained nearly 10,000 people, who sadly followed the remains of their beloved Bishop to the grave. Bishop Young was born at Sanford, Me., in August, 1808, ordained a priest in 1837, and consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Erie in 1854.

On the 2d of August, 1868, the present bishop, Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, was consecrated and took charge of the diocese, and the rapidity with which churches have been built and paid for is a sufficient proof of the growth of the Catholic faith. Five churches are now in the city, and some ten or fifteen years ago the whole Catholic population might have been collected in any one of them. Institutions of learning and charity, too, have sprung up of late, and during the past decade the magnificent buildings known as St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Hospital have been erected. The congregation of St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral now numbers some 3,000 souls.

The old building on Fourth street has become too small, and there is now in process of erection and near completion St. Peter's Cathedral, which when finished will be one of the grandest—if not the grandest—and most imposing church edifices in the whole lake country. It is located on the northwest corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, fronting on the latter, and is constructed of Medina, N. Y., red sandstone, trimmed and ornamented with white sandstone, in part from Amherst, Ohio, and in part from Mercer County, Penn. In size, the cathedral is 220 feet in length, and its greatest width (across the transept, which is 66 feet in length) is 130 feet; while the nave of the building is 98x83 feet; the chancel is 40x38½ feet, and that much of the nave and transept for pews is 144x83 feet; the side walls to the clear story are 42 feet in height, and the clear story walls 18 feet, while the height from floor to ceiling is 66 feet. The building is of Gothic style of the thirteenth century, and was designed by C. C. Keeley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The plan is cruciform, the front being formed by three massive towers, of which the main one is 34 feet square at the base, and in height is 129 feet, and the side towers are each

20 feet square at the base, and in height 89 feet. These are all surmounted by spires, the one on the main tower being 122 feet, while that on either of the side towers is 37 feet (measurement of towers from pavement). The transept forms the arms of the cross and the chancel the top. On the Tenth street side of the building is the altar of St. Mary, and on the other side correspondingly is that of St. Joseph. In either side of the transept is an immense Gothic window 39x24 feet. There are many windows in the side walls and towers, and within the towers is the vestibule into which from the exterior open the three main entrances to the building. There being but two other entrances, one to the transept from the south side, and the other to the vestry from the north side of the building. The interior of the cathedral will be finished in that elegance and grace corresponding to its exterior grandeur and beauty.

The corner stone of the building was laid on St. Peter's day (August 1, 1875)—the work having then been in progress for two seasons—amid the largest demonstration of a religious character the city of Erie ever witnessed. Mass was first celebrated at St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, after which the procession, composed of numerous societies of this city, Meadville, Corry, Union City and other places, and a large concourse of people, then proceeded to the site of the building where the corner stone was laid, the ceremonies being conducted by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen. An address was delivered in English by Bishop Mullen, and one in German by Rev. Father George Meyer, of Meadville.

The cathedral, when completed, will cost over a quarter of a million of dollars. The Protestants, alike with the Catholics of Erie, will look upon it with pride and admiration, and it will stand a living monument to the zeal and devotion of him who now sits at the head of the diocese of Erie, through whose untiring efforts the structure has been reared.

Father Thomas A. Casey became pastor of St. Patrick's congregation in 1869, and has since remained in that relation with the church. From 1869 to 1875, he was assisted by Rev. Father McCabe; from 1875 to 1877, by Rev. Father E. J. Murphy; from 1879 to 1880, by Rev. Father J. J. Calligan, and from 1880 to the present by Rev. William Dwyer, who is still with the congregation. Father Casey is Vicar General of the Erie Diocese, and together with the other priests of Erie County has ever faithfully seconded the bishop in the grand work of building up the church in this portion of God's vineyard. Connected with St. Patrick's is a Sunday school, with an average attendance of 200 children, who meet in the parish schoolhouse every Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., and there receive careful instruction in the faith and precepts of the church.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first German Catholic family to settle in Erie was that of Mr. Wolfgang Erhart in 1830. Others of this nationality and faith soon followed, and perhaps the first time that these families conceived the idea of uniting in the form of a congregation was in 1833, when mass was said by Father Mosquelette, in a log house which stood on the northeast corner of State and Tenth streets, belonging to Mr. Erhart. The following year the same missionary father, accompanied by Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia (to which diocese Erie then belonged), again visited this people. Services this year were held in a frame house which was also the property of Mr. Erhart, located on the northeast corner of French and Fourth streets. The Bishop confirmed a number to whom this sacrament had not yet been administered. Neither the Irish nor the German Catholics were able yet to support a stationary pastor. Both flocks, however, steadily increased and became strong enough to form separate communities.

In 1837, the Germans bought a lot on East Ninth street, and built a frame church 36x40 feet on the same site where now the imposing St. Mary's Church stands.

At the next visit of the Bishop of Philadelphia an agreement was made between him and the Trustees of the German congregation. Papers, etc., were handed over to the Bishop, who in return sent the first pastor for the German Catholics of Erie, Rev. Ivo Levitz, of the order of St. Francis. On his voyage to America, Father Levitz had, during a severe and threatening storm, promised that the first church he would have the happiness of blessing in America should be dedicated to the "Blessed Mary conceived without sin," and as his first field for missionary labor was Erie, and a church there already built but not yet blessed, Father Levitz on the 2d day of August, 1840, blessed and with the cheerful consent of the members of the young congregation dedicated the church, naming it St. Mary's Church. He also blessed the adjoining cemetery.

Father Ivo Levitz was succeeded in 1841 by Rev. A. Steinbacher, who after a short term was followed by Rev. R. Kleineidam. Rev. P. Frederick Broenner, of the Carmelite Order, was the fourth pastor, succeeded in 1847 by Rev. John Evang Mosetizh. The latter in 1848 was succeeded by Rev. Nicolas Haeres, who in the same year handed over the pastorate to Rev. N. Steinbacher, S. J., who built an addition to the church and bought grounds for a cemetery on West Twenty-fourth street.

His successor and the pastor whose name will ever remain in grateful remembrance in the congregation, was Rev. F. J. Hartmann, now of St Joseph's congregation of this city. The frame church, though enlarged, was insufficient for the growing congregation. It was however difficult to decide what action to take, as the members of the congregation were very poor. On the other hand, the clear-sighted pastor perceived that to build on a small scale would only be providing for a few years. In consequence, he undertook and successfully accomplished a task which at the beginning seemed too burdensome for the then small congregation; it was the building of the grand St. Mary's Church as it now stands on Ninth street, which is built of brick, in the cruciform Roman style; it has two massive towers, each 150 feet high; in size, the building is 146x78 feet. It was put under roof in 1854, and dedicated in 1855, and was then the finest church edifice in Erie. In 1873, some $7,000 was expended in improving both the interior and exterior of St. Mary's Church, the former being nicely frescoed in blue and gold, the columns marbled and their caps heavily gilded, elegant gas fixtures introduced, and a new altar, handsome in design, placed therein. One of the exterior attractions was the addition of an expensive piece of statuary over the main entrance. Father Hartmann, with the consent of the Bishop, transferred the charge in 1858 to the Benedictine Fathers of St. Vincent Abbey, Westmoreland Co., Penn., who have since retained it. So numerous have been the fathers of this order who have since administered to the spiritual wants of the congregation, that it is thought impracticable to here name them. Those in charge at the present writing are Father Amandus Kramer, O. S. B.; Revs. Boniface and Emerine, assistants. The congregation numbers some 3,000 souls. The Catholic citizens of Erie who are of German nationality, or German descent, to-day proudly look upon three German Catholic edifices in the city with the fourth about to be built.

ST. JOSEPH'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

The congregation at St. Joseph's may properly date its commencement to a period extending back about thirty years, when several Catholic families re-

siding in South Erie met for religious worship in a little frame schoolhouse on Eighteenth street, between Peach and Sassafras, where they were visited by priests sent by the Bishop. The present church building, located on Twenty-fourth, between Peach and Sassafras streets, a neat frame, was erected in 1866 or 1867, and the congregation fully established the former year, with Rev. Father Joseph Stumpe in charge. His successor was the Rev. Father John B. Kuhn, who officiated for about one year, then relieved by the Bishop. The next pastor of the charge was the Rev. Father E. J. Reiter, S. J., whose pastorate terminated with his death, May 5, 1873. Rev. Father Mink, who was an assistant under Father Reiter, assumed the pastorate at his death, and in July of the same year the present pastor, the Rev. Father J. A. Oberhofer, was placed in charge of the church, and has since worthily guided the flock. He has been assisted at different periods by Fathers Deckinbrook, Frank, Hasse, and since 1879 by the venerable Father F. J. Hartmann, whose active service and arduous labors since the year 1852 in this vicinity has not been without gratifying results. He built St. Mary's Church on Ninth street.

The priests of St. Joseph's have a neat and pretty parsonage home adjoining the church. The congregation is at present composed of 500 families, and has so increased as to make a more commodious house of worship necessary, which they have already commenced, the corner-stone having been laid with appropriate ceremonies July 2, 1882. It adjoins the present building, fronting on Sassafras street, and is to be constructed of brick, in size 133x60 feet, and will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. The architect is C. C. Keeley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The style will be Gothic.

A new congregation will soon be formed from St. Joseph's, to be known as St. Michael's.

ST. JOHN'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

St. John's congregation was formed late in the year 1869. The first baptism recorded bears date of January 1, 1870. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Bernard Mauser, O. S. B. The church building is a neat frame, located on Twenty-sixth street, between Wallace and Ash, and was built in 1869–70, and dedicated to the worship of God on the 28th of August, 1870, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Mullen. A nice parsonage adjoins the church; also a brick schoolhouse belonging to the congregation, all built at the same time; the former, however, was enlarged in 1877. The congregation is composed of about 100 families.

Father Mauser was succeeded March 19, 1873, by Rev. E. A. Reiter, S. J., whose pastorate terminated May 4, 1873. From March 19 to May 4, 1873, this charge and St. Joseph's were together. St. John's became independent after this and has since so remained. The present pastor, Rev. Father M. J. Decker, assumed the pastorate May 4, 1873, and has ever since sustained such relation to the church. On his coming, the congregation numbered some seventy families and were greatly in debt, which has since been canceled and a neat sum in the church's favor accumulated. A new schoolhouse will soon be built.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The English-speaking Catholic people residing in the western part of the city, were formed into a parish under the name given above, by Rev. Father J. A. McCabe, in the summer of 1871. A neat and beautiful frame church edifice, 40x75 feet, was erected at this time under the management of the pastor, which was dedicated July 30, 1871, by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, assisted by Rev. Father Phelan, of Pittsburgh, Rev. M. Broidy, of Forestville, N. Y., and Rev. J. A. McCabe.

In 1874, the pastor's neat residence adjoining the church was erected. It is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill overlooking a grand tract of country. The location is on Raspberry near Sixth street.

The church edifice within is as attractive as on the exterior. It is supplied with a nice altar, and has suspended from the walls the usual Scriptural paintings or stations of the cross, always found in Catholic Churches. The church has a seating capacity of 350 people. There has been no change in the pastorate. The congregation numbers 100 families, and like all the Catholic Churches of Erie, is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER V.

Education and Societies.

ERIE is emphatically a city of good schools, and stands to-day the peer of any in the country in respect to school buildings and general facilities. On a percentage of population, it is not excelled by any city in the number of youth availing themselves of its schools, nor are the courses of instruction better laid out anywhere. We are indebted to Prof. H. S. Jones for much of the following information concerning the public schools of the city.

In the year 1806, the first schoolhouse was built in Erie, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Holland streets, where the present school building (No. 2) stands. It was a hewed-log house, about 18x20 feet, built by John Greenwood, for the sum of $30, which was paid by contributions of the citizens. This first temple of learning was surrounded by the native forest, a foot-path leading to the school from the village of 100 inhabitants, collected in the vicinity of German street, below Fourth street. Mr. Anderson was the first teacher, and his immediate successors were Mr. Blossom and Dr. Nathaniel Eastman. Dr. Eastman taught the school during the year 1812; the roll, the oldest handed down, with a portrait of the Doctor, form a part of the decorations of building No. 2.

This roll contains the names of forty boys and thirty girls, and as a matter of historical interest to many of our readers, we here append the list: Boys —Alexander Brewster, Dunning McNair, John McSparren, Zedekiah Curtis, Daniel Gillespie, Edward Hildebrand, Charles Reed, William Brown, Harry Rees, Edwin Kelso, George Dunn, Cyrus Reed, John Dunn, William Bell, John Teel, Albert Kelso, James Gray, Samuel Irwin, James Wilson, Robert Erwin, Henry Schantz, William Dobbins, William Hoskinson, Laird Forster, John Hughes, Charles Wilkins, Alexander Irwin, Jacob Snavely, George Gallagher, Barney Gillespie, Johnson Laird, Samuel Brown, William McDonald, James Hughes, Thomas Growotz, Benjamin Wallace, John McFarland, Charles Growotz, Archibald Stuart and Richard McCreary. Girls—Hannah Rees, Sarah Brown, Betsy Dobbins, Julia Bell, Eleanor Stuart, Ann Laird, Mary Wilkins, Sarah Bell, Eliza Wilson, Mary Wallace, Mary Curtis, Jane Hughes, Ann Teel, Mary Wilson, Eliza Hoskinson, Rebecca Rees, Kate Oiler, Harriet Rees, Sarah Forster, Mary Brewster, Mary McSparren, Mary McNair, Dorcas McDonald, Caroline Kelso, Eliza Cummings, Adeline Kelso, Eleanor Lapsley, Zebinia Schantz, Mary Ann Lapsley and Catharine McFarland.

The lot, No. 1378, upon which the schoolhouse was erected was bought



David Wilson

from the State August 4, 1804, by James Baird, for the sum of $25. It was afterward purchased by means of contributions collected by Capt. Daniel Dobbins, and was patented in the name of the "Presque Isle Academy." This name appears to have been informally given by the contributors, as no record can be found of a corporation having been formed with that title. For the next quarter of a century, nothing occurred of special importance connected with the schools of Erie, excepting the establishing of the Erie Academy, which was opened in October, 1819, but as that institution will be fully spoken of hereafter we refer the reader there for further information on the subject.

Under the school law of 1834, a public meeting of the citizens of Erie was held at the court house November 22, 1834; it was presided over by Dr. William Johns, William Kelley acting as Secretary. On motion of Elisha Babbitt and George Kellogg, it was voted to raise $1,000 as additional local tax to that raised by the united action of the School Directors and Commissioners of the county. On the 7th of September, 1836, through the recommendation of a special committee, the borough of Erie was divided into four subdistricts, and during the next year four frame houses were erected on leased ground, at a cost of $310 each, the directors not thinking it advisible to purchase real estate. At this time, 340 pupils were enrolled. The text books were "The English Reader," "Cobb's Spelling Book," "Goodrich and Parley's Geographies," "Kirkham's Grammar" and "Daboll's Arithmetic." These books, the school companions of former generations, had to give way to improved books by later authors.

In 1839, the school accommodations were insufficient, and two rooms were rented. In 1844, the small frame buildings were inadequate to the wants of the schools, and as a desire sprang up to attempt something in the way of gradation, lots were purchased, a new plan of buildings adopted, and in the year 1848 two brick houses, each capable of accommodating five teachers with their pupils, were erected, and the subdistricts abolished. These two schools were called the "East Ward" and the "West Ward," each school having the same number of teachers, and the same advantages for scholars. The "East Ward" building was on the corner of Seventh and Holland, now occupied by building No. 2, while the "West Ward" Schoolhouse stood on the corner of Seventh and Myrtle, on a lot now included in the grounds of Hon. William A. Galbraith. A portion of the building is yet standing in the form of a ruin, gracefully covered with a heavy growth of ivy.

The first public examination was held May 8, 1849, and the Rev. D. William Flint delivered an address suited to the occasion; and in 1853 a school was organized in which the German language was the medium of instruction.

On the 8th of June, 1854, the directors organized under the new law, which went into operation the first Monday in June of that year. This increased the number of boards from one to three, "East Ward," "West Ward" and "Board of Controllers," the special duties of the ward boards being the raising and expending of a fund for building purposes. The Board of Controllers was confined in their operations to the raising and expending of a fund for school or teaching purposes. This system existed until June, 1870, at which time the city was enlarged and made into one district, for all purposes pertaining to schools.

The East Ward Board, in 1855, resolved to erect a large building on the corner of Seventh and Holland streets equal to the best in the country. Considerable opposition to the project was manifested by influential citizens, and the board was petitioned by them in strong terms, praying that the resolution levying a tax for a new building be rescinded. As the board moved on in the

line of action begun, efforts were made to have them legally enjoined from proceeding further. The opposition weakened, but existed for some time. The new building was finally completed, and occupied October, 1860. The West Ward Board held to a different policy—that a number of small houses were better than a large one, and, in 1863, they caused to be erected building number 3, a small four-teacher house, on the corner of Sixteenth and Sassafras streets, and in 1865 No. 4. after the same plan, on West Fifth street, near Chestnut. In 1865, the East Ward Board built No. 5 on East Twelfth street, near German, a house similar to Nos. 3 and 4, but somewhat larger. In 1869, the West Ward Board erected No. 6, a six-teacher house, on the corner of Tenth and Sassafras streets, which was enlarged in 1873–74.

The enlargement of the district in 1870 called for additional school accommodations, and since the above date the following buildings have been erected, viz.: No. 10 (four-teacher), in October, 1871, on the public park, West Fifth street; No. 11 (eight-teacher), in 1873, on the corner of Eleventh and French streets; No. 15 (eight-teacher), in 1873–74, on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Ash streets; No. 8 (eight-teacher), in 1874–75, on the corner of Seventeenth and Plum streets; No. 12 (four-teacher), in 1875, on the corner of Sixth and East avenue; No. 7 (eight-teacher), in 1875–76, on Twenty-first street, between Peach and Sassafras; No. 1 (four-teacher), in 1877, on the corner of Third and French streets; No. 4 (seven-teacher), re-built in 1879, on West Fifth street, near Chestnut; No. 13 (eight-teacher), in 1880–81, on the corner of Tenth and Ash streets; No. 16 (eight-teacher), in 1883, on the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets; also four small relief buildings. Upon the enlargement of the corporate limits in 1870, No. 14, now unoccupied, was taken into the city.

Concerning the advantages of the schools, the grade of study from 1806 to 1848 was mainly primary, except in the winter, but the organization of the Erie Academy, in 1819, had the effect to keep the "subdistrict" schools in primary studies. The two new buildings erected in 1848, and the consolidation of the small schools into two larger, caused the schools to take a much higher rank in grade and influence. Professional teachers soon found their places in the schools, and the course of study gradually extended through the higher English branches and Latin, thus enabling the average pupil to finish his education in the common schools. There was at the best, up to 1865, only a general plan of gradation, quite often ignored or misunderstood. In July, 1865, the Board of Control, conscious of the fact that closer supervision was necessary to the better success of the schools, elected the present City Superintendent, Prof. H. S. Jones, principal teacher, to perform the usual duties of a School Superintendent. In June, 1867, he was duly elected City Superintendent, under the act of that year.

On the 29th of June, 1866, the Board of Control consolidated the higher classes of the schools, from which grew the present high school. In four short years the school had won an honorable position beside the best high schools of the country. The course of study was elective and extensive, enabling the student to prepare for the highest institutions of our country. The influence of the high school on the lower grades has been most beneficial, especially in two ways, arousing and encouraging the ambitious pupils, and sending down a class of teachers who have had the benefit of a thorough and liberal course of study. The intelligent and progressive people have earnestly supported the school, and there is no good reason for thinking that the institution will not continue in its present line of growth and influence.

Although music was on the programme of the schools prior to 1868, in

many departments little or nothing was done, owing to the feeling among the teachers that they were hardly competent to teach it. In November, 1868, a special teacher was engaged, and soon the singing in the schools assumed a creditable shape, and became a source of power in the discipline of the schools.

Drawing was in a similar condition, except map-drawing, until 1873, when, under the care of a special teacher, it began to build up a record highly satisfactory. The drill lessons in drawing and music have been from the first under the care of the regular teachers, the special teacher illustrating methods and supervising.

Evening schools were organized in 1867. Mechanical drawing was introduced into the evening schools October, 1873.

A school for deaf mutes was opened January, 1875, in which the articulation or speaking method was adopted.

The schools, since their organization under one system, have been graded to a plan of many steps, making it easy for a pupil to rise, and difficult for him to fall a long way at once, the door of promotion standing wide open at all times.

The following summary illustrates the present condition of the public schools of Erie: Number of buildings, 19; number of departments, 81; number of teachers (males), 8; number of teachers (females), 101; total number of teachers, 109; number of pupils, 4,720.

The course of study below the high school embraces the common English branches, music, drawing, general information, elements of natural history, and German (German being an optional study). The curriculum of the high school enables students to pass into our most exacting colleges and universities. Between 90 and 100 per cent of the pupils choose to pursue the study of German, thus placing Erie at the head of the cities of the country in respect to per cent studying that language.

The Teachers' Institute has been a source of progressive power in the improvement of the schools since 1858. The sessions are well attended and the interest highly professional. About twenty-five of these are held yearly, and the outline of work is to improve teachers as individuals and as instructors.

During 1882–83, the course of study was revised, studies arranged for a Normal training class in the high school, and Miss Abbie Low, appointed Supervisor of primary instruction, to act under the direction of the Superintendent. A manual of directions concerning the new course, was prepared by the Superintendent, in which emphatic attention was given to primary teaching. At this time the primary work in the Erie Public Schools ranks in many things among the very best in the State.

For the past thirteen years there has not been a school bond issued, though the following table of expenses demonstrates that the city has been liberal in her expenditures for the support of education. In 1871, the school expenses were $55,764; 1872, $64,232; 1873, $61,132; 1874, $76,320; 1875, $78,368; 1876, $80,501; 1877, $70,177; 1878, $69,700; 1879, $59,980; 1880, $68,425; 1881, $68,202; 1882, $69,268; 1883, $86,851.

ERIE ACADEMY.

This institution was incorporated March 25, 1817, Rev. Robert Reid, R. S. Reed, Robert Brown, Thomas Forster, Thomas Wilson, John C. Wallace, Judah Colt, Thomas H. Sill and Giles Sanford being its first Trustees. It was endowed by the State with 500 acres of land set apart at the sale of the "Reserved Tracts," adjoining Erie, in 1799, for the use of schools and academies. To this was subsequently added fifteen town lots and $2,000 in

money, to be collected of debts due the State on lands in the vicinity of Erie. The school was incorporated as "an academy or public school for the education of youth in the English and other languages, in the useful arts, sciences and literature," and from 1819 to 1827 was conducted as a high school, affording primary as well as secondary instruction. On the 11th of December, 1822, a stone school building, commenced the previous year, was finished and accepted. It stood on the southeast corner of Ninth and Peach streets, cost $2,500, and was opened in April, 1823. Upon the burning of the court house in March, 1823, this building was used by the courts until the erection of a new court house; and in 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852 the fair was held on the academy grounds. The Principals of the academy from 1819 to 1827 were as follows: Rev. Robert Reid, John Kelley, A. W. Brewster, George Stone, E. D. Gunnison, A. S. Patterson and John Wood. In November, 1827, it was changed to a classical school, and has since had an uninterrupted run of prosperity. Its graduates and students are scattered all over the country, many of them filling places of trust and honor, and the number is not small that have reason to thank its founders for superior educational advantages during the early days of the commonwealth.

In 1878, the present commodious building was erected on the old site, which, together with the large grounds, extending from Ninth to Tenth on Peach street, renders it one of the most desirable locations in Erie. The course of study is academic, college preparatory and business, while a younger class of scholars are also admitted for primary instruction. The corps of instructors are able and competent, and the Board of Trustees is composed of nine representative citizens, three of whom are elected annually by the voters of the county. The attendance averages about 150, and the academy has been eminently successful as an educational institution.

ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY.

In 1838, the above institution was incorporated, and went into operation soon afterward, having an annual appropriation from the Legislature for several years of $300. It never possessed any buildings of its own, its last location being the building now occupied by the Hamot Hospital. The seminary did not have a continual existence, but at one time ceased operations, was again revived, and finally went down about 1866.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The first Catholic school in Erie was connected with St. Mary's Church, and opened in a small frame building immediately east of the present church on Ninth street, in 1850, under the pastorate of Rev. N. Steinbacher. In 1851, the attendance numbered some forty children, and when the new church was completed, in 1855, the old one was fitted up by Father Hartmann for a schoolhouse. In the course of time this, too, became insufficient to accommodate the growing congregation, and in 1866 the Rev. Father Benno had the present large brick school building, on Tenth street, between German and Parade, erected for the children of St. Mary's Parish. It has a capacity for 600 scholars, and also contains a neatly furnished hall adapted to miscellaneous purposes. The school is conducted by a male teacher for the senior boys' class, and all the other departments are under the care of the Sisters of St. Benedict's Academy. The average attendance at present is 525, and the branches taught are the same as those of the public schools of the city, while at the same time the children are carefully instructed in the precepts of the Christian faith.

Adjoining St. Mary's Church, on east Ninth street, is St. Benedict's Academy and the convent of Benedictine Nuns, who came to Erie in 1856, from St. Mary's, Elk County, Penn., the cradle or nursery of the Benedictine Nuns in America. At the earnest solicitation of some friends, they established their order in this city, numbering then but five. They occupied at that time a small uncomfortable frame house west of the church, took charge of the schools of the parish, cheerfully performing their duties, bearing patiently many inconveniences for four years, at the expiration of which time they were domiciled in a commodious brick building on the east side of St. Mary's Church. In 1870, they erected next to the convent a spacious academy and boarding-school for the education of young ladies and children, and four years after, a large handsome chapel for the use of the religieuse and pupils. This structure, in the rear of the academy, is tastefully frescoed and richly embellished by objects of art, answering the twofold purpose of adorning the oratory and inspiring the worshipers with devotion. The convent at present numbers sixty members, who join the active with the contemplative life, of whom some are engaged at fine needlework, hair work, embossing, drawing, painting, music, etc., but the greater number in the laudable cause of education, while those unqualified for the above functions attend to the domestic duties of the establishments. Nowhere do we find more marked progress than among the Benedictines. But a few decades have elapsed since their coming to Erie, and in lieu of the small frame house, we find an edifice acknowledged to be one of the finest in the city. An academy that sends forth annually young ladies whose culture and morality portray more eloquently than can the pen of the historian the benefit to the city of such an establishment.

The present year (1883), there are enrolled eighty pupils, exclusive of a music class of thirty-five, and as many more who receive private instruction in the various branches taught in the school. Pupils of all denominations are received, and there is no interference with those differing in religion.

St. Patrick's School was established in 1863, in a small building at the rear of the church on Fourth street. The school was taught by one lay teacher, and opened with about fifty scholars. In 1867, the present two-story brick schoolhouse on Fourth, between Holland and German, was opened for the reception of Catholic children. Four teachers were then employed and the attendance was about 200. The Sisters of St. Joseph are in charge of the school, six of whom are engaged in this laudable work, while the average attendance at present is 450, and besides religious instruction the branches are the same as those taught in the public schools of the city.

St. Joseph's School was established by St. Joseph's association in 1867, in a small building on Eighteenth street. During that year, the congregation of St. Joseph's parish erected a two-story frame schoolhouse on Twenty-fourth street, between Peach and Sassafras, and adjoining the church on the east, which was occupied in 1868. Up to 1871, the school was taught by laymen, but in that year the Sisters of St Joseph were obtained by the pastor to assist one male teacher who has charge of the larger boys, and who is also organist of the church. Besides the male teacher, there are three Sisters employed in this school, the average attendance being 350, while the usual common school branches are taught and religious instruction imparted to the children.

St. John's School was opened for the reception of scholars in 1870, the erection of the small brick building on Twenty-sixth street, between Wallace and Ash, being identical with that of St. John's Church. This school was

taught by one male teacher until September 1, 1883, when on account of the increased number of scholars a small frame building was obtained in the immediate neighborhood, and the school divided. One of the Sisters of St. Joseph has charge of this latter school, wherein are taught the smaller children. Both have a combined attendance of 140, and the same branches are taught and methods followed as in the other Catholic schools of Erie.

The following summary of the number of children now being educated in the Catholic schools of Erie will be of interest in this connection: We find that St. Mary's school has an attendance of 525; St. Patrick's, 450; St. Joseph's, 350, and St. John's, 140; total, 1,465. Besides this, St. Benedict's Academy has an enrolled scholarship of 80, and a music class of 35, with about the latter number receiving private instruction in the various branches taught by that institution. This estimate does not include the children cared for at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, who there receive instruction in the elementary branches of an English education, thus fitting them for the stern duties of life.

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Wayne Lodge, No. 112, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1813, with Giles Sanford, W. M.; Thomas Rees and J. C. Wallace, Wardens; R. S. Reed, Treasurer. Perry Lodge, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1852, H. Pelton, W. M. Both of these lodges have gone out of existence many years, though there is still a lodge bearing the latter title.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 362, A. F. & A. M., was organized May 4, 1866, with O. A. Dolph, W. M.; Jay S. Childs, S. W.; W. F. Price, J. W.; S. Todd Perley, Secretary; J. H. Lord, Treasurer. This lodge now meets at Masonic Hall in the Noble Block, corner of State and Eighth streets.

Temple Chapter, No. 215, H. R. A. M., was organized July 29, 1867, with the following officers: C. L. Wheeler, H. P.; J. R. Barber, King; H. B. Bates, Scribe; F. F. Farrar, Treasurer; George V. Maus, Secretary. The lodge meets at Masonic Hall.

Perry Lodge, No. 392, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1867, the following officers being then chosen: Jay S. Childs, W. M.; A. A. Adams, S. W.; J. W. Swalley, J. W.; Silas Clark, Treasurer; H. C. Rogers, Secretary. This lodge also meets at Masonic Hall.

Jerusalem Council, No. 33, R. S. E. & S. M., was organized October 30, 1867, with George V. Maus, T. I. G. M.; John E. Payne, T. I. D. G. M.; George P. Griffith, P. C. of W.; George C. Bennett, M. of Ex.; William Himrod, Jr., Recorder. Meets at Masonic Hall.

Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 36, K. T., was organized October 30, 1867, and its first officers were as follows: George V. Maus, E. C.; John E. Payne, G.; George P. Griffith, C. G.; George L. Baker, Treasurer; E. R. Chapman, Recorder.

Keystone Lodge, No. 455, F. & A. M., was organized in January, 1870, with the following gentlemen as its first officers: J. J. Wadsworth, W. M.; George F. Cain, S. W.; George V. Maus, J. W.; M. Taylor, Secretary; J. L. Stewart, Treasurer. This lodge meets in Zuck's block, corner of Peach and Sixteenth streets.

The Lake Shore Masonic Relief Association was organized April 16, 1872, for the purpose of more effectually assisting the widows and orphans of worthy brethren. Its officers for 1883 and 1884 are as follows: J. M. Ormsbee, President; J. R. Sherwood, Vice President; W. W. Reed, Treasurer; A. A. Adams, Secretary; George P. Griffith, Legal Adviser; C. W. Stranahan, M. D., Medical Director.

The following lodges of I. O. O. F. are now in existence, viz.: Presque Isle Lodge, No. 107, organized in 1845, meets at Odd Fellows Hall on the corner of Seventh and State streets; Heneosis Adelphon Encampment, No. 42, organized in 1846 and re-organized in 1866, which also meets at Odd Fellows Hall; Philallelia Lodge, No. 299, organized in 1848, meets at the same place as the previous ones mentioned; Lake Erie Degree Lodge, No. 19, organized in 1868, same place of meeting; Lake Shore Lodge, No. 718, organized July 5, 1870, meets at same place; Erie City Lodge, No. 871 (German), organized March 31, 1874, place of meeting same as above lodges. Luella Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 90, organized April 30, 1874, also meets at Odd Fellows Hall. The Odd Fellows Mutual Benefit Association of Northwestern Pennsylvania was organized in 1873, and possesses a large membership.

Of the Knights of Pythias, two lodges have organizations in Erie, viz.: Erie Lodge, No. 327, organized December 20, 1871, and Endowment Rank Section, No. 103, instituted February 20, 1878, both of which meet at Pythian Temple, in Metcalf's block on State street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Of the Knights of Honor, there were formerly three lodges in the city, two of which have been consolidated. Mystic Lodge, No. 99, was organized in April, 1875, and Lake City Lodge, No. 806, was instituted November 21, 1877, but in January, 1883, they were consolidated under the former name, and now comprise one of the finest, if not the finest, body of men of any secret society in Erie. Barbarossa Lodge, No. 686, was organized July 7, 1877, and both of these lodges meet at Jarecki's Hall on State street.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has the following lodges in Erie: Rising Sun Lodge, No. 4, which meets in Eliot's block on Seventh street, between State and French; Erie Lodge, No. 44, which meets at Zuck's Hall, on the corner of Sixteenth and Peach streets; Alexander Lodge, No. 56 (German), meets in the Mission Block, corner of Fourteenth and Peach street; Active Lodge, No. 61, meets at Metcalf's Hall on State street; Garfield Lodge, No. 397, meets at G. A. R. Hall on State street.

Keystone Council, No. 108, Royal Arcanum, meets at Jarecki's Hall on State street.

Gee-nun-de-wah Tribe, No. 167, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted in January, 1879, and meets at Metcalf's hall on State, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Harugaries—Erie Mannie, No. 24, was organized August 1, 1869; Mozart Lodge, No. 139, was organized in 1867; Bismarck Lodge, No. 151, was organized in 1867; Erie Lodge, No. 290, was organized in 1872. All of these lodges meet at a hall in the Liebel Block. Connected with the Harugaries is the Life Insurance of D. O. H., Sixth District of Pennsylvania, which was organized January 1, 1876.

The Erie Caledonian Club was organized in June, 1881, and meets in their hall on the corner of Eleventh and State streets.

George Stephenson Lodge, No. 68, Sons of St. George, meets at Metcalf's Hall.

Strong Vincent Post, No. 67, G. A. R., meets at their hall on State, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Of Hebrew societies, Erie City Lodge, No. 107, K. S. B., was organized in May, 1873, and meets at Metcalf's Hall. The Standard Club was established in October, 1879, and meets in Baker's block, corner of Fifth and State streets. Ladies' Rebecca Society was organized in 1879.

The Turners are also represented here. The Erie Turnverein was organized in 1868, and its headquarters are at Turn Hall on State street, between Sixth

and Seventh. East Erie Turnverein was organized January 12, 1880, and meets at the East Erie Turn Hall, corner of Ninth and Parade streets. South Erie Turnverein was organized August 11, 1878, and meets at South Erie Turn Hall, corner of Twentieth and Peach streets, and here also is the meeting place of the Benevolent Section of the South Erie Turnverein, which was organized January 1, 1881.

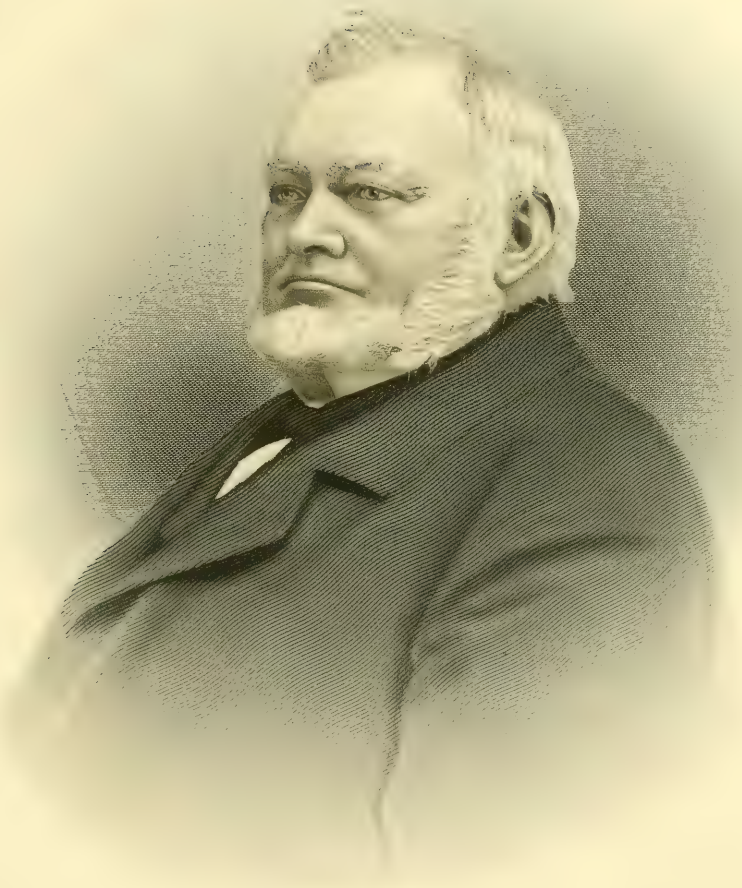
The following embrace the musical societies of the city: The Erie Liedertafel was organized September 2, 1862, and meets at Liedertafel Hall in Berst's block, on State street, between Eighth and Ninth. The Erie Sangerbund was organized in 1871, and meets at Zuck's Hall, corner of Sixteenth and Peach streets. The Erie Mannerchor was organized in 1872, and meets at Boyer's Hall. The Orphans' Society was organized in 1878, and meets in the G. A. R. Hall on State street. The Amphion Musical Association meets at the corner of Eleventh and Peach, while another society called the Teutonia comes together every Sunday for musical recreation.

Protective Societies: Erie Typographical Union, No. 77, meets at Austin's Hall, North Park Row. Iron Moulders' Union, No. 38, meets at Good Templar's Hall, corner of Eleventh and State streets. The Cigar-Makers' Union meets at Schumacher's Hall, corner of Tenth and Parade streets. The Trades Assembly meets at Austin's Hall on North Park Row.

Building and Loan Associations: Erie City Building and Loan Association was incorporated March 10, 1873, and meets at Austin's Hall on North Park Row. Ben Franklin Building and Loan Association No. 2, meets in the Dime Bank Block. Erie Saving Fund and Building Association was chartered in 1873. Presque Isle Saving Fund, Loan and Building Association meets at the corner of Thirteenth and Peach Streets. The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association of Erie was incorporated July 10, 1876, under a perpetual charter granted by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and by letters patent granted October 10, 1879. This association meets at Good Templars Hall, corner of Eleventh and State Streets.

There are several benevolent societies: The German Independent Benevolant Association was organized July 4, 1842, and meets at Boyer's Hall, No. 1305 State street. The German Friendship Benevolent Association was organized in 1862, and meets at Liebel's Hall. The Erie and Pittsburgh Shops Mutual Benefit Association was organized in 1868. Erie Lodge, No. 39, of the National Marine Beneficial Association, meets at G. A. R. Hall on State street. Erie Star Union No. 50, of the Equitable Aid Union, meets in Metcalf's block; and South Erie Union No. 62, of the same association, meets at Zuck's Hall.

Catholic Benevolent Societies: St. Joseph's Branch, No. 9, C. M. B. A., was organized February 17, 1879, and meets in a hall on the corner of twenty-sixth and Peach streets. St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, C. M. B. A., was instituted March 8, 1879, and meets in Gensheimer's block, corner Seventh and State streets; and St. Mary's Branch, No. 15, C. M. B. A., was instituted December 5, 1879 and meets at the same hall. St. John's Branch, No. 18, C. M. B. A., was organized in January, 1881, and meets at a hall corner of Twenty-fifth and Ash streets; and St. Peters Branch, No. 20, subsequently organized, meets in Gensheimer's block. Branch No. 98, Catholic Knights of America, was organized in 1876, and meets at the hall in Austin's block. Irish American Benevolent Society, No. 295, I. C. B. U., meets at Austin's Hall on North Park Row. The Hibernian C. B. Society, No. 1, was organized in 1872, and re-organized in 1877. St. Patrick's Temperance Cadets were organized in 1872. St. Alphonsus Relief Society was organized in 1868, and St. Joseph's Mutual Relief Society in 1865. St. John's Benevolent Society was organized in 1872, and St. An-



James Casey

drew's the same year; while Trinity Benevolent Association, a Portuguese society, was organized in 1874. Connected with the Catholic Churches of the city are other societies of a benevolent character, such as the Father Matthew T. A. B. Society of St. Patrick's Church, which was organized in 1866; also St. Vincent De Paul Society established the same year; while in St. Mary's congregation are St. George's Society, organized in 1852, St. Benedict's in 1867, and St. Bonifacius' in 1868.

The German Free School Society was established for the purpose of introducing the German language into the public schools, and to foster the idea of compulsory school attendance. This society has doubtless accomplished much good. It is composed of representative German citizens, and the principal object of the society has been so far successful that to-day from 90 to 100 per cent of the pupils in the high school are studying the German language.

The First Society of Spiritualists of Erie City and county was organized in February, 1882, in Treisaker's Hall on State street, with about a dozen members. The charter was granted by the court late in the winter of 1881–82 as a "Medical and Scientific Society." Speakers were transient until April, 1882, when Mr. Hull was engaged as speaker of the society, which numbers about 300, and meets Sunday afternoon and evening at Old's Hall on State street. The officers consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer and two Secretaries.

Erie City Bible Society was organized in 1824, and has been kept up ever since. The first officers were as follows: Rev. Johnston Eaton, President, Rev. Robert Reid, Vice President; E. D. Gunnison, Treasurer; George Selden, Secretary; Giles Sanford, William Gould, Robert Porter, John McCord, Joseph Selden, Judah Colt, Robert McClelland, John Phillips, Oliver Alford, R. C. Hatton, James Flowers and Philip Bristol, Managers.

Erie Temple of Honor, organized in 1854, was one of the pioneer temperance societies, and William A. Galbraith, one of its first officers. It was reorganized in 1859, at which time a lodge of Good Templars that had been in operation two or three years, was merged into it. The history of the different temperance movements during the past fifty years, belongs to the State or nation, and can only be properly treated from that basis. They were not local movements, but spread throughout the Union, and created much excitement during the period of their existence.

The following is a brief account of the library and literary societies of Erie. In 1806, thirty of Erie's citizens organized a "Library Company," with the following officers: Judah Colt, President; Thomas Forster, Librarian; Thomas Forster, James Baird, John C. Wallace and William Wallace, Directors. The society purchased $200 worth of books, and was kept up for several years. Other societies of the same character were the Franklin Literary Association, organized in 1826; Apprentices Literary Society formed about 1839, and Irving Literary Institute organized in 1843, all of which had small libraries. Literary and lyceum societies sprang into existence at different periods in the city's history, many of which had courses of lectures, and did much good by encouraging and cultivating the literary tastes of the people.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in May, 1860, and has now a membership of 600 in Erie City alone. The association owns a fine three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Tenth and Peach streets. In May, 1861, they opened a free reading room, which has been kept open up to the present. The library now contains about 6,000 volumes, and about 75 newspapers and periodicals are always kept on file. Though the reading room is free to all, the library is for the use of members, those outside of the

association being required to pay a fee for the use of books therefrom. The Erie association is among the leading ones of Pennsylvania, and within a few years contemplate the erection of a much finer building on the same corner, at a cost of about $40,000, the present one being too small for their growing numbers. The association sustained a course of lectures for several years, many from distinguished persons. Their present quarters are comfortably furnished, and the officers in charge are kind and gentlemanly to all who visit their rooms, while an air of neatness pervades the whole establishment.

The Erie Natural History Society was organized February 18, 1879, its object being the study of the natural history of Erie County, and the probable establishment of a scientific institute, library and museum. It meets at its rooms in the Metcalf Block, 724 State street.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Game and Fish Association was incorporated November 19, 1875, and meets at No. 30 North Park Row. The objects of this society are the protection and propagation of game and fish by the enforcement of the laws relating thereto. Every good citizen will commend the society in this laudable work, and should assist it in its efforts to protect the fish in the bay and the game on the peninsula from the ruthless angler and huntsman.

CHAPTER VI.

Private Corporations, Cemeteries and Charitable Institutions.

THE Erie Gas Company was chartered March 5, 1852, with a capital stock of $60,000, the Board of Directors being privileged to increase the capital to $100,000 whenever they might deem such a course necessary. Ground was bought on Seventh street, between Myrtle and Chestnut, upon which the works were erected, the total cost being $60,000. The tank or gas receiver had a capacity of 30,000 cubic feet; 3½ miles of pipe were laid, and all necessary buildings erected. The works were completed by the 22d of August, 1853, and on that date the city of Erie first enjoyed gaslight. The patronage at that time comprised thirty-two consumers, but by the close of the year the number had increased to 150. The construction of the gas works was superintended by a Mr. Meredith, while Mr. P. Metcalf rendered material aid in the successful consummation of the enterprise.

In the fall of 1883, the company erected a new gas tank, with a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet, on Front, between Sassafras and Peach streets, and in the spring of 1884 intend removing the tank at the old works to the new location. This latter tank has a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet, which will give the works a combined capacity of 160,000 cubic feet of gas. The new works will cost, when completed, about $60,000, and the old site will be abandoned in the spring, and the works removed to the new one on Front street.

At the present time, the gas company has an authorized capital of $300,000, and a paid up capital of $167,750. It owns 20 miles of gas mains, lights 425 street lamps and has a patronage of 800 consumers. The quality of the gas equals the best furnished any community in the State, while its cost is moderate. The President of the company is Charles M. Reed; and the Secretary and Treasurer for many years was Miles W. Caughey, upon whose death, in the fall of 1883, Walter Scott became his successor. The office is in the Wetmore House, on the northwest corner of Seventh and Peach streets.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The first telegraph office was opened at Erie in 1847. Little is known of its history, only that since that year the people have enjoyed the benefit of this necessary adjunct of civilization. For more than twenty years Erie possessed but one telegraph line, but, about 1868, the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company opened an office in opposition to the Western Union, and for several years the city enjoyed the services of two offices or distinct telegraph lines. Finally, the Western Union bought out the Atlantic & Pacific, and consolidated the lines under the former name. The Mutual Union Telegraph Company began business at Erie in 1881, but it, too, has been absorbed by the Western Union, which alone exists outside of the private line of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The office of the Western Union is No. 514 State street, and it transacts all the telegraph business of Erie.

The American District Telegraph Company was organized in 1876, in which year it began business, and has since been in successful operation. The company has now about 200 telephones in Erie, and the number is gradually increasing under the energetic management of G. W. Baxter, the efficient Superintendent of the company in this city. The New York & Pennsylvania Telegraph and Telephone Company purchased the controlling interest in 1883, and ere the publication of this work some changes may occur not here spoken of. Telephone lines are now being constructed to the neighboring towns, and in the near future Erie will have telephonic connection with many of them. The central office in Erie, is Room 24, Noble Block.

The American Express Company opened an office at Erie in 1846, with O. D. Spafford as agent. He was succeeded by J. J. Lints, and in 1858 the present agent, J. Harper, was appointed to fill the position, which he has held continuously up to the present time. The office is at No. 822 State street. The American and Adams Express Companies ran a "union office" until June 1, 1883, when the latter company opened a separate office on North Park Row, between State and Peach streets, with W. C. Stinson as agent.

THE ERIE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, by a legislative act approved March 1, 1867, and organized for business in the same spring. Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Penn., through his attorney, E. J. Cowell, was the leading stockholder in the enterprise, while the labor of obtaining the act of incorporation and necessary subscription, and pushing the road to completion, was also the work of Mr. Cowell. In 1868, the main line was built from Second street south on State to Turnpike; thence across to Peach; thence south on Peach to Twenty-sixth street, and in December of that year opened for travel. Up to May, 1873, the fare charged was 7 cents, since which time it has been 5. Since its completion, the line has been extended to the public dock on State street, and in the fall of 1883 the company was engaged in building two branch lines, viz.: One out Eighth street to Raspberry, and one out Eleventh street to Parade; thence south to Fourteenth street. In 1880, the large two-story brick stables on the corner of Second and State streets were erected, while the furnishings of the line are kept in harmony with the times. The officers are W. W. Reed, President; J. C. Spencer, Treasurer; A. L. Latell, Secretary; Jacob Berst, Superintendent.

BANKS.

The Erie Bank was incorporated by an act passed in the winter of 1828–29, and began business in January, 1829, on a capital of $50,000, though the

bank was privileged to increase its capital stock to $200,000. Its first officers were: R. S. Reed, President; P. S. V. Hamot, Cashier; J. A. Tracy, C. M. Reed, Samuel Brown, William Fleming, Thomas Moorehead, Jr., E. D. Gunnison and D. Gillispie, Directors. The bank suspended in May, 1848, but very little loss was sustained by the holders of its issue, as the notes were subsequently redeemed at a small discount, Gen. C. M. Reed holding himself personally responsible for their redemption.

The United States Bank of Philadelphia established a branch at Erie in 1837, with Thomas H. Sill, President; Peter Benson, Cashier; Josiah Kellogg, C. M. Reed, William Kelley, G. A. Eliot, Samuel Hays, William Fleming, J. G. Williams and H. J. Huidekoper, Directors. The fine building on State street, now occupied for the custom house, was erected by this bank at a large outlay, also the building adjoining it on the south for the cashier's residence. With the failure of the parent institution at Philadelphia in 1840, the Erie branch also went down, and W. C. Curry was appointed to settle up its affairs. In 1849, the bank building was sold to the United States Government for $29,000, who converted it into a custom house; while the cashier's residence subsequently sold for $4,000, about one-half its original cost.

The Erie City Bank was incorporated in 1853, with a capital stock of $200,000, but it lasted only four years, suspending business in 1857. Its first officers were: Smith Jackson, President; J. P. Sherwin, Cashier; S. E. Neiler, Teller; Brua Cameron, Book-keeper; C. M. Tibbals, W. A. Brown, D. S. Clark, C. Seigel, John Brawley, James Webster, J. H. Fullerton, Ira Sherwin, J. D. Clark, Charles Brandes and J. C. Beebe, Directors.

The Bank of Commerce succeeded the Erie City Bank in April, 1858, but it, too, soon succumbed, closing its doors in December, 1860. Its first officers were as follows: B. Grant, President; C. B. Wright, Vice Pesident; G. J. Ball, Cashier; A. W. Guild, Teller; W. F. Rindernecht, James Hoskinson, B. F. Sloan, Charles Metcalf, A. W. Blaine, G. F. King and J. W. Douglas, Directors.

In 1861, the following firms were doing a general brokerage or banking business at Erie: W. C. Curry, capital $100,000; M. Sanford & Co., capital $50,000; Vincent, Bailey & Co., capital $25,000; Clark & Metcalf, capital $12,000; Neiler & Warren, capital $5,000; total banking capital, $192,000.

The First National Bank was organized in February, 1863, with a capital of $150,000, J. C. Spencer, President; J. L. Sternberg, Cashier; William Spencer, Assistant Cashier. In February, 1883, the bank was re-organized for twenty years. It is located in the Reed House block on the northwest corner of French street and North Park Row.

The Keystone National Bank, located in the handsome block on the northeast corner of State and Eighth streets, was organized in the fall of 1864, with an authorized capital of $500,000, and a paid up capital of $250,000. Orange Noble has been President of the bank since its organization. John J. Town was Cashier until 1871, when he was succeeded by J. I. Town, who yet fills the position.

The Second National Bank was organized December 12, 1864, with a capital of $300,000. William L. Scott, President; Joseph McCarter, Vice President; W. C. Curry, Cashier. This bank is on the southwest corner of State and Eighth streets, and its present officers are: Joseph McCarter, President; W. W. Reed, Vice President; C. F. Allis, Cashier.

The Marine National Bank was organized March 9, 1865, with a capital of $150,000. B. B. Vincent, President; F. P. Bailey, Cashier. In January, 1867, J. C. Marshall became President of the bank, and Charles E. Gunnison,

Assistant Cashier. The officers thus remained until March 29, 1875, when William Bell, Jr., was chosen Vice President, and no change has since occurred. It is located on the northwest corner of State and North Park Row.

The German Savings Institution of Erie was organized February 8, 1867, with a capital of $200,000. John Gensheimer, President; Mathew Schlaudecker, Treasurer; Frederick Schneider, Secretary. These officers continued to hold their several positions until October, 1875, at which time Lloyd G. Reed became President, and John Eliot, Manager and Treasurer. The bank is on the northwest corner of Eighth and State streets.

The private bank of Ball & Colt was organized in July, 1867, and has since continued to do a general banking business. This bank is at No. 720 State street.

The Erie Dime Savings and Loan Company was organized June 8, 1867, under a special law of the State, with Selden Marvin, President, and John H. Bliss, Secretary. These officers resigned April 25, 1868, and the following gentlemen were chosen: L. L. Lamb, President; George W. Colton, Secretary and Treasurer; Selden Marvin, Attorney. On the 19th of May, 1868, M. Hartleb became Vice President, and the bank began business on a paid-in capital of $25,000. I. A. Foreman soon succeeded Mr. Hartleb as Vice President of the bank. In January, 1876, the bank moved into its present elegant quarters on the corner of State street and South Park Row, which is doubtless the finest bank building in Erie, and reflects much credit on the gentleman at the head of this institution. This bank has an authorized capital of $500,000, and a paid-in capital of $68,360. Its present officers are William A. Galbraith, President; J. F. Downing, Vice President; G. E. Barger, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Company began business July 4, 1869, on a capital of $100,000. Uras Schluraff, President; Charles Metcalf, Secretary and Treasurer. In May, 1872, the capital was increased to $200,000. The bank is on the southwest corner of Ninth and State streets, in a fine building erected by the institution, and its present officers are Gustav Jarecki, President; J. J. Sturgeon, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Erie County Savings Bank, on the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Peach streets, was organized in the fall of 1871, with a capital of $150,000. N. J. Clark, President; J. L. Stewart, Vice President; M. H. Burgess, Cashier. Mr. Clark was succeeded in the Presidency by J. L. Stewart, Adam Brabender becoming Vice President. The next President of the bank was William W. Reed, succeeded in 1879 by Adam Brabender, who has since filled that position. He was succeeded as Vice President by R. Pettit, who was the last occupant of that office. In 1879, F. G. Schlaudecker became Cashier of the bank, and in May, 1882, was succeeded by R. Pettit.

Nothing shows more clearly the rapid progress in the wealth and enterprise of Erie than the present amount of capital invested in banking. With the beginning of 1863 there was not a single incorporated bank in the city, the whole of the banking business being done by a few private firms on a combined capital of about $200,000. The capital and deposits of the banks of 1883 run into the millions, and all are in a flourishing condition. They have large capital, are well conducted and have a high reputation in financial circles.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Erie County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated March 26, 1839, by the following persons: John A. Tracy, William Kelley, Peter Pierce, Julius W. Hitchcock, James Williams, Smith Jackson, Samuel Low,

Conrad Brown, Jr., B. B. Vincent, Bester Town, Jabez Wright, David G. Webber and Stephen Skinner. It has ever since conducted a safe and successful business, and January 1, 1883, had insurance in force amounting to $756,513.94, and premium notes in force amounting to $85,852.45. It is doubtless the oldest native corporation doing business in Erie County, which speaks well for its stability of character. The office of this company is No. 26, North Park Row.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Harbor Creek, office No. 701 State street, Erie, Penn., was chartered May 6, 1857, by John Dodge, G. W. Wagner, John W. McLane, J. Y. Moorehead and G. A. Eliot. The law then required the company to get $100,000 of insurance before issuing any policies, which was complied with in August, 1858, and the first policy issued. The business of this company grew rapidly, and its exemption from extensive fires is assured, as it insures only the property of farmers, taking no risks in towns or cities. The amount of its insurance in force January 1, 1883, was $4,495,037.66, while its premium notes in force on the same date was $224,751.88. This is an exhibit that requires no commendation at our hands, for it stamps this company as a strong financial institution and a credit to Erie County.

There were two other native insurance companies, with headquarters at Erie, that existed for a few years, viz., the German and Alps. The former was organized in 1867–68, and lasted until 1874, when it failed. The Alps Insurance Company began business in 1868–69, and was under the management of some of the leading men of Erie. It had placed considerable insurance on property in Chicago, Ill., and when the great fire almost swept that city out of existence, the Alps incurred such heavy losses that it went down, though it paid up the greatest part of its indebtedness, and closed up business in such a manner as to reflect credit upon its management.

CEMETERIES.

Prior to 1805, all interments were on the bank of the lake, immediately east of the town, but in that year a lot for a burial ground was set apart on Eighth street, a little west of the United Presbyterian Church. This ground was used by the several denominations until 1827, when it was absorbed by the United Presbyterian congregation, who had erected their house of worship on the adjoining lot east in 1816. The Presbyterians purchased four lots on the corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets, about 1826–27, and many bodies were removed to this cemetery from the old ground soon after it was opened. The Episcopalians started a cemetery about 1827, on Myrtle street between Seventh and Eighth. St. Paul's German Evangelical Church opened a burial ground in 1859, and St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church established a graveyard many years ago on Sassafras, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. Nearly all of these cemeteries have long since been abandoned and the dead removed, while those which still remain here have been closed for interments.

The Jewish Cemetery on Twenty-sixth street, east of Cherry, was opened in 1858, and is still used by the adherents of this faith.

The earliest Catholic cemetery in Erie of which we have any knowledge was located on the site of St. Benedict's Academy East Ninth street. It was purchased in 1837, and consecrated by the Rev. Ivo Levitz August 2, 1840. This graveyard was used until 1848, in which year Father Steinbacher, the pastor of St. Mary's congregation, bought a piece of ground on Chestnut street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, to which the bodies of those interred on Ninth street were removed. This cemetery was used by the Ger-

man Catholics until the consecration of Trinity in 1869, when it was closed for interments.

As early as 1837–38, St. Patrick's congregation bought a small lot, 40x160 feet in size, on Third street, between German and Parade, which was the first graveyard owned by this parish. In 1852, Father Deane purchased five acres on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sassafras streets, and the old ground was abandoned and the bodies removed to the new location. Upon the consecration of Trinity Cemetery in 1869, this second graveyard was closed and many of the dead removed to Trinity, though quite a number still remain on account of the foolish obstinancy of their friends in refusing consent to their removal. St. Vincent's Hospital now occupies a portion of this ground, and it is to be hoped that ere long every body here interred will find a last resting place in the beautiful cemetery west of the city, now used by the Catholics of Erie and vicinity.

The ceremony of consecrating Trinity Cemetery, the present Catholic burial grounds, located on the lake road about four miles west of Erie, took place on Sunday afternoon, May 23, 1869, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators from the city and adjoining townships.

The procession, including the several Catholic societies, headed by four bands, formed on Eighth street and marched to the cemetery, escorting Bishop Mullen and the clergymen present on the occasion. A large wooden cross, the emblem of Christ crucified, had been placed in the middle of the cemetery, around which the societies formed a hollow square, with the Bishop, clergy and choir in the center. Bishop Mullen then delivered a brief address, followed by a sermon in the German language from Father Wenderlein, of St. Mary's Church. At its conclusion, the usual beautiful ceremonies ordained by the Catholic Church on such occasions were performed, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a prayer for the repose of the soul of Bishop Young, whose remains had been removed to the cemetery. This graveyard contains thirty acres nicely laid out in walks and driveways, and planted throughout with ornamental and shade trees, which in a few years will add much to the natural beauty of the location. Many handsome monuments mark the last resting place of those who are "asleep in the Lord," and the time is not far distant when it may justly be ranked among the beautiful cities of the dead.

The Erie Cemetery had its inception in October, 1846, when a paper was drawn up, and a few citizens subscribed $1,500, with the view of purchasing the same piece of land on which the cemetery was subsequently laid out. The persons who subscribed to the object at that time were Charles M. Reed, George A. Eliot, John H. Walker, John A. Tracy, William Kelley, Smith Jackson, John Galbraith, B. B. Vincent, Thomas G. Colt, M. Courtright, C. M. Tibbals and J. C. Spencer. The subject, however, was postponed, and no decisive measures were taken to secure the desired site, on account of the increased price constantly demanded; yet the object was never abandoned, and in December, 1849, the first efficient movement was made to accomplish the long cherished design. In that month, a subscription paper was again circulated, by which the subscribers agreed to unite in purchasing seventy-five acres of land at $100 per acre, bounded on the north by Nineteenth street, on the east by Chestnut, on the south by Twenty-sixth, and on the west by Cherry. Thirty-one signatures were obtained, and the following amounts subscribed toward purchasing the ground: C. M. Reed, $100; George A. Eliot, $100; William Himrod, $100; H. Caldwell, $100; George A. Lyon, $100; Elisha Babbitt, $100; A. W. Brewster, $100; J. A. Tracy, $100; J. C. Spencer, $100; Joseph M. Sterrett, $100; J. H. Williams, $100; M. Courtright, $100; Irvin

Camp, $100; C. M. Tibbals, $100; William Nicholson, $100; William A. Brown, $100; J. C. Marshall, $100; B. B. Vincent, $100; T. G. Colt, $100; P. Arbuckle, $100; James Skinner, $100; S. Jackson, $100; P. Metcalf, $100; John Hughes, $100; John Galbraith, $50; P. E. Burton, $50; William Kelley, $50; F. Schneider, $50; William W. Reed, $50; M. W. Caughey, $50; Walter Chester, $50. The individuals who assisted by advancing money were Mrs. R. S. Reed, $50; John Evans, $50; M. B. Lowry, $50; J. C. Beebe, $25; Thomas H. Sill, $25; John P. Vincent, $25; John Moore, $25; Andrew Scott, $10.

On the 29th of January, 1850, the Legislature passed an act incorporating "The Erie Cemetery, in the county of Erie," and May 24 a majority of the incorporators met and elected seven managers, viz., Charles M. Reed, George A. Eliot, William Kelley, John Galbraith, Elisha Babbitt, William Himrod and A. W. Brewster, who on the same day organized by electing George A. Eliot President, and appointing William A. Brown Secretary and J. C. Spencer Treasurer. A deed of conveyance was made to the corporation March 28, 1850, and the sum of $1,500 paid down as required by the contract, while a majority of the incorporators signed a judgment bond to secure the remaining $6,000, which they agreed to pay in four equal annual payments, together with interest thereon, relying with confidence that the sale of lots would fully indemnify them, and that they would suffer no loss.

In December, 1850, the services of H. Daniels were secured to lay out the grounds; but very little was accomplished until April, 1851. From that time forward the work progressed rapidly; walks and driveways were constructed, cutting the grounds into harmonious sections, while trees and shrubbery were planted wherever they would add most beauty to the natural landscape.

At the annual meeting in January, 1852, Rev. Joseph H. Presley, John Evans and Wilson King were chosen to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of William W. Reed, A. W. Brewster and John Hughes, three of the original incorporators. The by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the corporation were adopted at this meeting, and the following Board of Managers elected for the ensuing year: George A. Eliot, Charles M. Reed, William Kelley, William Himrod, John Galbraith, Elisha Babbitt and William A. Brown, who thereupon elected George A. Eliot President and appointed J. C. Spencer Secretary and Treasurer.

The formal opening of the cemetery took place May 20, 1851. An address was delivered by the President of the board, George A. Eliot, and the dedicatory address by Rev. George A. Lyon, while other appropriate ceremonies usual on such occasions went to make the day an enjoyable one. Since the cemetery was laid out, many improvements have been made. New sections have been opened up, the walks and driveways extended, much additional shrubbery planted, and a substantial iron fence erected, both on the east and west side of the grounds, besides a "Porter's Lodge" near the main entrance, together with many other improvements that go to beautify the cemetery. Great care has been exercised for the protection of the grounds and the many beautiful monuments that have been erected by the hand of affection, while every effort has been put forth to make Erie Cemetery an honored and sacred resting place for the dead, and a beautiful and attractive spot in the eyes of the living.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum had its inception about 1865, when the Sisters of St. Joseph occupied a small frame building on Fourth street, close to St. Patrick's Schoolhouse. In April, 1866, they regularly opened the asylum in



Ralph Bowman



Jane Garrman

a house on Second street, between French and Holland, purchased for the purpose by the late Bishop Young, and while there they had on an average the care of sixty orphans. In 1871–72, the present commodious brick building was erected at a cost of about $50,000. It is located on Third street, between Holland and German, is three stories high with basement, and is heated throughout by steam. The institution has an average of about 120 orphans, who are tenderly cared for and instructed in the precepts of the Catholic faith, while at the same time they receive the benefits of a common English education in two large school rooms within the building. Whenever pupils develop a special talent for music they are instructed in that branch, and all are encouraged to cultivate and practice the virtue of industrious habits. About ten Sisters are connected with St. Joseph's Asylum, and perform all the duties thereof. The institution is supported by the industry of the Sisters, voluntary contributions and an annual collection taken up throughout the diocese. All classes are received irrespective of creed or color, and the grand work which the Catholic Church is here so silently performing for Christ's little ones, under this noble band of Sisters, deserves the highest commendation. The community is now erecting a three-story brick building, 45x70 feet, on the corner of Ash and Twenty-sixth streets, to be used as a home for the aged and infirm. They hope to occupy it inside of a year, and though its capacity will then be about 100, it is only a portion of the building which they contemplate erecting at some future day. Thus is the noble work of charity trying to keep pace with the ills and wants of suffering humanity.

St. Vincent's Hospital was erected in 1874–75, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sassafras streets, overlooking the city of Erie and the charming bay of Presque Isle. It is a handsome three-story brick building, 60x90 feet square, and possessing a well-lighted, airy basement. It cost about $7,000, is well furnished throughout, and is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, seven of whom devote their time to the care of the institution, while four others who teach in the parish schools of St. Joseph and St. John reside at the hospital. St. Vincent's is open to all classes irrespective of "creed, color or previous condition of servitude," and J. L. Stewart, one of the leading practitioners of Erie, is the physician in charge, so that the patient has a sure guarantee of the best medical care to be obtained in this portion of the State. In connection with St. Vincent's the Erie *Herald* of April 11, 1883, gives the following statistics: "This popular institution was opened for the reception of patients in September, 1875. Owing to the poverty of the institution very few patients were received until 1878, from which date 408 patients have been received and cared for. Of this number 203 were charity patients and the remainder paid from $3 to $5 each per week. Those admitted were of religion as follows: Catholics, 185; Protestants, 178; Jews, 5; not professing any religion, 40; total number, 408. The nationality were as follows: Americans, 189; English, 18; Germans, 95; Irish, 86; French, 7; Canadians, 8; Russians, 3; colored, 2. Total, 408."

The City Hospital was erected in 1870 for the accommodation of persons with contagious diseases. It stands on the bluff immediately north of the Marine Hospital building, and overlooks Lake Erie. Dr. E. W. Germer has been physician in charge since its establishment.

Home for the Friendless: On the 17th of October, 1871, a meeting was held at the residence of J. C. Marshall, for the purpose of organizing the "Home for the Friendless." It was mainly through the efforts of Miss Laura G. Sanford that a beginning was made and the institution organized. Application was made for a charter which was granted by the court November 29,

1871. Gen. C. M. Reed having tendered the use of the old family residence on the southeast corner of State street and South Park Row, it was accepted and first occupied by the "Home" November 2, 1871. In February, 1872, the Marine Hospital Board offered to the managers of the institution the use of the hospital building and authorizing them to use it as a "Home for the Friendless" until such time as the State authorities should direct its use for other purposes. The offer was gladly accepted, and in the early part of May, 1872, the "family" removed to that building, where it remained until the occupancy of the "Home" on the corner of Twenty-second and Sassafras streets, November 2, 1875.

The following ladies were the original incorporators of the institution: Mrs. C. M. Reed, Mrs. M. B. Lowry, Mrs. I. B. Gara, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. W. W. Dinsmore, Miss A. C. Kilbourne, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mrs. William Bell, Mrs. Henry Jarecki, Miss Laura G. Sanford, Mrs. W. L. Scott, Mrs. J. H. Neil, Mrs. J. P. Longstreet, Mrs. G. W. Starr, Mrs. W. A. Galbraith, Mrs. Bernard Hubley, Mrs. P. Metcalf, Mrs. S. S. Spencer, Mrs. J. W. Hart, Mrs. J. P. Vincent, Mrs. S. A. Davenport, Mrs. J. C. Marshall, Mrs. E. W. Pollock, Mrs. D. S. Clark, Mrs. L. W. Shirk, Mrs. P. Crouch, Mrs. Miles W. Caughey, Mrs. Robert Evans, Miss S. Parkinson, and Miss Sarah Reed. The first officers chosen were as follows: Mrs. C. M. Reed, President; Mrs. I. B. Gara, First Vice President; Mrs. W. A. Galbraith, Second Vice President; Mrs. W. W. Dinsmore, Secretary; Miss Kate M. Mason, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Chalfant, Matron. After serving about a year, Mrs. Reed resigned the Presidency, and Mrs. I. B. Gara was chosen to fill that position, which she held until May 2, 1876, when she, too, resigned, and Miss Kate M. Mason was elected, and has filled the office continuously up to the present time.

On the 16th of September, 1875, Hon. M. B. Lowry presented the management with the "Gaggin property," located on the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Sassafras streets, one of the most desirable sites in the city. This munificent gift, which was worth from $10,000 to $15,000, was gratefully accepted by the board, who began at once the project of erecting an addition to the building. Ground was broken September 25, 1875, and the corner stone laid on the 18th of October following. The "family" removed to the "Gaggin property" November 2, 1875, and on the 25th of March, 1876, the new addition to the "Home" was finished free of debt, at a total cost of $6,820.48. This money was raised by subscription, mainly through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. I. B. Gara, who took a leading part in the enterprise from its inception until the completion of the new "Home." She, however, was efficiently aided in procuring the subscription by Mrs. J. C. Marshall, Mrs. J. R. Saltzman, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Miss Kate M. Mason and Miss Sarah Reed, the latter of whom has ever taken a special interest in the institution, and given much of her time and attention to insure its success, which may also be said of many other ladies whose names figure in its history.

In October, 1872, a school for children was opened at the "Home," which has since been in successful operation. In June, 1876, Mrs. Gara presented the "Home" with a portrait painted by herself of the generous donor, Hon. M. B. Lowry, which now decorates the institution. An inscription on the frame reads as follows: "Portrait of Hon. M. B. Lowry, painted and presented to the institution by Mrs. I. B. Gara, in testimony of her appreciation of his great liberality to the 'Home for Friendless Children and Aged Indigent Women.'" With the completion of the new "Home" free of debt, the brunt of the battle was over, and since that time the institution has been successfully accomplishing the work intended by its founders.

The Hamot Hospital Association was chartered on the 7th day of February 1881. The present Board of Managers (except two who were elected to fill vacancies, and Rev. G. A. Carstensen who succeeded Rev. J. T. Franklin, deceased April 14, 1882), were named in the charter. They held their first meeting as a board on the 28th day of Febuary, 1881. The property offered for use as a hospital was accepted by the board on the 5th of April, 1881. The deed of two-thirds interest in said property was tendered and accepted on the 23d of April, 1881. The selection of this property for a hospital resulted from a call on its owners by one who had for months been working to establish a hospital, viz., the Rev. John T. Franklin, to ascertain if it could be bought or leased for a term of years for such purpose. Having carefully considered the plans, a proposition in writing was made by the donors to convey a two-thirds interest in the property to a corporation on certain conditions. This was the origin of the association. To it was conveyed by deed, by Mrs. Mary A. Starr, Charles H. Strong and Kate Strong, their two-thirds interest in said property, bounded on Front street 165 feet, on State street 216½ feet, and on Second street 105 feet, including the buildings, George W. Starr joining in the deed of conveyance. The conditions of the deed are solely for the purpose of insuring the firm establishment and perpetuity of the hospital, and met the approval of the association from the beginning. Immediately after the acceptance of the property the buildings were examined and changed where necessary, the better to adapt them to meet the wants of a hospital. New roofs were put on the main building and wing; water was introduced from the city water works; two convenient bath rooms were provided; a laundry with its appliances was put in complete order; a furnace was added, which, with the grates in the wards and private rooms, give warmth and ventilation and render the building in these respects well fitted for the purposes designed. Two large wards, one for male and one for female patients, were established on the east side of the main building, and one called the "sailor's ward" in the wing, all of which have been furnished and are now in use. Besides these wards now furnished for twenty patients, there are five private rooms which are fully furnished and ready for occupancy for such patients as desire privacy, and who may prefer to come to and remain in the hospital for treatment, making in all ample room for twenty-five patients, besides a large room in the wing originally designed for a ward for children.

On the 1st day of July, 1881, the hospital was opened, and on the 10th of July received its first patient. Up to January 9, 1883, 157 patients have been admitted, and received the benefits of the institution. The management of the hospital proper was under the supervision of Miss Irene Sutliff, until November 1, 1882, when she resigned the position of Superintendent, and was succeeded by Miss Emma L. Warr. These ladies are graduates of a regular training school for hospital nurses, and are therefore fully competent to take charge of such institutions. The Superintendent, however, is allowed absolutely no discretion in the matter of receiving patients who cannot furnish evidence of their ability to pay, except it be for a day or two in an extraordinary emergency. To accomplish its mission, the hospital needs an endowment of at least $25,000. The income of this sum would enable the managers to set apart six beds exclusively for free patients—a number, which, under ordinary circumstances, would meet all demands. George Selden has already subscribed $4,000 toward this proposed endowment fund, and it is hoped that there are others among the citizens of Erie who will respond with like generosity to this appeal.

The largest sources of revenue and the most valuable, because continuous

through the year, come from the following parties: The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, the Anchor Line Transportation Company, the Erie City Iron Works, the Erie Car Works, the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, and the Ladies' Parochial Society of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Each of the above named has subscribed the sum of $200, payable quarterly in advance, for the support of a bed in the hospital. There is no doubt but that these subscriptions will be continued, and it is hoped that others, individuals and companies, will add to the annual income of this association, in that way rendering it of more general utility to the public and enabling the managers to extend the benefits of the institution to more of the needy sick who are unable to pay anything for medical attendance or the skilled care of nurses in hospitals.

Any person paying the sum of $5 or more yearly to the Treasurer, shall thereby become a member of the association for the year, and be qualified to vote for managers and otherwise participate in the affairs of said Association, as a member thereof. The payment of $50 at one time constitutes a life membership in the association, and exemption thereafter from the payment of yearly dues. The following are the names of the life members and annual members of the association in 1883:

Life members—W. S. Warner, Richard Tanner, J. W. Reynolds, Miss A. E. Scott, J. P. Loomis, George W. Starr, Mrs. H. W. Reed, Lloyd Reed, Mrs. Ellen C. Bliss, Henry Souther, Mrs. Henry Souther, W. W. Reed, Reed Caughey, Miss Sarah Reed, W. A. Galbraith, George Selden, Mrs. J. C. Selden, Mrs. A. H. Caughey, Mrs. W. L. Cleveland, George T. Bliss, Mrs. Samuel Selden, Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Mrs. S. S. Spencer, William Hardwick, Frank F. Adams, Irvine M. Wallace.

Annual members—Mrs. L. A. Morrison, Miss Kate Mason, Mrs. Prescott Metcalf, Mrs. Myron Sanford, Mrs. John Hearn, Mrs. Robert Russell, Miss Bertha Babbitt, George Rogers, R. T. Williams, William Bell, Mrs. Addison Leech, W. L. Cleveland, W. H. Gross, Mrs. T. W. Crowell, T. W. Crowell, W. C. Kelso, John H. Bliss, Mrs. F. F. Cleveland, F. F. Cleveland, William Spencer, George Burton, J. J. Wadsworth, Mrs. Charles H. Strong, Charles H. Strong, Mrs. I. B. Gara, Mrs. George W. Starr, Mrs. J. W. Reynolds.

Managers—Rev. G. A. Carstensen, President ex-officio; W. L. Cleveland, Treasurer; George W. Starr, Secretary; Henry Souther, William Spencer, W. L. Cleveland, W. W. Reed, J. W. Reynolds, George W. Starr, George Selden, W. S. Warner, C. C. Shirk, F. F. Adams, George V. Maus, R. T. Williams. Executive Committee—Rev. G. A. Carstensen, W. W. Reed, W. L. Cleveland, George W. Starr, George Selden. Medical Board—Dr. Charles Brandes, Dr. H. A. Spencer, consulting physicians; Marine Hospital Service—Dr. D. H. Strickland; Superintendent, Miss Emma L. Warr.

The history of the Marine Hospital is as follows: When the town of Erie was laid off in 1795, the tract of land now known as Garrison Hill was set aside for military purposes, and in 1870 the State of Pennsylvania built upon it a Marine Hospital, 55x186 feet, three stories high, which was never used, at a cost of $90,000, in addition to $10,000 donated by the citizens of Erie. A large wing extends to the rear, arranged for chapel, offices, etc. The grounds overlook the bay, and are finely located for a soldiers' home, and the flat under the brow of the hill might in the future be useful to the Government for a navy yard or military station. The property is very valuable, having a water frontage on the bay, being within the city limits, and having direct railroad communication.

The Marine Hospital has been the subject of considerable legislation, to the end that it be transferred to the General Government for the shelter of the

impoverished veterans of the war for the Union, whose services merit a different charity from that afforded by almshouses, etc. The members of the Wayne Monument Association, in their laudable efforts to perpetuate the memory of the old hero, Gen. Anthony Wayne, have succeeded in beautifying the grounds about his block-house monument, and as the military history of Erie centers around that spot, consider it the proper location for the maintenance of a home for the soldiers and sailors of the late struggle. The question of the acceptance of it by the Government is now before Congress, and there is every reason to suppose that it will recognize the propriety and justice of the proposition, and put in order and maintain the home. It seems eminently fitting that a place whose history is so fraught with military events should be the location of such an institution.

CHAPTER VII.

LEADING MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—BOARD OF TRADE AND BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE earliest attempt at manufacturing in Erie was made in 1795–96, when Capt. Russell Bissell erected a saw-mill near the mouth of Mill Creek, which gave rise to the name of that stream. The dam was built just east of Parade street, and nearly opposite Fourth. This mill was used by the garrison in getting out building material for barracks, dwellings, etc., and stood until 1820, when it was burned down. In 1831, George W. Reed and William Himrod built another saw-mill on the old site, the frame of which was standing for more than thirty years after its erection.

The second saw-mill erected in the immediate vicinity of Erie, was built by John Cochran in 1800, on the site of the Densmore Mill, which is just across the southern boundary line of the city. The following year, he added a grist mill, both being constructed of logs; but in the year 1816 John Teel replaced them by a frame, which was subsequently operated by John Gray and son James, Jonathan Baird and John McClure. In May, 1836, upon the death of John Cochran, it fell into the hands of his son Robert, and about 1845 was sold to Gen. C. M. Reed, who soon conveyed it to George A. Eliot. In 1850, Mr. Eliot gave the control of it to his son John, who in March, 1871, sold it to Henry Shottwell; thence it passed into the possession of William Densmore, by whom it is now operated.

In 1806, Robert Brotherton built a saw mill at or near the site of the Hopedale Mill, in South Erie. The farm and mill was purchased by John Gingrich, and the latter was discontinued when timber became scarce in the neighborhood. An oil mill was subsequently erected there by C. Siegel. Upon his father's death, Henry Gingrich inherited the property, and about 1850, built a flouring mill, which he called "Hopedale." This mill was operated for some years by Oliver & Bacon, who left it in 1865, having secured the canal mills, and it was then taken by its owner Henry Gingrich.

During the years 1807–8, another saw mill was erected on Mill Creek at its intersection with Eighth street, by Thomas Forster and William Wallace, who got control of the water-power from Twelfth to Parade streets. About 1810, R. S. Reed purchased the property and built a grist mill below, and in 1822, George Moore bought these mills and added thereto a carding and fulling mill. Some time during the winter of 1834–35, the mills were pur-

chased by E. D. Gunnison, who became associated in business with Abraham Johnson, and they built and named the Fairmount Flouring Mill. Gunnison sold his interest to John H. Walker, who converted the carding and fulling mill into a plaster mill, and built a large tannery opposite and a number of dwellings for the workmen. Jehiel Towner was miller here for many years. The tannery burned down and the mill fell into the hands of Liddell, Kepler & Co. In the spring of 1859, it was bought by P. & O. E. Crouch, and is now owned and operated by J. B. Crouch & Co.

Rufus S. Reed built a grist mill on Mill Creek in 1815. It was located on Parade street between Fourth and Fifth, and the dam crossed the stream just below Sixth street. He afterward added a distillery, both of which were carried on by him until his death, the mill standing until ten or twelve years ago.

The same year (1815), Robert Large erected a grist mill near the corner of Eleventh and French streets, with the dam above Twelfth. It did not, however, prove successful, and in 1822 was sold to Alvah Flint, who converted it into a cloth, carding and fulling mill. This was kept up until 1840, when the site and water-power were purchased by Vincent, Himrod & Co., who erected thereon a foundry subsequently known as the Erie City Iron Works, one of the pioneer iron establishments of this portion of the State.

The pioneer tannery of Erie was erected by Ezekiel Dunning, on Holland street, between Fifth and Sixth, about the beginning of the present century. It was long known as Sterrett's tannery, and kept in operation until 1852. The next tannery in the order of time was established in 1805, by Samuel and Robert Hays, on the corner of Ninth and French streets. The latter sold his interest to Samuel, and he in turn was succeeded by his sons W. B. and J. W. Hays, who carried on a tannery in Erie for many years. William Arbuckle, who learned the trade with Samuel Hays, started a tannery in 1820, on Eighth street, west of Myrtle, which he ran until 1830, when it ceased operations.

The first beer brewery in the city was built in 1815, by Maj. David McNair, on Turnpike street, near where the Erie City Mill was afterward erected. He added a distillery in 1823, and in 1827 built a grist mill on State street, south of the Lake Shore Railroad, the motive power for all being furnished by the water of Ichabod Run.

In 1803, the first brickyard in the county was opened by Isaac Austin and B. Rice, and was located east of Parade, between Second and Third streets. From brick made in this yard, James Baird erected the first brick house in Erie County. It stood on German, between Front and Second streets, was two stories in height, and occupied for many years by Thomas Wilson. It was used as a hospital in 1813, for the wounded prisoners captured at the battle of Lake Erie, and was burned down in 1827.

The following men were the pioneers of Erie in their respective trades, to wit: Jonas Duncan and John Teel, carpenters; Peter Growotz, mason and bricklayer; Robert Kendall, cooper; John Morris, hatter; Thomas Stewart and Archibald McSparren, tailors; while the first hop-yard planted in the county was west of Peach street, between Buffalo and Simpson. There was no regular copper or brass smith until 1822, when Charles Lay opened a shop on the south side of East Park. He subsequently went East and became a locomotive engineer.

Two other mills deserve mention among the earlier ones of the city, viz., the Canal, and Erie City Mills. The first was erected by William Kelley, near the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets, and was constructed under the direc-

tion of Jehiel Towner, a pioneer miller of Erie. Its motive power was supplied from the surplus water in the canal, but in 1865 Oliver & Bacon became proprietors and converted it into a steam mill. The Erie City Mill was commenced in 1849, by Clark McSparren and John R. Dumars, on the site of the State street railroad bridge; but McSparren soon purchased Dumars' interest. The farmers did not like to go above the railroad, and consequently the mill never did much business. The building stood in the way of the railroad then under construction, and after long negotiation it was bought by the company and removed south on State street, where it is still standing.

It is not our intention in this article to mention many of the smaller factories that have come and gone during the past three-quarters of a century, as such matter would be of little or no historical value, but only to give those best remembered as having done most toward building up the present manufacturing interests of the city. Having glanced over the leading pioneer mills and factories, we will continue the subject with brief sketches of the leading manufacturing establishments of to-day. The material contained in these sketches was obtained directly from the proprietors of the respective manufactories, upon whom we had to depend for the correctness of the matter which we here present to our readers.

Our first attention will be given to an account of the Erie Car Works, limited, on Cascade and Sixteenth streets, as the first indications of substantial industry that meet the eye of the traveler on his approach to Erie from the west are the works of this company. One is impressed with the magnitude of the plant, which embraces about thirteen acres of ground, the structures which cover it from one end to the other, and the army of workmen e ngaged in the various departments of the works. On a closer view, he will find a complete system of arrangement and an attention to details hardly to be looked for where the work is of such volume, and the number of operatives so great. The works were established in the year 1868, and have been a powerful illustration of the fact of Erie's admirable location for manufacturing purposes, as well as a monument to the enterprise and executive ability of their founders and present managers. At the present time, they have a capacity of sixteen freight cars per day, and give employment to about 600 men. This statement, to those familiar with car building, will be at once appreciated, but to those unfamiliar with it we will simply say that it involves the using annually of 170 tons of brass, 250 tons of malleable iron, 380 tons of steel springs, 150 tons of paint, 500 tons of tin and solder, 3,250 tons of axles, 5,000 tons of iron castings, 6,000 tons of wrought iron, 11,000 tons of car wheels, and 20,000 tons of lumber, or 5,000 car loads of material of ten tons each. In the distribution of this work the company has erected seventeen substantial buildings, several of them of large dimensions. The machinery is driven by an engine of 200 horse-power, and a locomotive owned by the company is always engaged in hauling the materials used, or drawing the finished cars out to the main tracks over the sidings which traverse the works in all directions. The class of cars built are box, gondola, ore, drift (or mine cars), coal and stock cars. The very best of materials are used, and every particle of the iron in the wheels and axles is tested, and if not found of the requisite strength is rejected. The value of this great industry cannot be overestimated, while the reputation of the city is materially enhanced by the extent of its operations. The officers of the works are: President, W. R. Davenport; Treasurer, William A. Galbraith. The former is a gentleman of wide experience in this line of production and of great enterprise and public spirit. The latter, in addition to his connection with this establishment, is a gentleman of wide reputation as a lawyer, and is at present

the Presiding Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. They represent in business and social life the best elements of our civilization, while their contribution to the city's industry is one of marked value and importance.

The Erie City Iron Works are, doubtless, next in importance. The rapid advancement in the manufacturing arts which so strongly characterizes our American industries is a subject of interesting study. In almost every department of mechanics do our people excel, and the products of American looms and workshops stand unrivaled in the markets of the world. This statement is particularly true of heavy machinery, engines, etc., and the products of American genius are noted for their strength and adaptability to the work required of them. The city of Erie has achieved almost a world-wide reputation as the producer of much of the finest and best machinery in this line, and is justly entitled to rank among the important manufacturing towns of the United States. The founding here of the largest and most important establishment of its kind in this country is a just tribute to Erie's claim to superior advantages of location, which appeals strongly to the consideration of the manufacturer seeking a location, or to the purchaser seeking his supplies. The cost of iron and coal, the splendid shipping facilities, and many other attractions combine to emphasize the statement that if her advantages are fostered, this city's present importance as a manufacturing center, is but a faint premise of what her future will become. We invite the attention of our readers to a brief sketch of the Erie City Iron Works, which is one of the most important enterprises located here, and the best evidence we can give of the claims we have made. These works were established in 1840, by Vincent, Himrod & Co., on what would now be considered a very small scale, and did a general foundry and machine shop business. Several changes have taken place in the title, the present firm of Selden, Bliss & Co. becoming sole proprietors in 1864, and it is under their management that the Erie City Iron Works have grown to such wonderful proportions. The location of the original works was at the corner of Twelfth and State streets, and the foundry, 86x240 feet, on the corner of Twelfth and French streets, is still a portion of the works. The increasing business of the firm demanding greater facilities, in 1880 they purchased a tract of five acres of land adjacent to the L. S. & M. S. R. R., in the eastern suburbs of the city, where they have erected several of the most important buildings connected with the works, among them being a boiler shop 100x600 feet in dimensions, with an L 30x50 feet for engine room, and another L 40x50 feet for office, besides a frame flanging shop 40x180 feet in dimensions, and a machine shop 80x120 feet. These buildings, except one, are substantial brick structures, admirably adapted to the business. The works are supplied throughout with the latest and most improved machinery, much of it being specially constructed for their particular business, and requires for its operation three engines, which combined aggregate 140-horse-power and employment is furnished for 350 men constantly, with weekly pay roll averaging $3,000. The range of work includes horizontal and upright flue and tubular boilers; stationary, portable and agricultural engines; saw mills and mill machinery; steam riveting machinery, etc. The number of boilers built in 1880 was 857; engines, 400; saw mills complete, 48. The business of 1881 shows the following gratifying increase: Number of boilers made and sold, 1,097; engines, 457; saw mills complete, 96; besides other work of a miscellaneous character. The sales in 1882, amounted to $785,098.09. The Erie City Iron Works have depots for the sale of their products in all the important business centers of the country, and their work is sold in every State and Territory of the United States, and in the West Indies, Mexico and South America, and ranks second to none made in the world. They claim



John C. Ferry

that they make more boilers than any other establishment in the United States. The individual members of the firm are George Selden, President; John H. Bliss, Secretary, and George D. Selden, Treasurer. Of their energy and enterprise, the Erie City Iron Works are a lasting monument of which themselves and the city of Erie may well be proud.

The firm of Black & Germer is the lineal successor of the pioneer stove foundry of Erie. In July, 1834, Ebenezer A. Lester, Pardon and James Sennett, Thomas G. Able and Allen Hinckly established a small foundry on the northwest corner of Eleventh and State streets, under the title of Hinckly, Sennett & Co. The motive power was furnished by two horses hitched to sweeps upon an upright shaft propelling the machinery for blowing the cupola. Prior to 1835, William H. Johnson bought out the interests of Hinckly & Able, and the firm became Johnson, Sennett & Co. In 1838, Pardon Sennett sold his interest to Johnson, but the title of the firm remained the same until 1841, when Johnson disposed of his interest back again to Pardon Sennett, the firm then becoming Lester, Sennett & Co. Many changes followed in the ownership and title of the firm, which we will briefly name. Soon after the above change occurred, James S. Sennett sold to his partners, and the firm became Lester & Sennett; in 1843, Lester, Sennett & Chester; in March, 1851, Sennett & Co.; in March, 1855, Sennett, Barr & Co., and afterward, Barr & Johnson; in March, 1862, Barr, Johnson & Co. William T. Black obtained an interest in March, 1867, but the title of Barr, Johnson & Co. remained until March, 1872, when M. R. Barr, having previously purchased the interest of George B. Sennett, sold out to his partners, Grove H. Johnson and William T. Black, who associated with them Otto Germer, and organized the firm of Johnson, Black & Co. In 1878, Johnson sold to Germer, and the title became and has since remained Black & Germer. The first castings in this foundry were made direct from the ore, and the stoves were peddled through the country. The business has grown from insignificant dimensions, until to-day they claim to be the largest institution of the kind in this part of the State. The old works on the corner of Eleventh and State streets will soon be abandoned for the large new works recently erected on the corner of Sixteenth and German, which cover a piece of ground 240x360 feet. The new buildings are of the following dimensions: Foundry, 154x175; pattern shop, 35x70, four stories high; mounting shop, 54x212, five stories high, and basement; engine and boiler house, 36x38 feet, furnished with a 100-horse-power engine, besides the usual number of outside buildings surrounding such establishments. These works are supplied throughout with new, first-class machinery, while a switch from the Pennsylvania Railroad affords the best of shipping facilities. The firm now (October, 1883) employs at the old shops 150 men, but the new works have a capacity of 250. It is the only establishment in the United States that make the manufacture of parlor base-burners a specialty, and claims to be the pioneer of the trade in that line, having started in 1866 with the "Morning Glory."

The Chicago & Erie Stove Company, limited, west Twelfth street, was established in the year 1840, by Johnson, Himrod & Co. The title was several times changed, until in 1876 it became a stock company with W. H. Whitehead, of Chicago, as chairman, and C. C. Shirk, Secretary and Treasurer. The plant of the works covers two and one-half acres of the best and most eligibly located property for the purpose within the city limits, and is improved with substantial buildings of the following proportions: Moulding room, 85x240 feet; mounting shop, 85x150 feet; store room, 80x160 feet; engine and boiler room, 20x40 feet; besides warehouses, pattern houses and offices. The

works necessitate the use of two cupolas of eleven and forty tons capacity respectively, an engine of 60 to 75-horse-power, and the employment of 140 men skilled in the different departments of stove manufacture. The trade of the house, which runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, besides being largely local extends all over the Western country. The Chicago depot for the sale and distribution of all western business, is located at 171 Lake street, that city, and is an establishment of large proportions, employing five travelers to represent its interests. At this point but two men are engaged in that capacity, yet the business annually offered the company is largely in excess of its ability to supply, even with its exceptionally fine facilities. The company has an excellent reputation as the producers of fine work, both as regards fine castings, handsome finishing, mounting and the great variety of their manufacture. Stoves for heating and cooking purposes, ranges, furnaces, etc., in many designs and sizes are manufactured, and are made with special reference to the science of combustion and economy of fuel. Though making various styles and patterns, the "Helper" cooking stoves and ranges, and the invincible base burner, are their leading stoves, and enjoy a high reputation. Taken in its entirety, as the disburser of large sums in wages and in the ramifications of its business, giving the city a wide celebrity, it is one of the notable industries of the place, and contributes largely to the substantial welfare of the community. Mr. Charles C. Shirk, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, is the controlling head of the manufacturing department of the business, and is a gentleman of wide experience and sterling business qualities.

Another important manufacturing industry is the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, limited, corner Ninth and Holland streets. Any person familiar with the city of Erie twenty years ago will remember the small lathes of rude construction, and the small furnace for smelting brass, which at that time represented the capital and equipment of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company. The present works are a transformation, wonderful as great, and almost magical. No lucky combination of circumstances, however, has brought about this change. It has been secured by the most indomitable will, careful attention, a masterly knowledge of the minutest details, the careful accounting in every department, and a superior class of work. Formerly engine-makers, plumbers, steam fitters, and that class of artisans were compelled to make their own valves, pipe connections, etc., which made their work one of much detail, and the absence of machinery especially adapted for it made it tedious and laborious. When this condition of things was recognized and the positive assurance secured that with the advance of our industries all over the land, the manufacture of this class of materials could be made a separate industry, it was then that the Jarecki Manufacturing Company started on the career which has placed them in the very front rank of America's manufacturers. Go where you will over our land, and among the very best appliances of the nature alluded to will be found those made in the shops of this company. So large has the business grown that to-day two acres of ground are in use, all built upon in a handsome and substantial manner. The main building, three stories and basement, is 330 feet long by 60 feet in width, utilized from cellar to roof. The galvanizing shop is 70x40 feet; the malleable iron foundry is 80x150 feet; the gray iron foundry 60x100 feet; the annealing room 50x80 feet; the core shop 50x160 feet, and the cutter room 40x100 feet. The entire premises, as an architectural adornment, is one of the best in the city, and is a monument to the character of its founders. The principal specialties of the works are malleable iron fittings, oil well supplies, brass work for engine builders, plumbers and steam and gas fitters, which comprehends a vast variety of arti-

cles of various styles and sizes. The firm in all the departments of their works gives employment to 400 men, an army of artisans, who when busy in their various departments present one of the most interesting scenes of activity to be met with. Their work finds its market in the oil fields of this State, all over the country—East, West, North and South—and across the lakes into Canada, where the reputation made at home is emphasized by foreign use. Messrs. Henry and Charles Jarecki came to this country about thirty-five years ago, since which time they have made their name famous in this land, and have contributed to the industries of America an establishment second to none in the fine character of its products.

The Stearns Manufacturing Company, on Tenth street, between Holland and German, familiarly known as the "Presque Isle Iron Works," was established in the year 1855, but was not marked by any particular degree of prominence until some years later, when, under patents of Mr. E. H. Stearns, the company secured several valuable points applying to their machinery, the adoption of which has given it a national reputation. The plant of the works covers an area of two and one-half acres of ground, all utilized by them, and improved with the different buildings necessitated by their work. Partially quoted, they are as follows: Foundry, 60x100 feet; boiler shop, 50x150 feet; four machine shops, each 50x100 feet; millwright shop, 40x100 feet; blacksmith shop, 35x80 feet, besides others devoted to the general uses of the company. Employment is given to 325 men, and a vast amount of work turned out which reaches every State and Territory in the Union, and probably every section of manufacturing industry. This consists of engines and boilers of all lines and grades, and saw-mill machinery, the extent of which, in its great variety, would require too much space for particular enumeration by us. But, as a simple matter of justice, we should mention their improved circular saw mills, gang and muley mills, patent rossers, for removing bark and grit before the saw, off-setting and anti-vibrating carriage wheels and track, head blocks, etc., for saw mills, log turners, gang edgers, jackers, lath mills, etc. These productions, which are known in every lumber camp and saw mill in the United States, have maintained their excellence of construction during the entire period of their manufacture, and whether the works are crowded with orders, or to the contrary, the same carefulness of details, harmony of arrangement and uniformity of construction, is observable. To the combination of these three essentials of successful manufacture, the valuable patents owned by them, and the marked ability of its management, do they owe their present position. The officers of the Stearns Manufacturing Company are: George Burnham, President; William M. Davids, Vice President; William Burnham, Secretary, and H. R. Barnhurst, Treasurer and General Manager.

The Erie Malleable Iron Company, limited, corner Cherry and Thirteenth, streets, is the most complete and extensive of its kind in this section of the country, and in the thrift and substantial well-being of the community is an important and valued factor. Established in 1880, its success was pronounced from the start, and during the period of its operation it has considerably augmented its business, and added to its reputation. The works are located on a plant of two acres of ground, improved with substantial buildings devoted to the various purposes of their manufacture, and of the following dimensions: Foundry, 80x300 feet; annealing room, 45x95 feet; pattern vault, 45x34 feet; machine shop, 35x64 feet; galvanizing room, 25x110 feet; core room, 34x34 feet; engine and boiler house, 30x60 feet; pattern room and offices, 60x100 feet, besides outside shedding for storage of coal, sand, etc., 200 feet in length. The steam power is furnished by an engine of 80-horse-power, and the works give employ-

ment to from 175 to 200 men. The particularly advantageous location of these works in a center of manufacture which gives them a large local trade, and the existence of a demand which they are eminently prepared to supply, have given an impetus to their work which keeps them running up to their full capacity, and makes the annual output large. The specialty of the works, as its title implies, is principally malleable iron castings, but now contemplate making steel castings, and the fact that the trade extends to a large section of the country, sufficiently guarantees the quality of all the product of the establishment. The officers are John Clemens, Chairman, and J. P. Metcalf, Secretary and Treasurer, whose careful and business-like management of the details of the business has placed it in the front rank of Erie's industries.

The Bay State Iron Works, corner Third and Peach streets, were established in the year 1865, and occupy a fine property in one of the best portions of the city. The plant covers over an acre of ground, and is improved with substantial buildings, erected solely for the purpose used. They consist of a main building of brick two stories in height, in which is the machine shop, 50x225 feet; foundry, 50x125 feet; boiler shop, 60x190 feet; pattern rooms, storeage room for iron, engine and boiler room and offices. Every appliance for the rapid production and complete finish of all their products is in use, and the entire machinery is driven by two engines of 40-horse-power each. The mechanical force of the works amounts to 125 men, most of whom are skilled in the production of fine machinery. The work of the firm comprehends all classes of fine engine building, upright and horizontal, portable and stationary, and a special line of fine machine building. Among the most prominent productions of the works may be noted the Variable and Automatic Cut-off Engine, which was awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis fair in 1878, for 93 per cent efficiency; agricultural and portable engines from 4 to 150-horse-power; locomotive, tubular, flue and upright boilers; steam punches, Hall's patent steam cranes, upright friction and detached hoisting machinery; the Acme cube pipe tongs, and many other specialties, all bearing evidence of the highest style of workmanship to be had in this section of the State. The thorough system which prevails in every department of these works, and the splendid facilities enjoyed enable the firm to conduct an immense business, and the trade extends to all parts of the West, South and Southwest, they having agencies in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, St. Paul, Denver, Dallas and Charlotte. The members composing the firm are Orange Noble and L. H. Hall, the latter being the practical manager. Mr. Noble is a gentleman too well known in the business circles of the State to need any introduction at our hands, while Mr. Hall, as a thorough master of the details of the works, has a reputation based upon the intrinsic merit of its productions.

The Mt. Hickory Iron Company, office Scott's block, corner Tenth and State streets, was established in the year 1879, and produces a line of iron known as merchant and bridge iron. Their furnaces, two in number, are located at Sharpsville, Mercer, Co., Penn., where employment is given to a large number of men, and an annual production attained of 35,000 tons of Bessemer, foundry and mill pig, the ores used being the Lake Superior, Specular and Hematite, from the most celebrated mines in that favored section. Much of this production finds its way to the various rolling mills of the State, but a large part is utilized by the company's mill at Erie, which it is more properly our province to notice. The Mt. Hickory Rolling Mill is located in the western suburbs of the city on a plant of thirty acres of the company's property, and is the largest concern of the kind in this section of the State. The mill is a well-built structure, 120 feet in width by 280 feet in length, and is systematically ap-

pointed for the rapid prosecution of its work. It is fully supplied with rolls and other machinery necessary in the production of its specialty, the motive power being supplied by nine engines of 350-horse-power combined. Employment is given to from 250 to 275 men, the most of whom live about the mill in houses furnished by the company—twenty-four in number. The annual production aggregates 15,000 tons of fine grade of merchant and bridge iron, railroad angle splicers, etc., which is sold to some extent locally, and largely in Chicago and other Western points. The influence of a concern giving employment to so many men, necessarily involving a large outlay in wages, must be great in a community of this size, while the character of its iron tends largely to maintain the city's reputation. William L. Scott, a gentleman whose name is the synonym of enterprise wherever known, is the Chairman of the company, while W. S. Brown is Secretary and Treasurer. The superintendency of the rolling mill in detail is intrusted to Thomas Palmer, a thorough and experienced man in this line of business.*

The Erie Forge Company, corner Cascade and Fifteenth streets, was organized in 1872, and began operations the year following on a comparatively limited scale. In 1879, the works were entirely destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale, and important additions made to the size of the building, and to the machinery in 1880. The works are located south of the tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, from which a siding connects the shops with all the railroads. The plant includes several acres of ground, well adapted to the purpose, the shops being 65x241 feet in dimensions. The east end is a machine shop, fully equipped with the heavy machinery needed in the successful prosecution of the business, which is operated by an engine of 40-horse-power. In the forging shop there are in use five heavy hammers, six large furnaces and one large steam shear, all operated by separate engines. The products of the works are hammered iron and steel, car and engine axles, shafting, cranks and heavy forgings of all kinds, the value of which amounts to a large sum annually. Employment is given to 125 men, and the consumption of iron amounts to 125 tons, and of coal to 240 tons per week, the works being run day and night. The character of the work turned out has always been such as to give them a rank second to none. The Erie Car Works use in their shops the axles produced by this company, and the trade extends through all the country east of the Mississippi River, and amounts to an immense sum annually. As a monument to the skill, energy and enterprise of the proprietors, it stands among the most prominent in the city, and is an important contributor to Erie's importance as a manufacturing center. In the spring of 1883, it was changed from a corporation to a firm, the members of which are George W. Starr, A. Brabender and J. P. Harrington, the last named having charge of the works.

Davenport, Fairbairn & Co.: The works of this company are located just west of the Erie Car Works, and adjoining them. They are among the most famous, and are probably the largest in the country. The capacity is 350 wheels per day. One hundred men are employed, and six cupolas are kept in blast. Two of the cupolas used in melting charcoal iron for wheels, have a capacity of 100 tons of metal per day. Four engines, ranging from twenty to fifty-horse-power, are employed. This company owns a large blast furnace at St. Ignace, Mich., said to be the finest charcoal furnace in the world. Here they give employment to 250 men, all the iron produced being used in the manufacture of car wheels in their own foundry at Erie. This company makes all the

*Since the above was written, these works, with all their contents, were completely destroyed by fire on the 9th of December, 1883.

wheels used by the Erie Car Works, and also supplies a large trade in different sections of the country, and make in addition a general line of railroad castings. The members of the firm are W. R. Davenport, John Fairbairn and Col. H. B. Plumer, of Franklin, Penn.

The Selden & Griswold Manufacturing Company, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, began business in the year 1868, and at once secured a reputation for excellence in their line second to no concern of its kind in this section of the State. The works are situated in a portion of the city convenient to the railroads, on valuable property, and consist of foundry, 100x150 feet; finishing room, 30x90 feet, two stories in height, the upper floor being used for machinery and mounting room; store room, 30x40 feet, two stories; store room No. 2, 60x95 feet, also two stories, and engine and boiler room, in which is an engine of fifty-horse-power. The number of men employed aggregates 100, and the production amounts to more than $75,000 per year. The specialties of the works consist of small castings, hollow ware of special sizes and extra finish, house furnishing utensils, stove trimmings and a great variety of work common to establishments of this nature. Their castings are of a fine grade, and all the products of the house show careful and intelligent workmanship. Samuel Selden's heirs, J. C. Selden and Matthew Griswold, are the proprietors, and are fully posted in all the details of their business. They are thoroughly in earnest in their work, are prominently identified with the substantial welfare of the community, and their works are an important and valuable adjunct of Erie's prosperity.

Jarecki, Hays & Co., Eleventh street, between State and Peach, date their origin back to the year 1865, when the works were started by G. and F. Jarecki. They were succeeded by Jarecki & Metz, who in turn were followed by Jarecki, Metz & Co., who continued the business until 1870, when the firm became Jarecki, Hays & Co., as now known. The goods here manufactured consist principally of supplies for water and gas companies, brass goods, yard hydrants, extension service boxes, street washers, etc. In this production, embracing many of the most important accessories of water and gas service, the firm have been highly successful, and in one or two specialties have won a national reputation. We refer particularly to "Jarecki's Patent Extension Shut-Off Box" for water and gas, and "Jarecki's Patent Extension Street Washer," which have secured the most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country. They make the hydrants known as McNamara's Patent Compression Valve Dry Pipe, and Jarecki's Keystone Compression Valve Hydrants, besides a great variety of brass work, consisting of cocks for all departments of gas and water service. The works consist of a substantial brick building, three stories in height, 40x160 feet in dimensions, and are fully equipped with every appliance for the rapid production of their work. They employ twenty-eight hands, skilled in their various pursuits, and manufacture a large amount of goods annually. The members of the firm are F. Jarecki, J. W. Hays, W. B. Hays and S. J. Law. These gentlemen have become, through their present work, strongly identified with the substantial interests of the city.

T. M. Nagle, manufacturer of portable, stationary and agricultural steam engines: These works, located at the corner of Sixteenth and Holland streets, were erected by Mr. Nagle in September, 1879. The plant covers a space of 125x350 feet, improved with substantial buildings, the main shop being 45x200 feet in area, with a wing 40x60, and a blacksmith shop adjoining 30x45 feet in dimensions. In 1883, there was erected a substantial brick foundry 70x125 feet, while other improvements are contemplated in the near future. From sixty to seventy skilled mechanics are employed, and all the boiler work

is made under contract by outside parties. This force turned out 400 finished engines, ranging from eight to fifty-horse-power, during 1883, while more than 1,000 engines have been manufactured since the works were established. They are sold in all portions of the United States, from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Colorado, and the demand is fully up to the capacity of the works. The specialty is portable steam engines, of which more are claimed to be turned out at these works than at any other in this section of the State. Mr. Nagle brings to his present business a thoroughly practical knowledge of it, in all its details, gained from a long experience and a natural aptitude for the business. The marked success he has met in this new contribution to Erie's important industries is but a just tribute to his ability as a manufacturer, and the energy and push which mark the successful business man.

Cleveland & Co.: The foundry department of the Erie City Iron Works, owned and operated by this firm, was organized in June, 1868, and is located on the corner of Twelfth and French streets. They manufacture all kinds of building and machinery castings. The building is a substantial brick structure, 86x240 feet, wherein sixty men find employment, turning out annually more than 2,000 tons of castings. The firm is composed of W. L. Cleveland, F. F. Cleveland, George Selden and J. H. Bliss, who are all favorably known and identified with the leading manufacturing interests of Erie.

The Erie Engine Works, owned and carried on by Cleveland & Hardwick, are located on the corner of Twelfth and State streets, formerly the site of the Erie City Iron Works. The firm was organized in May, 1879, and manufacture portable, stationary and cut-off engines, boilers, etc., employing sixty men, and turning out 12,000 horse-power annually in various sized engines, ranging from 6 to 150-horse-power. W. L. Cleveland, F. F. Cleveland and William Hardwick compose the firm.

Skinner & Wood's Engine Works were removed from New York State to Erie in 1873, and began business on the corner of Eleventh and French streets. In the winter of 1880–81, the firm erected their present works on the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut, where the plant covers 125x300 feet of ground. Fifty men find employment in these works, engaged in manufacturing only one style of portable and stationary engines, turning out about 250 annually, though the works have a capacity of 300. The buildings are frame and of the following dimensions: Machine shop, 45x150, two stories; boiler room and blacksmith shop, 40x60, one story; foundry, 40x60; pattern house, 20x30; boiler finishing room, 40x60; store house, 55x60, besides about 400 feet of shedding for storage, etc. The firm is L. G. Skinner and Thomas C. Wood, whose enterprise and public spirit have added much to the wealth and prosperity of their adopted city.

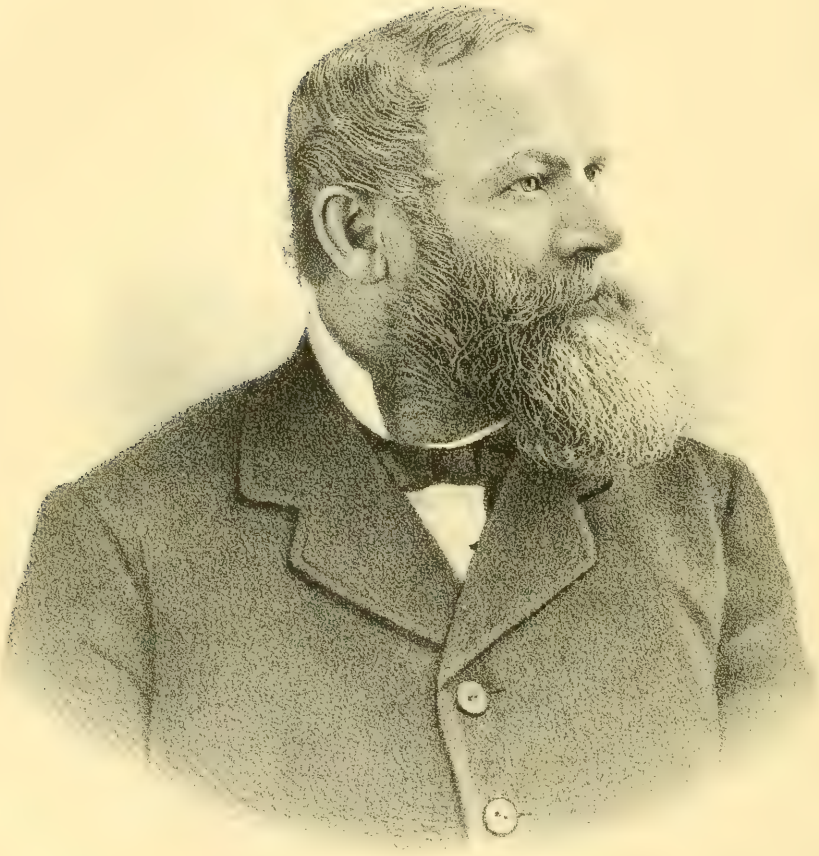
Ball Engine Works, on French, above Twelfth street, were established in 1881, and incorporated in March, 1883. The plant is large and improved with buildings ample for the accommodation of all the departments of their work. The main shop of the works is 50x100 feet in dimensions, supplemented by engine and boiler room and blacksmith shop. The capacity of engine used is twenty-horse-power, and employment is given at all times to thirty men. The machinery, which is adapted especially for the purposes for which it is used, is of the latest and most improved patterns, and embraces every appurtenance and appliance for the manufacture of the specialty of the works. Mr. Ball is a thoroughly practical engine builder of many years' experience, and the engines made here are the result of that experience and a through knowledge of mechanics. The company is composed of W. H. Nicholson, President; F. H. Ball, Secretary and Treasurer, and since its incorporation the firm has been

engaged in manufacturing their new automatic cut-off engine, embodying a new system of regulation, in which the governor weighs the load. They turn out from 100 to 120 engines annually, ranging from twenty to sixty-horse-power. This company is one of the prominent factors in Erie's prosperity, and is an enterprise of substantial merit.

Taper Sleeve Pulley Works, on Twelfth, near Peach street, were established in 1873, by A. B. Cook, and were conducted by him until May, 1877, when the present firm took possession. The works consist of a three-story brick building, 50x155 feet in dimensions, with an addition on the west side for lowering manufactured material. They are fully supplied with all the machinery necessary in the production of their specialty, operated by a sixty-horse-power boiler and twenty-horse-power engine, and give employment to thirty-five men. The annual output amounts to from $75,000 to $100,000 and the trade reaches to all parts of the country. The productions consist of taper sleeve wood belt pulleys, taper sleeve and compression couplings, adjustable dead pulleys, wood pulleys, split or in halves, friction clutch pulleys, and cut-off couplings. These pulleys possess points of merit, based upon true mechanical principles, which make them valuable parts of well-adjusted and scientifically constructed line shafting, which their use has fully demonstrated. The firm is composed of A. H. Gray, Treasurer, and H. C. Crowell, Superintendent.

The South Erie Iron Works were established in 1868, on Peach street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. They are the successor of the Eagle Foundry, which was commenced some nine or ten years prior to that date by William Henry and Adam Acheson. In 1868, the works were incorporated under the above title, with William Henry, President, and R. Liebel, Secretary. The former was succeeded in 1882 by Adam Acheson, while Mr. Liebel is still Secretary, and James Acheson, Treasurer. The main building is of brick, 42x325, the front portion being two stories, and the rear one story in height; the salesroom is a three story brick, 23x80, and there is a frame storage room, 22x120, partly two stories high. Fifty men find constant employment in these works, principally in the manufacture of all classes of stoves. It is one of the leading establishments of South Erie, and its enterprising proprietors are deserving of honest commendation in this article.

The Erie City Nickel Plating Company, corner Thirteenth and Parade streets, are the largest works in the city devoted to this business, and were established in the year 1880. From their inception, the reliable character of their work drew a large amount of business to them. The building used for the purpose is in dimensions 24x100 feet, furnished throughout with the latest improved appliances of the business, and is supplied with an engine of twelve-horse-power. The number of men employed is at all times from 25 to 30, and the value of the work done runs up into the thousands of dollars annually. When the nature of the art of nickel plating is considered, and the comparative smallness of the cost of the service rendered, it is to the uninitiated a mystery how a concern engaged in the business can do enough work to show a business that amounts to thousands of dollars per year, but a visit to these works will enlighten the most ignorant on the subject, when he sees the innumerable articles, and the vast quantities of them sent from the largest concerns in the city to be plated. Excellence of workmanship and durability of finish are the characteristics of all the work at this establishment, and have won it high praise. The firm is composed of A. McArthur and J. McArthur, father and son, respectively. The latter is the practical head of the works, and is a thoroughly posted man in all the finer details and secrets of the art. This establishment does all the plating of the Chicago and Erie Stove Com-



pany, which alone is an invincible proof of the superior class of work turned out.

Root & Burrows Nickel Plating and Metal Finishing Works began operations in July, 1878, at 1237 Peach street, its present location. The building is a three-story brick, 40x60 feet in dimensions, and the firm gives employment to from twenty to twenty-five hands. All the plating of the Black & Germer stove works is done in this establishment, which in itself is a sufficient guarantee of the excellent quality of their work.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company is the successor of that branch previously carried on by Noble & Hall, who began the manufacture of the Stonemetz Folding Machines in July, 1879. They were made at that establishment until August, 1882, when the present company was established and began operations on Twelfth street, between Sassafras and Chestnut. The machine shop is 40x120 feet; the engine room is 18x25 feet; the blacksmith-shop is 14x25 feet, besides a storage room, all of which are one-story brick structures. One 25-horse-power engine furnishes the motive power, and the firm employs on an average thirty hands, who find steady work throughout the year. Their market extends all over the Union, and twenty-six different styles and sizes of these machines are manufactured by the Stonemetz Company. The business is constantly growing, and the future has, doubtless, in store a fitting reward for the energy and enterprise of this firm.

The F. F. Adams Company, corner of Fifteenth and Cherry streets: No establishment in Erie furnishes such a striking illustration of the results of enterprise, vigorous, persistent work and splendid management as is afforded in the present condition of the works of the F. F. Adams Company. Notwithstanding the severe competition which the products of the factory have to meet, and the fact that the premises were swept by fire, December 13, 1880, they have been replaced by structures more substantial and of greater utility than those destroyed, and the products maintain a position in the trade which the fiercest competition has failed to weaken, or the rapid invention of the age to excel. The works had their origin in the year 1869, and were known by the firm name of Adams & Lovell, continuing so until 1870, when they were operated by F. F. Adams until 1874, when, by the admission of A. H. Gray, they were known as F. F. Adams & Co. There were one or two other changes between that and 1878, at which time they assumed the title of F. F. Adams & Co., limited, which remained until January, 1883, when the present name was adopted. The plant is one of the best and most eligibly located in the city, being directly on the line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Erie & Pittsburg Railroads, with switches into their yards for the convenience of receiving and shipping goods, and covers an area of two and one-half acres. The buildings utilized are as follows: Factory No. 1, 50x135 feet, two stories high, with an L of the same height, 40x50 feet; Factory No. 2, 40x105 feet, two stories high, with an L 30x40 feet in the two-story portion, and 30x60 in the one-story portion; Engine House, 40x40 feet, of brick, two stories high, in which are two engines of 50-horse-power each; store rooms and offices, 50x125 feet, besides the dry house and outside shedding devoted to various uses. The products of this establishment comprise the celebrated Keystone Wringers and Washing Machines, step and extension ladders, and household articles of too great a variety for enumeration. Employment is given to 175 hands, involving a large outlay of wages, while the business aggregates the sum of from $300,000 to $400,000 per annum, and reaches to all parts of the country. An output of these proportions from any concern devoted to the productions of wooden articles, will be appreciated by those familiar with

such production, and in the trade must place this house as one of the largest in the country. The possession of a vast amount of machinery, with facilities for making their own malleable iron castings, annealing and nickel plating, make the works the most complete in every department, and fully explains their ability to produce such a large quantity of work. The members of the company are F. F. Adams, President; W. T. Farrar, Secretary and Treasurer; C. W. Farrar and C. F. Adams. These gentlemen have given to the city of Erie an establishment which as a factor in its manufacturing wealth, is one of the most important, and while endowing the city, have made for themselves a reputation co-extensive with their productions.

The Burdett Organ Company, limited, corner Twelfth and Walnut streets: Probably the name of Erie has become more widely known through the sale of the products of the Burdett Organ Factory than from those of any other establishment located in her midst. These organs have been shipped to every civilized country on the globe, and even among the schools, churches and missionaries located in heathen lands, and wherever their melody is heard the fame of Erie as a manufacturing center has been attested. No man living has done more to perfect this popular instrument than Mr. Burdett, and the twenty-six patented inventions embraced in the Burdett organs, effecting movement, tone, construction, material, and in fact pervading the entire mechanism, justifies this statement. A Mr. Carhart, of Buffalo, is entitled to credit for important improvements made from 1839 to 1846. It was about this time that Mr. Burdett began the business which, under his hands, has become the important enterprise of which we write to-day. Commencing in Brattleboro, Vt., Mr. Burdett continued his work there till 1865, when the firm of R. Burdett Organ Company was organized and located in Chicago. They remained there until burned out in the great Chicago fire. Then the Burdett Organ Company, limited, was organized, and a new factory built in Erie, on ground now occupied, which is a tract embracing about five acres of land, nearly one-half of which is utilized in their business. The main building is an imposing five-story brick structure, 150 feet front, in which are the various departments devoted to the building of every part of an organ. The machinery used is the most perfect of its kind made, especially adapted to the work required, much of it being of the most novel and ingenious construction, and is operated by an engine of 75-horse-power. In the selection of timber, every possible pains is taken. The company employ one man constantly in looking up and getting out black walnat lumber in the West, and they have often on hand in one lot over 900,000 feet of sawed walnut, seasoning. All lumber is first time-dried, then kiln-dried, and afterward piled under cover until it is exactly in a condition to be used. Nothing but the finest possible class of materials is used, and every part of the organ, except the ivory keys, is made at the factory. Employment is furnished to 125 men, all thoroughly skilled in making some particular part of an organ, and by being constantly employed on this one part of the work, is enabled to produce it in perfection. The product of the factory reaches 300 organs per month, and the demand is such that no stock ever accumulates on hand, being sold as fast as made. No better comment can be made on these celebrated organs than the statement that the entire make is *sold*, and none are ever *consigned* to agents. The company has neither depot, salesroom nor agent of its own, and finds ready sale for all it can produce. The Burdett organ is made in several styles of case, in almost numberless styles of action, and at list prices ranging from $175 to $1,200. The sale of over 45,000 instruments is the best evidence that can be brought of their merit. The company is a limited corporation, its principal officers and stockholders being R. Burdett, Chairman;

P. Metcalf, Treasurer; C. C. Converse, Secretary and Business Manager; and B. O. Church, Superintendent, gentlemen who are justly accorded a high position among Erie's enterprising manufacturers.

Erie Burial Case Company, limited, office over Dime Savings Bank: This enterprise was started in 1873, under its present title, and after several changes came under the present management in 1881, with William Smith as President, and W. Barry Smith, Secretary and Treasurer. These gentlemen, with Mr. Giles and George Caldwell, are present managers and principal owners. The works are well located just south of the city limits, are substantially built, and enjoy every facility for the rapid and economical production of work, yet the demand for their goods has outgrown their capacity and they have been adding new machinery and enlarging the works, adding also to the variety of the line of manufacture. Under the present management there has been a very gratifying yearly increase of trade. All kinds of wooden coffins and caskets, cloth covered or finished in wood, are made, many of them in new styles peculiar to this company. A full line of undertakers' supplies is dealt in, and metallic caskets of all kinds handled. The works occupy two large brick buildings three stories in height, each 40x100 feet in dimensions, besides a three-story brick addition, 20x30, for engine, boilers, etc., the plant covering two acres of ground. Fifty men are employed in the different departments of the work, and a full line of wood-working machinery, which is driven by an engine of 40-horse-power. The company has no competitor in this section, and its trade extends over a wide extent of country. The present statement of its affairs does not do the Erie Burial Case Company justice and gives no adequate idea of the amount of energy and enterprise manifested in its management and capacity to do business. The improvements and additional facilities recently put in will surely place it in the front rank of the manufactories of this line of goods.

A. B. Felgemaker & Co., organ factory, corner of Twenty-fifth and Ash streets, was originally established in the city of Buffalo in the year 1865, but was removed to this city in the year 1871, when it was operated as a stock company up to the year 1875, under the name of "The Derrick & Felgemaker Pipe Organ Company," but after that year became as now known. The premises occupied are one of the most complete possessed by any concern in this city, and consists of a handsome four-story brick structure 40 feet wide by 200 feet long, built in 1872, with a frame wing 30 feet wide by 100 feet long, erected in 1871, and used for the machinery necessary in the business. The steam power is supplied by an engine of 30-horse-power, and employment is given to twenty-five practical organ builders. The trade of the house, which has been made solely on the merits of the instruments turned out, extends to all sections of the South and West, and aggregates a large sum annually. Mr. Felgemaker, a practical and experienced organ builder, has his work in many of the best churches in this State and others, and his references represent some of the best professional performers in the United States. The special points of excellence which characterize all his work are amply set forth in his pamphlets, and while it is apparent to all, that all work turned out is of a fine character, the critics of this class of manufacture are the ones most impressed with its excellence. These works deserve the highest consideration from the people of Erie, while the products entitle it to a conspicuous position among the organ factories of the land.

Erie Steam Bending Works, corner Twelfth and Cherry streets, were established originally in 1868, by Hartleb, Metz & Co., who operated them for about ten years, when they were succeeded by H. G. Fink & Co., and later on

by H. G. Fink, who has since conducted them entirely alone, in a manner reflecting much credit upon himself as a business manager. The works are located in one of the best sections of the city for manufacturing purposes, occupying two acres of ground, improved with substantial buildings, as follows: Main factory, 60x165 feet; saw mill, 24x60 feet; engine house, 22x30 feet, containing two engines, one of 20 and one of 45-horse-power, besides eight store houses of large capacity, shedding, etc. They give employment to from thirty to forty men, and the annual production amounts to over $120,000. The work turned out consists of bent felloes, poles, shafts, bob-runners, rims, etc., and the market extends all over the country, to the principal carriage building centers, while a steady local trade is enjoyed. The material used is the best selected hickory and oak, which is obtained principally from the adjoining counties of this State and the State of Ohio. The Erie Steam Bending Works, as a permanent industry, are one of the most important located here, and the history of their progress from the time of Mr. Fink's connection with them, furnishes one of the best examples of the results of enterprise and sound business principles properly applied, which the city affords.

Erie Wooden Ware Works, corner Twelfth and Poplar streets: This section of Pennsylvania being one favored with a prolific growth of the woods most sought by manufacturers of wooden ware, has stimulated the prosecution of that line of industry to a degree which makes it one involving an immense investment of capital, and the employment of thousands of men. The Erie Wooden Ware Works of this city is an illustration of this fact. In the filling of their annual orders they have found it necessary to procure supplies from the State of Ohio, where they have erected saw mills in the heart of the best lumber country, and take out large quantities annually. This company was established in the year 1873 and has enjoyed since then an uninterrupted success. The plant covers two acres of ground, inclosed and covered with buildings devoted to the various wants of their business. They have a steam power of 70-horse, employ fifty men, and have a capacity of 2,400 pails per day. These consists of water pails, horse buckets, lard and tobacco pails, candy buckets, and butter and jelly packages. They are made in the most workmanlike manner, and their sale reaches to many parts of the East, West and South. To such proportions has the firm brought the business that they now produce annually $75,000 worth of pails of all kinds. This display of enterprise bespeaks the character of the owners, while it has placed their works in the front of the producers of this line of manufacture. The firm is H. J. Howe, R. T. McClure and T. W. Shacklett, all of them residents of the city to which they have contributed such an important industry.

Bauschard & Bros.' Planing Mill, corner Tenth and Holland streets: The business of this firm really dates its origin from the formation of Bauschard, Gloth & Co., in 1866. That copartnership was succeeded by Gloth, Schulte & Co., and in 1868 Messrs. Bauschard & Son built the present factory, or, rather, a part of it, the original building having been added to from time to time since, until now the establishment is one of the most complete of its kind in the city. The main factory, which was originally 24x48 feet, has grown to the proportions of 46x165 feet, three stories in height, with an engine and boiler house of brick 18x45 feet, and dry-kiln of brick three stories in height, 24x36 feet in dimensions. The dry-kiln and lumber yard are across Holland street from the factory, and occupy three city lots. The machinery is of the newest and most approved kinds, consisting of planers, molding machines, and the great variety necessary in their business, with a steam power of 45-horse. Employment is given to from fifty to seventy-five men, and the pro-

duction annually amounts to about $75,000. This consists of sash, doors, blinds, siding, flooring, molding, stairs, verandah work, etc., besides a line of hard wood work for court houses, churches, banks, dwellings, halls, etc., of a very superior and ornamental style. The works enjoy a large local trade, while that derived from distant points in the State is constantly increasing.

Constable Bros.' Planing Mill, corner Fifth and Sassafras streets, was established in the year 1849 by Constable & Jones, and ever since its commencement has been a successful concern. John Constable was at that time the practical head of the business, and continued to be so until a few years ago, when he disposed of it to his sons W. H. Constable and E. W. Constable, but is still to be found at the works, actively supervising the details of all work. The firm is fortunate in being able to command the services of this gentleman, as his knowledge and ripe experience are of great benefit in the practical administration of the affairs at the mill. The plant has a frontage and depth of 165 feet, or nearly one acre of ground, and is improved with shedding for the storage of lumber, besides the sash and planing mill, which is in dimensions three stories high, 44x80 feet, and an engine and boiler room 14x40 feet. The supply of machinery embraces molding and mortising machines, planers, and in fact everything in the line of improved wood-working machinery, the whole being driven by an engine of twenty-five-horse-power. The production includes sash, doors, blinds, siding, moldings, flooring, pickets, brackets, verandah work, and box and crate making, requiring the use of nearly 500,000 feet of lumber per annum, and giving employment to twenty-five men at all times. The firm are also contractors for the furnishing of any desired work, taking contracts from foundation to roof of any sized building, or number of them, and some of the most prominent buildings in the city bear evidences of their handiwork.

Erie City Planing Mill, corner of Eleventh and French streets: Among the widely known establishments for manufacturing and furnishing lumber, the "Erie City Planing Mill" deserves notice. W. H. Deming established this business on Peach street in 1870, though for several years prior to that he had been a very extensive dealer in lumber, and was located in Warren County. In 1874, he erected the present establishment, which is a substantial brick structure, on the corner of Eleventh and French streets, 90x100 feet in dimensions, with a lot of much larger proportions. The building is about one-half three stories, and the remainder two stories high, and contains a full equipment of all the machinery required in the business, which is new, of the most improved construction, and includes a saw mill with circular saw, where in addition to its own work, a large amount of custom sawing is done. An engine of one-hundred-horse-power is used, and a force of men running from twenty to twenty-five find constant employment. Everything in the way of dimension timber, rough and dressed lumber, flooring, siding, moldings, sash, doors, blinds, hard wood work for banks, court houses and churches, and all other planing mill work is done to order, and every facility enjoyed for turning out work promptly, and in the most workmanlike manner. In November, 1882, Althof Bros. rented the mill and succeeded to the large trade which had previously been secured by Mr. Deming. Much attention has been devoted to contracting and building, and the factory has always enjoyed a fair share of business in this department.

H. Ransay, Fourth street, between Peach and State, has for many years been a prominent builder and contractor in this city, and his skill is recognized in some of Erie's handsomest and most enduring structures, among which we may mention the Scott Block, which has the reputation of being the best con-

structed building in the city. His work is not confined to Erie alone, but takes in a large section of the adjoining country. His shops are in dimensions 40x75 feet, built substantially of brick, supplied with necessary machinery for turning out window frames, sash, doors, blinds, flooring, etc., and employing an average of twenty men. The motive power is supplied by an engine of forty-horse-power, and the business done annually amounts to about $50,000. Mr. Ramsay came to Erie in 1863, and was formerly in business as Constable & Ramsay, but after the dissolution Mr. Ramsay established the present works in 1877. His resources are such that he is prepared to take contracts for any sized buildings or any number of them, and the many specimens of his work to be found here are a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

Daniel McDonald, Parade street, between Eighth and Ninth, is one of the best known contractors and builders of Erie who has become prominent from his work, and since much of it is to be found in the best structures of the city we accord him space here as a contributor to the arts thereof. He came to Erie some eighteen years ago, and in 1879 began business on Eighth street near State, whence he removed to his present location where stair building and general jobbing is carried on, and employment given to thirty men. His principal business is contracting, which he carries on to a large extent in this city and other portions of the State, amounting to $100,000 annually. He is prepared to contract for all classes of buildings, and his well known reputation and ability for the satisfactory filling of all contracts is a sufficient guarantee that any work of this nature will be thoroughly and honestly prosecuted.

Downing Carriage Company, Eighteenth, between German and Holland streets: One of the most important manufactories in the city of Erie is the above, which was formerly the Erie Chair Company, and was established in 1874. Mr. Downing having originated and perfected what is now universally known as the Excelsior Sleeping Coach (a child's carriage), the firm on January 1, 1882, determined to adopt the present title in honor of his patents, and to manufacture these carriages almost exclusively, of course continuing to make the "combination baby chairs," but no others. The factory is a brick building, three stories in height, 40x44 feet in dimensions, with a frame L attached 38x85 feet, two stories in height, the first floor being used for machinery, and the upper for a finishing department. The blacksmith shop is separate, 15x30 feet, and a frame storage room, 30x60, two stories, and brick engine house 21x30 feet. The steam power is supplied by two engines, one of 40 and the other of 3-horse-power. The number of men employed is about 20 at all times, and the number of carriages produced will this year reach 3,000, and probably more, ranging in price from $14 to $50, according to style, size and finish. The trade of the factory extends to all parts of the United States. The proprietors, Messrs. C. F. Bostwick and H. N. Thayer, are both practical men in every department of the work, and personally supervise all details. They have for a long while been identified with the business interests of the city, and in this enterprise have given it an establishment which is a credit in every way.

Keystone Carriage Works, corner Eighth and Holland streets, were established in 1878, by the firm of Harrison & Leemhuis Brothers. The premises which they own are 123x165 feet, and are conveniently located and arranged, one shop being 25x60 feet in dimensions, and the other 36x70, both being two stories in height. There is also a woodshop 17x48, and a storage room 20x38. During the busy season, a force of fifteen hands is employed, and the work turned out embraces everything in the line, including fine carriages, platform spring wagons, trucks, cutters, sleighs, etc. In 1880, Leemhuis Brothers be-

came the sole proprietors of the business, and by their energy and the fine reputation of their work they are building up a substantial trade. Horse-shoeing, general blacksmithing and repairing are important features of the factory, and every facility is enjoyed for the prompt prosecution of the business in a most workmanlike manner. Both members of the firm are practical workmen, and give their personal attention to all branches of the business.

Noble Sewing Machine Company, corner Eighteenth and Plum streets, was started in 1881. It is located in the western part of the city, on grounds 60x200 feet, improved with substantial buildings, which are fitted with the most approved machinery known for the production of their work, costing $55,000. This is driven by an engine of 50-horse-power, and employment is given to sixty men. In the manufacture of the Noble Sewing Machine, the company possesses two points which entitle them to the fullest consideration; first, valuable patents, which are the result of a life-long study, and familiarity with sewing machine manufacture, the patents covering the most important essentials of a light running, durable and convenient machine, and secondly, the patentee, Mr. Mayo, is on hand, personally supervising the application of his patents, and looking after the construction of the machine in every part. George H. Noble is proprietor of the works, and possessing full qualifications for the prosecution of his enterprise, and being so situated that every facility for the conducting of an extensive business is enjoyed, he is destined to make the Noble Sewing Machine one of wide repute upon its merits, while to the city he gives an industry which adds much to its wealth and reputation.

Eureka Manufacturing Company, limited, corner of Twelfth and Raspberry streets, was established in January, 1881, by a coterie of inventors, who began business in Schutte's planing mill, which stood on Fourth street near Cascade. During the same year, E. J. Cowell and William Varnum, together with John Minnig and John J. Roemer, of the original stockholders, became principal owners, and erected the nucleus of the present works. The buildings were then 40x60, two stories high, but in the summer of 1882, they were enlarged being now 60x100, a portion of which is three stories in height. One 30-horse-power engine furnishes the motive power, while an average of 35 men find employment here, the annual sales amounting to about $40,000. All classes of wooden notions for household use, are manufactured at this establishment, which have been so well appreciated that the business done is surprising, while the trade is steadily growing and surely becoming an important one under the efficient management of the present proprietors.

Riblet Brothers, furniture factory, corner of Twelfth and Peach streets: Fifty years ago, John H. and Jonathan Riblet began the manufacture of furniture in Erie, which, through their industry, the factory known by the above title has grown to its present large dimensions. John H. Riblet was the head of the firm until his death, in 1879. About 1865, they commenced manufacturing by machinery, at the intersection of Canal and Eighth streets, but in 1871 removed the factory to its present location. The building is 30x125, three stories high with basement, furnished throughout with first-class machinery, and operated by a fifteen-horse-power engine. The firm employs thirty-two men and manufacture only for their own retail trade, their house being at No. 926 State street. A. K. and E. J. Riblet comprise the firm, and they intend in the near future to erect a fine salesroom adjoining the factory, thereby saving the expenses of much hauling, by concentrating their business at one point, besides obtaining the necessary room now required for their growing trade.

The Exhibition Show Case Company was organized in 1877, and began business the following year over Snyder Brother's shop on State street, near Turnpike. In 1883, the firm removed to the large frame on the corner of Eighteenth and Peach streets, which had previously been used as a carriage shop by Henry Mankle. The building is 50x120, three stories high, and the machine work is done at the Erie City Planing Mill. The firm is composed of G. W. Churchill, J. W. Churchill and P. Henrichs, employs thirty-eight hands, and are the exclusive manufacturers of the Upright Sectional Show Cases, which are sold all over the United States and Canada, their annual sales amounting to $35,000.

Olds' Pump Company, limited, had its beginning in 1845, when L. W. Olds started a factory in East Mill Creek Township. In 1853, he removed to Erie, and has ever since carried on the business in this city. In March, 1881, the company was incorporated, and now employs six men in the manufacture of well, cistern and water tubing. L. W. Olds, the senior member of the company, claims to be the pioneer manufacturer of wooden pumps in the State. George Olds has had a pump factory on Thirteenth, between Peach and Sassafras streets since 1865, but in 1881 the two firms were consolidated under the present title, Clark and William Olds being also members of the company.

Two extensive planing mills and lumber yards are located on Front street, viz., James McBrier & Co., and George Carroll & Bro. The first mentioned, lying between State and French streets, is one of the oldest and widely known yards of Erie. The mill is 66x170, the lumber yard covering the block between State and French, north of Front street to the bay. In the summer season the firm employs sixty-five men, and thirty in the winter time. About 4,000,000 feet of lumber are manufactured, beside 6,000,000 feet of rough lumber handled annually. All the pine is obtained from Michigan, while the firm also handle the native hard woods. The firm of George Carroll & Brother, whose planing mills and lumber yards are located on Front street, east of French, is well and favorably known, having been organized in 1865, and is one of the flourishing manufacturing interests of Erie.

We have previously given the early history of the Densmore Flouring Mills, now owned and operated by William Densmore & Co. They contain many of the latest improvements in cleaning and grinding wheat, though not using the roller process, and the product ranks high in the market of Erie. Though located on Mill Creek, the motive power is supplied by an engine. The mill is fitted with four run of stone, all used in grinding wheat, the daily capacity being about 400 bushels. The product finds a ready sale in the home market, and a large portion of it is consumed here, though some shipping trade is enjoyed. Mr. Densmore has been a resident of Erie since 1838, and of his ability as a miller, the high reputation enjoyed by the Densmore Mills is the best evidence.

The Fairmount Mills, Eighth street, near Holland, is one of the pioneer mills of Erie, and we have previously mentioned it in that connection, but though its hewed timbers and outward appearance bespeak its age, its internal arrangement and the improved character of its machinery mark its proprietors as enterprising, progressive millers, and the reputation of its product is equal to any mill in this section of the State. It came into the possession of J. B. Crouch & Co. in 1872, and prior to the fall of 1883 was operated by both water and steam power, but at that time the mill underwent a thorough repairing; a full line of Stevens' rolls, with a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day, were put in, and the use of water-power abandoned, steam alone being now used. The mill is a three-story frame structure, wherein twelve men



William Hoysbrouck

find employment, and their markets are along the several railroads centering in Erie.

In 1865, Oliver & Bacon purchased the Canal Flouring Mills, on the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets. They had been in operation some years, the motive power being supplied from the canal, but they were finally converted into a steam mill, and water-power abandoned. In the spring of 1883, a complete line of Stevens' rolls, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day, were added, and, besides, running up to the full capacity in the manufacture of flour also grinds daily about twenty tons of meal and feed. It is a four-story frame building, 40x90, furnished with a Colt double engine of 100-horse-power, and was erected by William Kelley, under the supervision of Jehiel Towner, one of the pioneer millers of Erie. The grade of flour turned out by this mill is second to none, and besides a large home trade the product is sold along the line of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, any surplus of low grade being shipped to New York for export. The firm is John Oliver and S. E. Bacon, and twenty-two men find steady employment at this mill, which runs day and night.

Merchant Mills: In 1872, Crouch Brothers erected the four story brick mill, 80x140, on the corner of Holland street, and the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore Railroads, a very eligible site on account of the fine shipping facilities afforded by these lines. The mill began business with ten run of stone buhrs, but in 1882 it was furnished with a complete set of Stevens' rolls, having a capacity of 400 barrels of flour per day, besides twenty-five tons of meal and feed. The firm of P. & O. E. Crouch employs in this mill twenty men, and besides a large local trade ship their flour through Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. A large amount of grain is also bought at this mill and shipped to the Eastern cities.

C. E. Gunnison & Co., tanners, No. 238 West Eighteenth street: The tannery to whose interests this article is devoted was established by the present proprietors in 1859, and has been operated by them ever since. The tannery consists of a large brick building, partly two and partly three stories in height; the three-story part 53x54 feet, and the two-story part 22x70 feet in dimensions. Attached to this building is their office, 20x20 feet, besides an engine and boiler room 30x75 feet in dimensions. They use a twenty-horse-power engine and boiler of much larger capacity, give employment to sixteen hands, and have a capacity of about 250 sides per week. They make harness and rough leather principally, and find a ready market for all they produce, the harness leather being sold to the general trade here, while all the rough leather is shipped to the East. The average annual production will reach the sum of $50,000. The individual members of the firm are C. E. and J. B. Gunnison. The latter is thoroughly practical in the business, attends carefully to details, and their product is the equal of any in the market.

E. Streuber & Bro., tannery, State street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth: The manufacture of leather is a branch of industry very extensively pursued in Erie, and the above firm are leading tanners and curriers of the city. The business was founded by John Streuber, the father of the present proprietors, in 1861, and was conducted by him until his death in 1872. In 1871, the senior member of the present firm was admitted to an interest in the business, and five years later George Streuber became a partner, when the present firm name was assumed. The premises occupied are a brick building five-stories high, and a rear frame L, the whole covering an area of 100x165 feet. The establishment gives employment to twenty-four men, and turns out finished calf, kip, upper, harness and sole leather, besides some unfinished light stock, which is worked into carriage leather, etc. The total value of the prod-

uct reaches annually $120,000. The stock is shipped to all sections of the country, principally to the West, but sales are not confined to any locality. The reputation of this tannery is high wherever its product is known, and every attention is bestowed to maintain a high standard of quality.

Lake City Malt House, No. 432 West Ninth street: This enterprise was started in 1859 by Ben Butterfield, annually producing 5,000 bushels of malt, and in 1864 was purchased by Jacob Weschler, its present proprietor. The large and conveniently arranged office and warehouse is 55x110 feet in dimensions; the malt house is five-stories high and is built of brick; the drying kiln adjoining is 30x45 feet in dimensions, also of brick, containing two wire cloth floors, which are the best in this city, and as good as any in the Union. These buildings are admirably located, being in close proximity to the railroads and lake navigation, having a storage capacity of 60,000 bushels, thus affording excellent facilities for the reception and shipment of goods. The production of this malt house aggregates from 100,000 to 125,000 bushels yearly, which is principally barley malt. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Weschler erected a brick malt house, 70x100 feet, five and six stories high, with a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels. It is located on the corner of Parade and Sixteenth streets, opposite the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, having switches to that and the Lake Shore road. The great bulk of grain is purchased in Canada, while a small percentage is of home production. By far the largest portion of malt made by this house is shipped to New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, where it always finds a ready market and the preference of trade. Mr. Weschler has in his employ fifteen experienced workmen, besides being a practical man himself in both brewing and malting. He has lived here for the past thirty-four years, and is a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to do business. His two sons, Daniel D. and Leo B. Weschler, are valuable assistants in managing the business, the former traveling, selling the malt and buying barley, of which nothing but the finest quality is used, the latter having charge of the malting.

The Erie Malting Company, corner of Eighteenth and Parade streets: The nucleus of this business was laid by Alfred King, who purchased nearly five acres of ground from Gen. C. M. Reed, upon which he erected a part of the present building. The property passed into the hands of the Keystone Bank, who sold it to the present owners. The firm as now constituted was established in the year 1873. The premises consist of a plat of ground 120x200 feet, on which is erected a brick malt house four stories in height, where employment is given to fifteen experienced maltsters. The house is one of the best appointed for the production of its specialty, every part being arranged for the most convenient handling of the grain in its first receipt, and the subsequent processes through which it passes. A twelve-horse-power engine is utilized, and the annual product aggregates 85,000 bushels of barley malt. The firm malt no other grain, and in addition to giving employment to the number of men engaged, afford the farmers of this section a ready market for all the barley offered, at the highest cash price. The enterprise of the firm at this point is only a portion of their business, they operating the business on a large scale in the city of Baltimore, where the Strauses are well known as among that city's most enterprising citizens. The firm is composed of H. Straus, L. Straus, S. Straus and A. Bell, all residents of Baltimore, while the practical oversight of their business at this point is looked after by A. L. Straus, the son of one of the owners, a young man of thorough business training, who has strongly identified himself with the city's best interests.

Downer & Howard, brewers, corner of Seventeenth and Parade streets: This

brewery was established by Adam Dietz many years ago, the building being erected by him on land bought of Rufus S. Reed. A law-suit afterward came up over the right to the water of a spring some distance south of the site, which Dietz claimed to have purchased of Reed, and the courts sustained the claims of the former to the spring water. Alfred King bought the brewery of Dietz, and it subsequently passed into the possession of the Keystone Bank, who sold it to Downer & Howard in 1872. The brewery consists of four large and substantial structures, completely fitted up in every department with all the latest improvements. The annual capacity is about 3,000 barrels, and six hands are constantly employed in its production. The beer from this brewery has become very popular, not only in Erie, but is sold in large quantities in Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo and elsewhere. It is made from well-selected malt and hops, is entirely free from all impurities and adulterations, and is highly prized as an excellent and healthful beverage. In connection with their brewing interests, the firm is engaged in the shipment of malt and hops, their principal market being in the West.

The Eagle Brewery, State street, was established about 1846, and was then owned by Fry & Schaff. The former gentleman retired from the business in 1854, and was succeeded by J. H. Kalvelage, who, two years later, became sole proprietor. The premises occupy nearly a square between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, running from Peach to State, besides an extensive ice house on the east side of State street. The cellars are very extensive, and furnish unsurpassed store room for the large stock of lager always carried. A patent ice house, of approved construction, 50x80 feet, built in 1874, is an important addition, while the latest improvements and appliances for brewing purposes have been introduced. The Eagle Brewery makes most of its own malt, and the care bestowed here adds largely to the reputation of the lager. An engine of 13-horse-power is used, twelve men and three teams are employed, and the product reaches from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels per annum. The reputation of the Eagle Brewery is such that almost the entire make is sold at home, though some shipping trade, extending East, West and South, is enjoyed.

J. S. Riddle, maltster, corner of Fourteenth and Holland streets: The malt house owned and operated by Col. Riddle was established in 1875 by Densmore & McCarter, and so continued until 1879, when W. J. McCarter became sole proprietor. In November, 1882, he was succeeded by Col. Riddle, who has since carried on the business. The malt house is of brick, two stories high, 70x130 feet in dimensions, and is in close proximity to the railroads, thus being admirably located for the reception and shipment of goods. His production aggregates 35,000 bushels yearly, and is principally barley malt. The great bulk of grain is purchased in Canada, while a small percentage is of home production. In addition to malting, he annually handles about 35,000 bushels of barley, of lake shore and Canada growth, which is sold to the general trade. The greater portion of malt produced by this house is shipped to New York.

The National Brewery, corner of Sixth and Parade streets, was established about 1848 by Jacob Fuess, after whose decease his step-son, C. M. Conrad, fell heir to the property. The house has a capacity of 25,000 barrels, but its annual production is about 15,000. Since Mr. Conrad became proprietor, the business has gradually increased, and twenty men now find employment at this brewery, while its beer is of first-class quality.

Koehler's Brewery, corner of Twenty-sixth and Holland streets, was established, in 1860, by Charles Koehler, after whose death his son, F. Koehler,

became proprietor. The father began business on a very small scale, which increased with the passing years, until to-day a fine four-story brick building, 60x200 feet, stands upon the old site. This brewery employs eighteen men, consumes about 30,000 bushels of malt per year, and manufactures about 14,000 barrels of beer annually, which is second to none in the market.

Erie Boot and Shoe Company, corner of Ash and Twenty-fifth streets: The most extensive establishment devoted to the production of boots and shoes in this section of our State is the Erie Boot and Shoe Company, of which J. Eichenlaub is President and General Manager, and J. W. Ryan, Treasurer. This company was organized and started business in 1871, and from its inception until the present day has grown in importance until now it can justly be ranked among the leading industries of the city. The factory of this company, located at the corner of Ash and Twenty-fifth streets, was erected solely for the purpose for which it is used, and offers all the perfections requisite for the handling of such a volume of business, encompassing ventilation, light repositories for machinery, and rooms for the various departments. The building has a frontage of thirty-five feet and a depth of 150 feet, is built of brick, and is four stories high, each story carefully fitted up and furnished for the prosecution of the business in all its branches, and employing from 75 to 100 hands. Here is carried on, upon an extensive scale, the manufacture of ladies', misses', men's and youths' hand-sewed, machine-sewed, pegged and standard screw boots and shoes, of various styles and sizes, and with special reference to rapidity and convenience, the factory is divided into several departments, comprising that for the cutting of upper leather, the cutting of sole leather, the crimping, bottoming, treeing, stitching, finishing, packing, etc. All these operations are conducted with the greatest skill and dexterity by competent workmen, the company manufacturing goods to the value of $200,000 annually. The trade extends over Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and wherever introduced at once gains a reputation for superior workmanship.

Watson's Paper Mills, corner of Sixteenth and Holland streets, built and operated by H. F. Watson, are one of the most important enterprises of Erie. The premises are finely located with double sidings from the L. S. & M. S. and P. & E. Railroads, giving unsurpassed facilities for receiving and shipping, and consist of a tract of land 200x450 feet in area, which is improved with buildings required in the business of the following proportions and uses: Main building, 80x120, two stories; machine room, 120x50; engine room, 35x35; boiler room, 40x65; sizing room, 36x60; boiler room, 20x35; tank house, 30x40; bleach house, 30x40; stock house, 40x120; warehouse, 80x40; office, 21x40. These buildings are not only subtantial and convenient, but of a finish and appearance seldom employed in works of a similar character, and with the machinery used have cost upward of $150,000. In the spring of 1883, a chemical works, 40x120 feet, were erected, and Mr. Watson contemplates building a warehouse in the near future, 40x200. The machinery in use consists in part of a 64-inch and an 84-inch double cylinder machine; seven 1,000-pound and three 1,200-pound beating engines; seven steam boilers, and other machinery, driven by five engines of 600 combined horse-power. The product of the mill is building and roll manilla paper, of which from twenty to twenty-five tons are daily manufactured, also cold tar products and chemicals, giving employment to 75 men. Mr. Watson enjoys a high reputation as a paper manufacturer, and his extensive facilities are fully taxed to meet the demands of the trade.

Lovell Manufacturing Company, limited, was incorporated in 1882, successor

to M. N. Lovell, who began the business now carried on at Erie in 1879. The company manufacture spring beds, etc., which business Mr. Lovell established in 1881. Their factory is in the Tracy Block, on French street, between Fifth and Sixth, where from forty to fifty hands find steady employment. In the fall of 1883, a new factory was erected on the corner of Thirteenth and French streets, where they own a lot 125x450 feet in size. The new buildings are as follows: One two story, 40x100; two additional one-story wings, 25x52 and 27x40 respectively, all of which are brick; also a frame 16x20. These buildings are furnished throughout with entire new mechinery for the manufacture of wire and springs, and is the only establishment of the kind in Erie. Twenty-five men find employment in the new works. The company intend to erect additional buildings, and remove their entire business to the new location. M. N. Lovell is Chairman; W. W. Hunt, Treasurer; and A. W. Walker, Secretary of the company, and own stores for the sale of their goods in the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Brooklyn, Newark, Providence, Syracuse, New Haven, Worcester, Scranton, Lowell, Springfield and Easton.

Marks & Meyer, merchant tailors, 806 and 808 State street, have been in business since 1867 under the same firm name, and for the past fourteen years at their present location. The business is divided into several departments, each separate and distinct from the other. Two experienced and reliable cutters and thirty skilled workmen are constantly employed in the merchant tailoring department. Their trade in this line is probably the most extensive in the city, and the reputation of the house for stylish, reliable work, stands second to few in the State. In the ready-made clothing department, the assortment is fully as complete. The stock is of their own manufacture, and every attention is paid to details in making it up. In this department, from two to four practical cutters are employed, and work is steadily furnished to from sixty to 100 hands. The trade conducted is wholesale as well as retail, each branch of the business occupying a separate portion of the building. An idea may be gained of the extent and variety of the stock from the fact that it represents a cash value often exceeding $100,000. The location occupied embraces two of the handsomest and best lighted stores in the city, each 24x125 feet in area, and the first and second floors and basement are fully taken up with stock. The house is well represented on the road, and has an honorable reputation among the trade. The copartnership consists of Charles S. Marks and P. A. Meyer, gentlemen whose long residence in Erie has fully identified them with the city's growth and progress.

Baker, Ostheimer & Co., clothiers, corner of Fifth and State streets: In 1849–50, Mr. B. Baker laid the foundation of the splendid business, which is now conducted by his two sons and son-in-law. From a small beginning, he has seen it grow to its present proportions; and to his sound judgment and honorable business record, its success is largely due. Over a third of a century since its foundation, it is one of the oldest houses in the city, and under the impulse of young and active managers, whose ambition is to lead the trade in this section, it is year by year reaching out further for trade, and season after season is making its name and reputation more widely known. The firm occupy with their business the handsome block on the corner of Fifth and State streets, four stories in height, with a frontage of sixty feet on State and eighty feet on Fifth street. The first and second floors are used as salesrooms, the remainder of the building for manufacturing purposes. The firm make all the goods they handle, except a few of the cheaper grades, thus enabling them to offer their stock to the trade with the certainty that it is

carefully cut, honestly made, and can be confidently recommended for style and quality. They employ seven cutters, and from seventy to 125 hands in their manufacturing department, and are represented on the road by three energetic, capable salesmen. The individual members of the present firm are Isaac Baker, Jacob Ostheimer and Henry Baker. They assumed the management of the affairs of the house in 1866, and by their energy and enterprise have largely increased the business.

Mart. Mauer, confectioner and baker, No. 21 West Seventh street, began business at Erie in 1870, taking his part in the struggle for commercial honors and success. To-day he owes his attainment of these distinctions not to any lucky hit, but to the display of thoroughness, pluck, perseverance and perfect knowledge of his work. His store is an attractive building, three stories in height, built substantially of brick. His store and retail department occupies the first floor, and is 26x160 feet in dimensions. The factory department occupies the basement and third floors, while the wholesale department is conducted in the first and second rear stories, the dimensions of all the floors being alike. In the manufacturing department, Mr. Mauer employs twenty-five hands, skilled in their business, and turns out a large quantity of manufactured goods yearly. The stock embraces not only confections of his own make, but imported rarities of merit, in great variety. His employment of a large number of hands about the house and four travelers on the road makes him a large disburser of money in wages, and his trade in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio adds not a little to Erie's celebrity as a distributing center.

Jarecki Chemical Works, east Twelfth street, near P. & E. R. R.: Among the most recent additions to the city's industries may be noted the Jarecki Chemical Works, which were established in the year 1880 on a plant in the eastern portion of the city, convenient to the railway lines for the receipt and shipment of goods, and which have since their establishment taken a reputable position for the excellence of their productions. The works consist of a building well adapted for their business, and is two stories in height, 75x155 feet in dimensions. Their machinery consists of crushers and all the accessories of this manufacture, driven by an engine of forty-horse-power. The products of the works consist of super-phosphates and other fertilizers, sulphate ammonia, sal ammonia, sulphuric acid, etc., and the amount produced is constantly increasing. Their phosphates are rapidly making their merits known and felt in the agricultural regions of the country, and bid fair to take a foremost place among these valuable aids to successful farming which have become so large an article of commerce in later years. They analyze everything they use in manufacture or sell, consequently their fertilizers are always alike; every bag is marked with the analysis according to law, and therefore every one knows what he buys. The company will buy all the bones offered at highest cash price at the works. The ground bone is made of pure bone,, ground fine, and the phosphate is manufactured from bone black, ground bone meat dissolved in acid, ammonia salt and potash, and contains no sand, muck, dirt or adulterations of any kind. The members of the firm are Gustav Jarecki, President of Humboldt Bank; Alfred Jarecki, a practical and thorough chemist, and C. J. Englehart, who has charge of the works. These gentlemen are all known in Erie as men of sterling business qualities and as public-spirited citizens.

Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, limited, office Keystone Bank building: In 1875, Thomas Brown started the "Erie Lubricating Works," but in June, 1878, they were consolidated with an oil company of Franklin, Penn., and organized under the above title. This well-known company, manufacturers of

the celebrated "Matchless Valve and Cylinder Oil," as well as a general line of lubricating and parafine oils, have a branch of their works at Erie, and are doing an extensive business. The works, covering an area of nearly two acres of ground, are located on Tenth street, near the P. & E. R. R., from which a siding runs into the yard. The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company manufacture all grades of lubricating oils, of all gravities, cold tests, and adapted to the weather and climate. They also manufacture refined oil to some extent. A special brand upon which they have built up an extensive trade is the "Matchless Valve and Cylinder Oil," which is warranted not to corrode the iron or eat the packing, and to be of the best quality. It is sold only to railroads, or through the company's special agents, and is not handled by the trade generally. The capacity of the works at Erie is about 100 barrels per day, giving employment to from twenty-five to thirty men. The main works are at Franklin, Penn., where they employ about 150 men, and produce about 1,000 barrels of oil daily. The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company is a limited corporation, of which Thomas Brown is Chairman. The extent of their operations, as well as the high standard maintained in all their products, justly entitles them to the most favorable consideration.

Ashby & Vincent, job printers, manufacturing stationers and lithographers, 423 State street: This enterprising and well-known firm stands at the head of their line of business in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and possess every facility for doing fine, first-class work. The establishment contains six presses and three ruling machines, of the latest and most improved construction, with other machinery incidental to their business, and furnishes constant employment to from thirty-five to forty hands in the different departments. Its productions embrace everything in the line, from the ponderous bank ledger to the pocket memorandum book, and from a business card to the most elaborately ruled and printed railroad stationery, besides engraving in all its branches, lithographing and electrotyping. The house does an extensive business as wholesale stationers, carrying a large and complete assortment of goods included under this head; also a full line of blank books and fancy stationery. They possess every facility not only for turning out a large amount of work, but work of the finest description, and the annual business aggregates a large sum. The firm is composed of J. E. Ashby and Harry Vincent, who, in 1867, founded their present business on a modest scale, and its present proportions are due to their energy and enterprise, as well as to the character of their work.

John C. McCrea, pork-packer, corner State and Twenty-first streets: The only house in Erie making a specialty of this business is the above, which was founded by the present proprietor in 1880. The building occupied is a substantial brick structure, two stories and basement, 80x140 feet in dimensions, and is fitted up with every convenience for the rapid and successful prosecution of the business. During each season, from 5,000 to 10,000 hogs are slaughtered here, though this represents but a small portion of the business done. Much of the stock is bought dressed, and still more of that handled is packed and cured in the West. From ten to fifteen men are constantly employed during the season, and the business transacted is large and steadily increasing. The line dealt in embraces, besides pork, the celebrated Erie brand of sugar-cured hams, lard, bacon and dried beef. Mr. McCrea was formerly a member of the firm of McCrea Brothers, the well-known pork packers of Cleveland, and is a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the business in all its details. In his enterprise he has added an important feature to the growing commercial advantages of Erie.

Erie Lime and Cement Company, foot of French street: This enterprise,

the only one of the kind in Erie, was established in 1864 by a number of business men, but was never incorporated. Several changes in the company were made from time to time, until in 1867 the plant and business became the property of H. W. Spooner and Samuel Rea. They burn the celebrated Kelly's Island limestone, running two kilns, with a capacity of 500 bushels per day. The Keystone Plaster and Limestone Mills are also a part of the plant; and here they grind the Canada land plaster and limestone, fine, for fertilizing purposes. Besides these products, they deal extensively in super-phosphates, Nova Scotia calcined plaster and water lime, and are the agents of the Pacific Guano Company. These goods have an established reputation, and the farmers can rely upon their strength and freedom from impurities. The firm owns and run in their business the schooner Julia Willard, and give employment to twelve men, the capital employed being very large, as they own an extensive dock property, besides the kilns and plaster mills.

Swalley & Warfel, manufacturers of soap and candles, Nos. 1119 and 1121 Peach street, are the successors of the oldest soap factory in this portion of the State. Established in 1852, by G. F. Brevillier, it so continued until 1871, when it came into the possession of J. W. Swalley, who in the spring of 1883 associated with him Martin Warfel. The factory was then on the corner of Sixth and Holland streets, but the new firm immediately erected the present works on Peach street, and abandoned the old location. The main building is a three-story brick, 45x100 feet in size, with a boiler room 20x45. In July, 1883, the new works were occupied, and here seven hands find steady employment in the manufacture of soaps and candles, the firm also handling tallow, caustic soda, soda ash, sal soda, etc., in large quantities, their markets being Erie and the oil regions of Pennsylvania, though shipping principally to the larger Eastern cities, which illustrates the push and enterprise of the proprietors.

Erie Mantel Works, 1226 State street: This enterprise was started in March, 1881, and is therefore one of the latest additions to the manufacturing enterprises of Erie. The works are located for the present at No 1226 State street, occupying a factory 40x75 feet in dimensions, and a show room 25x40 feet, in which is displayed many handsome specimens of their work. All varieties of variegated marble, from Tennessee, Virginia, the Hudson, and from Europe, are used, and under the hands of experienced artists are carved and finished in the highest style of the art. In marbled work, the Euclid sandstone is used, and when finished with panels of granite set into the marbled surface and relieved by ornaments cut into the natural stone, it would be difficult to imagine anything more artistic in design and finish. These mantles are made to order of any size or style required, and at prices ranging from $20 to $500. Furniture tops are also made, and grates, English Minton tiles for hearths and wainscoting are largely dealt in. It is the design of the company to remove to more extensive quarters, on State street, between Ninth and Tenth, in the spring of 1884, and largely extend their business, as their present capacity, which is limited to the production of only one complete mantel per day, will not supply the demand. The enterprise is in the hands of men whose ambition is not measured by small results, and promises to become an important addition to the business interests of the city.

E. L. Pelton, monuments, head stones, etc., No. 405 State street: This business was established by Roderick Pelton, the father of the present proprietor, in 1845. At his death, in 1871, E. L. Pelton became the owner, and has conducted the business in a highly successful manner. The ground occupied is 42x165 feet in dimensions, roomy, and conveniently appointed for the work.



R. G. Strahan

The buildings consist of a two-story brick front for show room, etc., 28x28, and a shop in the rear of this 20x50 feet in dimensions, while the works contain steam machinery for polishing purposes. Five workmen are employed, while an elaborate stock of finished work is always on hand. Mr. Pelton is prepared to execute marble and granite work to order in the most artistic designs. The specimens of his handiwork compare favorably with those produced in any other section. His stock of imported statuary has been carefully selected, and evinces taste and judgment. A stock of Italian and Vermont marble and Scotch and American granites is always on hand, from which is produced headstones and monuments of any desired style of sculpture.

M. A. Dunning's marble works, No. 1227 Peach street, are the largest and most important in the city, and he enjoys the patronage of a large extent of country. He makes a specialty of fine cemetery work, and has turned out some of the most beautiful, artistic and graceful designs in this section. He also furnishes marble and sandstone for building purposes, marble mantels and grates. The yard is desirably situated, and is convenient in every respect for the transaction of his business. The ground occupied is 40x165 feet in dimensions, upon which are substantial buildings. He employs ten to twelve hands, all of whom are skilled. He makes a specialty of designing monuments to order, and has gained a wide reputation for the high character of his productions. Many evidences of his handiwork can be seen in the cemeteries in the vicinity of Erie, over the adjoining country and also in the many new buildings and dwellings that have been erected here since he established the business in 1865. He is a large importer of Scotch granite and dealer in Italian and American marble, having always on hand a stock estimated in value at from $6,000 to $7,000, and also manufactures American granite monuments and headstones. These works have a steam polishing machine for polishing granite and marble, operated by a ten-horse-power engine. Mr. Dunning is one of the enterprising business men of the city.

American Fusee Company, limited, was started in February, 1874, on Twenty-first and Liberty streets, where the business was carried on till April, 1883, when the company removed to the present location on the corner of Seventeenth and Cascade streets. The building is a three-story frame structure, 40x150, with an L 50x75 feet in size, and about twenty men find steady employment in the manufacture of safety parlor and blazing fusees. The capital stock is $200,000, and the following gentlemen are the officers of the company: W. R. Davenport, President; John Dodge, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer, whose names are synonymous of enterprise, progress and public spirit.

Erie Rubber Company, whose works are on the corner of East avenue and Twelfth street, was organized in April, 1882, and began business the following September. The building occupied was partially erected by the railroad company, but has been much enlarged by its present owners. It is a two-story frame, 40x160 feet in dimensions, furnished with new, first-class machinery, and operated by one engine of 125-horse-power. From twenty-five to thirty hands now find steady work in the manufacture of all kinds of rubber goods for mechanical purposes, the mill having a capacity of about $350,000 worth of business per annum. The company is composed of W. H., Charles and N. J. Whitehead, who find a ready market for their goods in every portion of the United States.

BOARD OF TRADE.

This organization originally established in the year 1874, for the bringing together in closer social and business relations the business men of Erie has from year to year extended and increased its power for good until now it

is one of the features of the city. It is composed of the very best men in the community, whose efforts to enhance the material wealth of the place are apparent, from the magnificent establishments which many of them operate and the increased business which they now enjoy. The Board of Trade rooms are in the Reed House Block, and the following gentlemen were its officers in 1883: George V. Maus, President; S. E. Bacon, Treasurer; Douglass Benson, Secretary. We are indebted to Mr. Benson for the following summary of Erie's industries, which also gives a comparative statement of their output for the four years, ending December 31, 1882, and will prove of value as showing the growth of the city's establishments:

INDUSTRIES.	1879.			1880.		
	CAPITAL.	MEN.	PRODUCT.	CAPITAL.	MEN.	PRODUCT.
Iron manufactures	$ 1,398,000	987	$ 2,098,000	$ 1,435,500	1,167	$ 2,373,000
Flouring mills	205,000	44	700,000	245,000	48	990,000
Brass foundries	330,000	360	695,000	500,000	450	950,000
Car manufactories	740,000	975	1,520,000	1,045,500	1,050	1,950,000
Stove manufactories	350,000	287	363,000	375,000	312	398,000
Boots, shoes and leather	220,000	180	250,000	220,000	170	245,000
Oils	75,000	25	200,000	75,000	25	200,000
Breweries and malt houses	375,000	98	395,000	400,000	75	485,000
Sash, blinds, planing mills	222,000	84	418,000	215,000	102	375,000
Pumps	35,000	20	35,000	35,000	21	40,000
Organs	125,000	116	275,000	125,000	120	300,000
Woodenware, chairs, etc.	320,000	216	340,000	200,000	182	345,000
Miscellaneous manufactories	798,000	473	927,000	775,000	510	955,000
Totals	$ 5,193,000	3,865	$ 8,211,000	$ 5,646,000	4,232	$ 9,606,000

INDUSTRIES.	1881.			1882.		
	CAPITAL.	MEN.	PRODUCT.	CAPITAL.	MEN.	PRODUCT.
Iron manufactures	$ 1,728,300	1,618	$ 4,272,000	$ 2,397,000	1,714	$ 3,923,000
Flouring mills	245,000	67	1,165,000	250,000	67	1,215,000
Brass foundries	575,000	435	1,078,000	575,000	435	1,050,000
Car manufactories	1,080,000	1,100	2,075,000	1,025,500	578	965,500
Stove manufactories	390,000	307	440,000	401,000	338	564,000
Boots, shoes and leather	220,000	175	250,000	220,000	175	250,000
Oils	75,000	25	200,000	75,000	25	250,000
Breweries and malt houses	445,000	106	687,000	537,000	106	777,000
Sash, blinds, planing mills	220,000	187	390,000	235,000	200	459,000
Pumps	35,000	21	40,000	35,000	21	45,000
Organs	125,000	115	225,000	125,000	120	225,000
Woodenware, chairs, etc.	238,800	284	500,500	460,000	301	609,000
Miscellaneous manufactories	990,000	524	1,247,500	791,000	612	1,541,000
Totals	$ 6,367,100	4,964	$ 12,570,000	$ 7,126,500	4,692	$ 11,873,500

The annual meeting of the Erie Board of Trade was held March 13, 1884, for the election of officers and for hearing the Secretary's report on the city's commerce for the years of 1883–84. Matthew R. Griswold was elected President, George W. Starr, Vice President, and S. E. Bacon, Treasurer. The following commercial statistics were reported: The total capital invested in manufactures is $7,817,500, the total product of which is $12,113,900, giving em-

ployment to 4,921 skilled workmen. The product of iron industries is $3,532,500; flouring mills, $1,165 000; brass foundries, $1,146,200; car manufactories, $1,650,000; stove works $507,000; boots and shoes, $202,700; oils, $300,000; brewers, $740,000; planing mills, $372,500; pumps, $53,000; organs, $531,000; miscellaneous, $1,672,000, being an increase of $240,400 over the total products of last year.

Of coal receipts, $397,932 tons were received from the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and 76,680 by the Erie & Pittsburgh road. Of this amount 339,880 tons were anthracite and 134,812 tons bituminous. The banking capital of Erie is $1,582,000, of which $1,067,000 belongs to national banks, and $515,000 to private and savings banks. The bank deposits amount to $4,663,000, of which $2,222,000 represents national banks, and $2,441,000 private and savings banks.

The grain receipts from the following ports were: Chicago, 3,604,978 bushels; Milwaukee, 265,124; Toledo, 393,349; Sandusky, 160,133; Canada ports, 37,000. This was disposed of as follows: to New York, 663,405 bushels; to Philadelphia, 1,812,085; Baltimore, 1,470,586; New England ports, 404,710; interior, 20,575; Erie local, 79,319.

The lumber receipts were 36,026,886 feet, of which 17,575,675 came by lake and 18,651,161 came by the Philadelphia & Erie road.

Within the past decade, Erie has made wonderful progress as a manufacturing point, and to-day occupies an enviable position among the cities of Pennsylvania. Its factories are in full operation and prospering, giving employment to mechanics and laborers from home and abroad. The immense iron industry is the most important department of manufacture, and is one possessing wonderful possibilities of development, and of increasing the municipal wealth. The various other industries, as the shoe, lumber, coal, milling, furniture, carriage, woodenware, musical instruments, paper, malting and leather, are working to their fullest capacity. Some have recently enlarged their works and others are contemplating the same. The merchants of the city generally do a thriving business, the stores in many cases being mammoth, and the stocks well kept up, while the standard of credits of all the city's establishments is high. Erie represents socially, commercially, educationally and religiously the best fruits and advancement of modern civilization.



PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.



TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

MILL CREEK is one of the original townships of the county. It received its name from the stream, which became known as Mill Creek before the county was organized. The length of the east line is four and three-quarter miles; of the south line, ten and a half, and of the west line four and a quarter. The greater length of the north or lake line is due to a 400-acre tract at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, which it was thought desirable to make a portion of Mill Creek rather than Harbor Creek, to which it naturally belongs. The township numbered 29,630 acres, but the subsequent enlargements of Erie City have reduced it to 25,600 acres. From the bay southward, the city extends nearly to the center of the township. In 1820, Mill Creek contained a population of 1,017; in 1830, of 1,783; in 1840, of 2,682; in 1850, of 3,064; in 1870, of 2,774; and in 1880, of 3,274.

Mill Creek is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, the Bay of Presque Isle and Erie City; on the east by Harbor Creek and a small part of Greene; on the south by McKean, Summit and Greene; and on the west by Fairview. The township was divided in 1864 into two districts for election purposes, which are known as East and West Mill Creek.

LANDS.

In its general features, Mill Creek does not differ materially from the other lake shore townships. Commencing at the bay, there is the lake shore plain, about two miles wide; the First Ridge; a valley, about a mile in width; the Second Ridge, and finally the Walnut Creek Valley, also about a mile wide, which is succeeded by the Third Ridge. From the bay to the Second Ridge, the land is comparatively level, with a gentle ascent to the south, but on the opposite side of the Ridge it is much broken, especially those portions which lie beyond Mill Creek and Walnut Creek. The second ridge has obtained special names at different points, such as Nicholson's Hill, where it is crossed by the Waterford pike, and Russell's hill on the Wattsburg road, between Erie and Belle Valley.

A valley begins in Harbor Creek Township and extends across Mill Creek and Fairview into Girard, a distance of fully fifteen miles. It is bounded on the north by the Second, and on the south by the Third Ridge, and is watered in different sections by Mill Creek, Walnut Creek and Trout Run. The two streams first named, after traversing the valley in a western direction, turn abruptly to the north, break through the First and Second Ridges by narrow

channels and find their way to the lake, Mill Creek within the city limits and Walnut Creek at Manchester, in Fairview Township. Mill Creek enters the valley at or near Belle Valley and Walnut Creek just east of Kearsarge. The former leaves it at the Erie County Mills, and the latter near Mr. Schluraff's, in West Mill Creek. Among its residents are P. E. Norcross, Benjamin Russell, John Burton, R. H. Arbuckle, Henry Shattuck, the Parkers, Wolfs and Dumarses, in the Mill Creek Section, and Frank Spath, Capt. Spires, the Schwingles, Zimmerleys, W. W. Love, Thomas H. Mohr, William Carpenter, Henry Haldeman, the Weisses, Uras Schluraff, the Thomases and the Huidlers, in that of Walnut Creek.

The farms along the Lake road, west of Erie, from the fact of that being the main drive to the Head, are probably the most familiar to the public in the county.

RESERVATIONS.

The lands from the city limits to the Herrman place are a portion of the tract of 2,000 acres, less 100 for the support of the poor, ceded by the State to the borough of Erie, for the construction of a basin at the harbor, in contemplation of the opening of the canal. They were sold at public sale on the 1st of August, 1833, and brought from $9 to $22 per acre.

The beautiful tract along the Waterford pike known as the Academy lands consists of 500 acres set apart by the State for the maintenance of Erie Academy. They commenced at the west line of the Cochran and Evans farms, and lie on both sides of the road, which runs through them at an angle. These lands were originally let out to tenants for ninety-nine years, but the lessees becoming dissatisfied, in 1851 or 1852, legislation was secured which authorized their sale.

The original surveys in the township were made in 1795 by George Moore, under the direction of Thomas Rees, who was the first State Surveyor in the county. In laying out the country, as directed by law, a Reservation was made of certain lands bordering the town of Erie, which were withheld from sale and settlement. This tract was known as the Erie State Reservation. It commenced at the head of the bay, ran southward three miles, then parallel with the lake and bay eight miles, and from there to the shore of the lake, excluding the portion embraced within the town site of Erie. Outside the Reservation, all the territory in the township, and, in fact, in the Triangle, was laid out in 400-acre tracts, with an allowance of six per cent for roads. As late as 1831, ten acres near the Eichenlaub shoe factory, now within the city limits, sold at $20 per acre.

CREEKS AND BRIDGES.

The streams of the township are Two, Three and Four Mile Creeks, east of Erie; Mill Creek and Cascade Run, emptying into the bay within the city; the Head Run and Danford Run, on the west side, and Walnut Creek on the south. Mill Creek is created by two branches, which unite on the farm now owned by James Sill near the southeastern line of the township. The Creek received its name because the first mill in the county was built at its mouth. As late as 1835 there were no less than four grist mills and thirteen saw mills along this stream, all propelled by water power. The saw mills have been abandoned, and the only grist mill now run wholly by water power is the one on the Waterford Plank Road known as the Erie County Mills. Walnut Creek, the largest in the township, rises in Summit and enters Mill Creek Township near Kearsarge, where its valley widens out to the extent of a mile. From there it flows through the south part of the township in a general westerly course to Fairview, where



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it suddenly turns to the north, joining the lake at Manchester. Some of the earliest settlements in the county were made in the valley of this stream at Kearsarge and westward. Two, Three and Four Mile Creeks were named because of their supposed distance from the park in Erie. The first two are small streams, rising near the central eastern portion of the township and flowing directly to the lake. Four Mile Creek rises in Greene Township, runs along the western edge of Harbor Creek Township, enters Mill Creek at Wesleyville, and reaches the lake about a mile and a half north of that village. Cascade Creek is formed by two branches, which unite on the Scott farm, just north of the Mt. Hickory Rolling Mill. The creek empties into the bay at the Pittsburgh Docks. It was at the mouth of Cascade Creek that Perry built the brigs Lawrence and Niagara in 1813. The little stream at the Head rises in a swamp south of the Catholic Cemetery. A mill once stood at its mouth, the ruins of which remained until a few years ago. Danford Run, which empties into the lake in the northwest corner of the township, was a fair-sized stream in the days of the canal. It at one time gave power to a saw mill, which was converted into a paper mill after the timber in that section was cut off. The paper mill proved a failure and was abandoned.

The township has within its limits a large number of bridges, of which the P. & E. R. R. bridge, over Mill Creek, near Belle Valley, and those over Walnut Creek are the most important. The one at the town line across the latter stream was built jointly by the Commissioners of Fairview and Mill Creek. The P. & E. bridge is one of the loftiest in the county, and will undoubtedly be replaced in time by a culvert and embankment.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Bordering Erie, as it does on three sides, all of the great highways in the county which center at the city cross Mill Creek Township. The most important of these are the Lake road from east to west, the Buffalo road from the east, the Wattsburg plank and Lake Pleasant roads from the southeast, the Edinboro plank and the Waterford pike and plank road from the south, the McKean road from the southwest and the Ridge road from the west. The Lake road extends across the township from Harbor Creek to Fairview, entering Erie by Sixth street and leaving by Eighth, a variation due to the gulleys in the western part of the city. The railroads are the Lake Shore, the "Nickel Plate," the Philadelphia & Erie and the Erie & Pittsburgh. The last two terminate at Erie and the first two are through routes between the east and west. The only railroad stations in the township are Belle Valley, on the Philadelphia & Erie, and the Junction near the almshouse.

The canal between the Ohio River and Erie traversed the township from the Fairview line to the bay at the latter city. It was opened in 1844 and discontinued in 1871.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Mill Creek Township are as follows: Fagan School, on Lake road, near John Fagan's; Laird, on Lake road, at intersection of road to the Head; Carter, on Lake road, near John H. Carter's; Miller, on Andrew Nicholson's farm; Willis, on Ridge road, east of Westminster Church; one on the Geist farm, Ridge road; Burton, on Buffalo road, just east of old fair ground; Davidson, on road from Marvintown to Cooper's Mill; Zuck, on road from County farm to south line of township; Love, on W. W. Love's farm; Schluraff, on land of C. Thomas; Lake View, on Edinboro road, near Nicholson's hill; Parker, on road from Lake Pleasant road to Waterford road; Walnut

Creek, in Kearsarge. Of these all are brick, except the Fagan, Carter and Miller, which are of stone; the Love, concrete; and the Schluraff, frame.

One of the first schools was opened about 1805–06, in the southeast part of the township. William and Richard Arbuckle, Frederick and David Zimmerman and others attended here. John Hay, John Foot, Mrs. Burress, Miss Almira Drown, Harvey Nettleton, Miss Louisa Booth also taught here. The two last named, both from Ashtabula County, Ohio, afterward became one by matrimony. This school was maintained until 1821. In the Love neighborhood, about six miles west from Erie, a school was established about 1806, by the McCrearys, James Love, George Reed and other pioneers. It was maintained until the school law went into effect. Mr. Crocker, in 1809, taught a term of school at the Reed residence. In 1812, Charles J. Reed united with others in building a schoolhouse, about two miles south of Erie. Dr. Nathaniel Eastman taught the first term here. He was succeeded in 1814, by Mr. Hawley; Mr. Burrows next held a term, and in the spring of 1815 John Foot, from Austinsburg, Ohio, assumed control, and remained three years. Many pupils from Erie attended. Mr. Foot excelled as a teacher, possessing the art of imparting knowledge. Alexander W. Brewster taught in 1818, and a school has ever since been kept up in this place. It was formerly known as the Grubb Schoolhouse, but has since been entitled Lake View.

VILLAGES AND POST OFFICES.

Mill Creek has no incorporated town, and no settlement of much importance, Belle Valley and Kearsarge being the largest. Belle Valley is a scattered collection of houses along Mill Creek, at the foot of the Second Ridge, about four miles from Erie. This place, though settled at an early date, never attained to much importance, having at present not over 100 residents. The Presbyterian Church, the only one in the village, is a neat building, pleasantly embowered among trees. The graveyard connected with it contains the graves of some of the most worthy of the original settlers. The Belle Valley Post Office was established in 1855, being then supplied by the Wattsburg stage. The hamlet now called Kearsarge was formerly known as Walnut Creek, and was once a point of more importance comparatively than at present. At Kearsarge are a store, hotel, schoolhouse and some pleasant residences. The settlement is on the Edinboro road, four miles from Erie. This is one of the oldest settled sections of Erie County, Col. Seth Reed having located here in 1796. The post office at Kearsarge supplies portions of Mill Creek, McKean and Summit Townships.

The first frame barn in the county was erected by Charles J. Reed, on the Zimmerly place, in 1799, and the first frame house on the same farm by the same gentleman, in 1800. It was here also that the first white couple married in the county took up their residence. Charles J. Reed, son of Col. Seth Reed, was united in matrimony to Miss Rachel Miller, on the 27th of December, 1797. At the Erie County Mills, in the Mill Creek Valley, three miles from Erie, are a saw and flouring mill, a fulling mill, a beer brewery and about half a dozen houses. When the water power of Mill Creek was larger, this was a point of no little importance. Weigleville, which is near enough to the city to be a portion of the corporation, was named after George Weigel, Sr., who bought fifty acres at the sale in 1833, and laid out the Ridge Road front into building lots. The village was then a mile and a half out of Erie, and was a convenient stopping place for farmers and travelers. About a mile westward, on the same thoroughfare, is Warrentown, a small collection of houses lining the south side of the road. It was named after John M. Warren,

whose father took up a large tract of land there and left it to his sons. At the point where the McKean road and the road from the Head intersect the Ridge road, are the Half-Way House, three shops and a number of dwellings. The hotel was opened by Thomas Willis in 1822 or 1823. It then stood about half a mile west, on the original line of the road. The building was moved a good many years ago.

In 1847, a man named Frederick Reidel was convicted at Pittsburgh of the murder of his wife, but the night before the date fixed for the execution he cut a vein in his arm and bled to death. His body was delivered to his brother, who brought it to Erie County, and buried it secretly in a graveyard on the south line of Mill Creek Township. The matter soon leaked out, and the indignation of the people compelled him to remove the remains, which were again buried on the east side of the cross road between the Half-Way House and the Catholic cemetery, some fifteen or twenty rods north of the Ridge road, where they still lie. In November, 1858, George Reidel had an altercation with Bartanalli, then owner of the property where the Half-Way House stands, and shot the latter dead within a very short distance of his brother's grave. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years, served out his term, and, returning, took up his residence in Fairview.

Between Warrentown and the Half-Way House, a short distance north of the Ridge road, is the Erie County Almshouse, an imposing structure. Less than a mile west of the Half-Way House is the Grange Hall, a neat brick structure, and near by is the Westminster Church. Beyond this, on the Ridge road, and extending some distance along the same, is quite a village, which includes two small mills, two blacksmith shops, etc. A steam saw mill formerly stood in the vicinity, where several boats were built, but it was allowed to run down on the sale of the canal. The West Mill Creek Post Office is in close proximity to the settlement.

OTHER PROMINENT POINTS.

Further westward, and to the south of the road, is the observatory built some years ago for the use of the government party who were surveying the lakes. It is constructed of timber, is 125 feet high, and stands on the Perry Nicholson place, about seven miles and a half from Erie, and a quarter of a mile south from the road. Passing over to the Lake road, the first point of interest as the city is approached is Trinity Cemetery, the burial place of the Catholics of Erie and vicinity. It embraces thirty acres purchased by Rev. J. L. Coady, Vicar General of the diocese, of Wilson and Richard Laird in June, 1867. A little east of the cemetery is the road to the head of the bay, which has been for many years the pleasure resort of Erie. The hotel and other buildings erected at this point were burnt down in December, 1882. A little further eastward were the Mt. Hickory Iron Works, the buildings of which were raised in the summer of 1872. The mill burned down in the winter of 1883–84. Across the Lake Shore Railroad from the rolling mill was the old Reed Garden, once a favorite resort for both city and country people. It was opened as a public garden in 1840 or 1841, and was one of the late Gen. Reed's pet enterprises. Nearing the city, the grand stand of the fair grounds is seen, about half a mile to the south of the Lake road. These grounds were first opened for a fair by the State Agricultural Society in 1872. The location is one of the most convenient for fair and racing purposes in the country, being just the right distance out of the city, and lying alongside two railroads. East of the city, on the north side of the Buffalo road, are the old fair grounds, now owned by H. C. Shannon. These grounds are a portion of

the Jesse Ebersole place, which was purchased by the Erie County Agricultural Association in the year 1860. On the Edinboro road, a mile or so south of the city limits, quite a village has sprung up on the Evans farm, incident to the establishment of the coffin factory. This enterprise was originated by Robert Evans, who finally sold out at a heavy loss. Its present owners seem to be making a success of the concern.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The churches of Mill Creek Township are the Presbyterian at Belle Valley, the Westminster (Presbyterian), the Asbury (Methodist) and St. Paul's (Lutheran). The Westminster and Asbury churches are on the Ridge road, west of the almshouse; St. Paul's Church is at the McKean line, in the southwest part of the township. The congregation at Belle Valley was the first swarm from the original Presbyterian body in Erie. Most of the settlers in the vicinity were members of that denomination, and, growing strong enough to maintain a church of their own, they were set off from the Erie congregation on the second Monday of December, 1841, erected a building in 1842, and dedicated it to God on the 6th of January, 1843. The first minister was Rev. William J. Smith, who remained in charge from 1842 to 1847. He was succeeded by several others until Rev. Joseph Vance was called in 1854, whose ministerial duties continued till 1871, about which period he moved to Erie, where he is now Superintendent of the cemetery. Since his time the congregation have been ministered to by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. McMasters and Rev. H. Webster, the last named being in charge at present.

The congregation of Westminster Church was organized by Rev. Johnson Eaton in 1806, at the mouth of Walnut Creek, in Fairview Township. Worship continued at that place till 1833, when a building (the same now occupied) was erected at Swanville. In 1845, a portion of the congregation was set apart as the church of Sturgeonville, and erected a building in Fairview Borough. This left the church building at Swanville to one side of the territory in which the bulk of the communicants resided. Accordingly in 1851, the building was moved to its present site. The name of Fairview Church was retained till 1861, when that of Westminster was adopted. Mr. Eaton continued as pastor for the congregation until his death June 17, 1847. From that time until 1851, the congregation was without a pastor, depending on supplies. In 1851, Rev. Mr. Willson became pastor of the churches of Fairview, Sturgeonville and Girard. He was released May 2, 1855. From the fall of that year until the spring or summer of 1857, Rev. William McCullough officiated for the several churches above named. Rev. John R. Hamilton was installed as pastor of the congregations at Westminster and Fairview June 15, 1859, and released June 15, 1864. Rev. L. M. Belden filled the same position from December 14, 1864, to April 25, 1866. From that date the congregation was supplied by Rev. J. M. Gillete, Rev. Ambrose Dunn and others, until November 24, 1871, when the present pastor, Rev. W. S. Wright, was installed. In 1881, the congregation numbered ninety-six members. Three of its pastors, Messrs. Eaton, McCullough and Hamilton, are dead.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Congregation owns a snug building for worship and a fine parsonage. It was organized in 1846, and the church building was erected the same year. Its pastors have been as follows: J. Prosser, W. S. Worrella, M. Colegrove, N. W. Jones, G. J. Bliss, J. O. Osborne, G. W. Staples, John Akers.

St. Paul's German Lutheran, situated in the southwest part of the township, on land donated by Solomon Weigel, was erected about 1837, at a cost of

$600. It was repaired in 1873. The society was organized by Rev. Michael Kuchler, and for a short period services were held in a schoolhouse. Succeeding pastors have been Revs. Bainer, Stuckenberg, Akers, Sagers, Henry Schemberling and J. A. J. Zahn. The last mentioned closed a six-years' pastorate in 1882. At present there is no minister and the congregation is small.

MILLS.

The first saw mill in Mill Creek Township was built by John Cochran, in 1800, and the first grist mill in 1801, on the site of the present Eliot or Denmore Mill. The second grist and saw mill in the township was established on the site of the present Erie County Mill in 1802, one mile up the creek from Cochran's mill, by Robert McCullough. The original log buildings were replaced with frame in 1819. A saw mill was built in 1816, by Foot & Parker on the R. H. Arbuckle place, which is discontinued. On leaving Erie by the Buffalo road, the Keystone shoe factory is seen to the left, and beyond it is Jacob Schall's brickyard and glue and fertilizer factory. There are two brick yards near Kearsarge, one of which is discontinued. The first saw mill of which there is a record, on Walnut Creek, in Mill Creek Township, was built by James Love in 1816. The mills on that stream now, within the limits of the township, are Nece's and Geist's saw mills, Kocher's grist mill and Stohr's saw and cider mill. C. Thomas has a grist mill, saw mill and shingle, feed and cider mill combined on a small stream which empties into Walnut Creek on the J. Nece farm.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the township were Col. Seth Reed, David McNair, George Moore, James Baird, Capt. Russell Bissell, David Dewey, J. W. Russell and Thomas P. Miller, who contracted for lands in 1795, but did not locate till 1796. Their number was increased the same year by John Grubb, Benjamin Russell, Anthony Saltsman and John McFarland; and in 1797, William Saltsman, John Nicholson, the McKees, Jacob Weiss and Boe Bladen, a free colored man, were added to the colony. All of the above were New Englanders, except the Saltsmans, who were from Northumberland County, and Weiss, who was from Cumberland County in this State. In 1800, William Bell came in from Lycoming County, the McCrearys, from Lancaster County, and James Wilson, John M. Warren and John Cosper. Samuel and Joseph Conrad, from Maryland, and the Ebersoles and the Riblets, from Eastern Pennsylvania, settled in the township in 1801; Hamlin Russell, from New England, Andrew Caughey and sons, Joseph B. McCreary and George Reed, all from Lancaster County; James Love and the Arbuckles from Cecil County, Md. John McCoy, John Robinson, Robert McClelland, John Pherrin, James Dumars and William Henry, in 1802. The Arbuckle family located first in Fairview, but Joseph, Adam and John changed to Mill Creek. The date of the arrival of other pioneers is as follows: In 1803, John Kelley, from Mifflin County; in 1804, Christian Ebersole, from Lancaster County; George Bissell, Warren Foot and Andrew Martin, from New England; Abraham Wagner, from Eastern Pennsylvania, and David Robinson; in 1806, James B. Wilson, from Dauphin County; in 1807, John Fagan; in 1809, John Ryan; in 1810, George Haybarger, Spencer Shattuck, William Whitley, Alexander Robinson and sons, and Andrew and John Norcross; in 1811, John Evans, John Burton, Sr., and James Stewart; in 1812, Calvin Foot, from Connecticut; in 1813, Conrad Brown, Sr., moving from Erie, which he reached in 1804; in 1815, Jonas Parker and George and Arthur Davison; in 1816, Asa G. Olds; in 1817, William Miner; in 1818, Robert Davison; in 1828, Rudolph Shenk, from Lancaster County; in

1822, Thomas Willis, from Lancaster County; in 1825, Giles Russell; in 1826, Francis Davison; in 1832, James Scouller, from Scotland. During the year 1828, a colony of "Pennsylvania Dutch" reached the township from Lancaster County, consisting of George Weigel, Martin Warfel, Samuel Brenneman, Thomas Mohr, Jacob Metzler, and others, followed by Jacob Charles in 1829. The Davisons and Norcrosses were from Northumberland County, and settled first in Venango Township, in 1801 and 1802, from which they moved to Mill Creek; George Haybarger, settled in Elk Creek in 1802, and John Evans in McKean, in 1802, moving to Mill Creek as above. Thomas Willis was born in England, came to this country when a boy, and lived with a Quaker family in Lancaster County; William Bell sold his farm and moved into Erie, where he built the old frame house on the site of the Becker Block, and went into trade. The Zimmerman, Stough and three Kreider families came in from Lebanon or Berks County at the same time in 1805.

The Riblets, Ebersoles, Loups, Zucks and Browns were all from Lancaster and Berks Counties. Spencer Shattuck was from Litchfield County, Conn. James Love resided in McKean a short time before going to Mill Creek. James Barr settled in North East about 1800, went to Harbor Creek in 1813, and from there to Mill Creek in 1830. He was a Captain of militia in the war of 1812. The father of John Fagan located in Amity Township, near Hatch Hollow, in 1795, and cleared up a small piece of land. He and his wife moved to Mill Creek about 1807, settling on tract 47, opposite the late residence of his son John. In 1818, he sold this tract to Judah Colt, and immediately took up a part of the Gore, being the same land long occupied by his son. Benjamin Russell landed at Erie on July 4, 1796, and settled at Belle Valley, on almost the identical spot now occupied by his nephew, N. W. Russell, Esq., where he built a cabin and located a thousand acres of land. He was followed in 1802 by his brother Hamlin, who purchased 150 acres from Benjamin, and established his home a little further west on the cross road. N. W. Russell is one of the largest landed proprietors in the county, owning 220 acres in the valley, and 112 on the lake shore, besides a number of houses and lots in the city.

The first male child born in the township was David M. Dewey, December 15, 1797, and the first female child was Matilda Reed, born November 14, 1798. Mr. Martin Stough died in West Mill Creek on the 2d of October, 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-three years three weeks and two days.

PUBLIC MEN.

In the early career of the county, Mill Creek furnished a large proportion of its public officials, but of late she has not been so freely favored; in fact, considering her wealth and population, she has hardly been given the number she is fairly entitled to. The following is a list of her citizens who have held National, State and county positions: Secretary of the Land Office, John Cochran, 1809–18. Congress, Samuel Smith, 1805–12. Assembly, Stephen Wolverton, 1825–26–27. Postmaster of Erie, Robert Cochran, from February 26, 1833, to June 20, 1840, and from July 23, 1845, to April 17, 1849. Associate Judges, William Bell, 1800–03; 1805–14; John Cochran, 1803–05; Samuel Smith, 1803–05; John Grubb, 1820–41. Sheriffs, David Wallace, 1813–16; Stephen Wolverton, 1816–22; Albert Thayer, 1825–28; William E. McNair, 1843–46. Coroners, Benjamin Russell, 1822–25; David Wallace, 1830–33; David McNair, 1833–37; John K. Caldwell, 1839–42. County Commissioners, Abiather Crane, 1803–04, elected from Conneaut Township; John McCreary, 1806–09; John Grubb, 1813–15; Robert McClelland, 1815–18; Albert

Thayer, 1828–31; James Love, 1833–36; William E. McNair, 1838–41; Joseph Henderson, 1842–45, and 1859–62; George W. Brecht, 1848–51; Richard H. Arbuckle, 1875–78. Clerk to the County Commissioners, Robert Cochran, November 2, 1829, to February 1, 1830; O. P. Gunnison, March 1, 1881, to January, 1883. Jury Commissioner, William W. Love, 1870–73; George A. Evans, 1877–80. Directors of the Poor, Conrad Brown, 1841–44; John Evans, 1842–45; William E. McNair, 1851–54; George W. Brecht, 1854–57; Thomas Willis, 1860–69; John C. Zuck, 1880–83. Stewards of the Almshouse, Freeman Patterson, 1840–47; Samuel Fickinger, 1847–52; S. P. B. Zuck, 1852–57; Thomas Love, 1857–58; William Brown, 1880 to date. County Surveyor, John Cochran, 1801–09; Auditors, William Wallace, 1809; John Grubb, 1810; Robert McClelland, 1813; William E. NcNair, 1826; Robert Cochran, 1828; Thomas Nicholson, 1837–40; George W. Brecht, 1854–57; N. W. Russell, 1855–59; Henry Gingrich, 1862–65; W. W. Love, 1871–74, and 1878–81. Mercantile Appraisers, N. W. Russell, 1855; James C. Russell, 1867; O. P. Gunnison, 1879; R. H. Arbuckle, 1881.

A number of persons who have held official positions are not included in this list, because, although at one time residents of the township, they were not such when elected. Among the number is Gen. D. B. McCreary, a native of Mill Creek, who has been Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Assemblyman for three terms, and Adjutant General of the State from 1867 to 1870; Hon. G. J. Ball, elected State Treasurer in 1849, and Assemblyman in 1847 and 1848, and 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1860, was a citizen of the township for many years; A. B. Gunnison, elected County Commissioner in 1875 and re-elected in 1878, resided in Mill Creek from 1854 to 1873, when he moved to the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Weigleville, there are two routes into the city, the one by way of Federal Hill, and the other by Brown's avenue. The latter is due to the foresight of the late Conrad Brown, who rightly judged that a more direct route from the western part of the city to the Ridge road would be a popular project. He laid out the avenue eighty feet wide in 1868, and was rewarded by selling off a large portion of his farm for city lots at good prices. The car works starting about the same time helped greatly in effecting the sales. The road which turns to the south by the rolling mill affords a short cut from the Lake road to the Ridge road, which is about a mile distant. It was laid out in 1833. This road and the one by the Catholic Cemetery are each about a mile in length.

A formidable swamp once extended across Mill Creek Township from east to west, at the foot of the First Ridge. Within Erie City, it lay between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets, and was so gloomy and impenetrable that the land was regarded by the first settlers as almost valueless. As early as 1810, however, William Wallace, who owned a strip from the east branch of Cascade Creek westward, dug a ditch which had the effect of reclaiming a portion of the swamp. About 1840, the inhabitants of the vicinity, alarmed by the sickness occasioned by the swamp, formed a bee and dug another ditch across the Lake road through the farms of E. J. Kelso and James C. Marshall, which still further reclaimed the waste land. These and other measures have nearly dried up the swamp, and in a few years no trace of it will remain. In the early days, deer, bears, wild geese and ducks, rabbits and partridges were plenty in the woods and wilds of the lake shore region. There were numerous deer licks convenient to the city, especially on the east side.

The town hall is a good brick building on Federal Hill, within the city limits. The township business is transacted there, and it is the voting place for East Mill Creek, that of West Mill Creek being at Weigleville. Erie and Mill Creek voted together at the court house as late as the Presidential election of 1832.

The Schwingel farm, near Kearsarge, was the scene of a dreadful tragedy on the night of Friday, the 15th of October, 1880. Charles Schwingel, with some neighbors, had spent the evening drinking hard cider and playing cards. Philip, his brother, came home from Erie late at night very drunk. After the neighbors had left, at the request of Charles' wife—the hour being late—Charles and Philip fell into a dispute, which resulted in the death of the former by a pistol shot fired by the latter. Philip was tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the Allegheny Penitentiary.

The assessment of Mill Creek Township for 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $2,548,445; cows, 1,393; value, $34,157; oxen, 40; value, $2,025; horses and mules, 901; value, $49,820; value of trades and occupations, $26,535; money at interest, $49,400.

CHAPTER II.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.

THE township of Waterford was established and received its name at the organization of Erie County. It is the largest in the county, containing 29,516 acres. The boundary lines are nearly the same as when the township was organized, the only exceptions being a small district annexed from Washington, and another from Summit. The latter is the jog or handle in the northwest, embracing the Strong place, which has been at various times in McKean, Greene and Summit, and was finally attached to Waterford through the exertions of Capt. Martin Strong, who wished to close his life in the township of his original residence in the county. Waterford is bounded on the north by Summit and Greene; on the east by Amity and Union; on the south by LeBœuf and Washington, and on the west by Washington and McKean. The greatest breadth of the township from north to south is five and three-fourths miles, and the greatest width from east to west nine and one-half miles. Its population, as given in the United States census report, was 579 in 1820, 1,006 in 1830, 1,144 in 1840, 1,545 in 1850, 1,950 in 1860, 1,884 in 1870, and 1,822 in 1880, these figures after 1830 being exclusive of Waterford Borough. The post office at the latter place is the only one in the township. The assessment of 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $830,718; number of cows, 1,322; of oxen, 36; of horses and mules, 519; value of the same, $80,185; value of trades and occupations, $18,890; money at interest, $13,838.

LANDS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The best lands in Waterford Township lie below Lake LeBœuf, along its outlet, are level and very fertile, and have an average width between the ridges of perhaps a mile and a half. Above the lake the flats range from one to two miles in width, and the land is of a good quality, but a great deal of it is swampy and unfit for cultivation at present, though being gradually drained.



Samuel M Brown

Good valleys also exist along Benson, Boyd and Trout Runs. The valley of French Creek becomes very narrow as it courses through Waterford Township, not reaching more than half a mile in the widest place. Every kind of fruit, grain and vegetable peculiar to our climate can be raised on the flat lands, but they are seriously affected by the frosts. Aside from the valleys here described, which embrace but a small portion of the township, the balance of the land is hilly, though almost every part is capable of cultivation. The hill farms have a clay soil, and are more free from frosts than the valleys. Wheat is readily raised on all of them, and fruits do better than within the valleys. The hills rise in some places to a considerable height, the loftiest elevations being at Strong's, in the northwest; I. Y. Lunger's, in the south; Robert Hood's, in the east, and at Oak Hill and Cottrell's Hill, in the southeast. A good deal of timber is still left in the township. The price of land ranges from $40 to $60 along the outlet, and from $25 to $50 in the balance of the township, being most valuable in the vicinity of the borough.

The Tenth Donation District commenced in Waterford Township about a mile east of the borough, and extended across Amity and Wayne Townships to the Warren County line. The Reserved Tract was a body of 1,800 acres in Waterford Township, and 400 in LeBœuf, all lying south of the present borough, which was set apart from the operation of the general settlement law for reasons elsewhere given. A similar Reserve was withheld around Erie. An act was passed in 1799 authorizing the land to be sold in lots of 100 acres each. The first sale took place in 1800, and most of the tract was disposed of by 1804.

In 1856, during the construction of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, a sink-hole was encountered on the Benson farm, about a mile northeast of Waterford Borough, which has ever since remained a subject of interest and argument. Tamarack Swamp, in the northeastern part of the township, and extending into McKean, is about two miles long by 100 rods wide. About two-thirds of the swamp are in Waterford and the balance in McKean. The swamp will ultimately be drained, and the land will be very productive.

TAX LIST IN 1813.

The following is a list of the tax payers in Waterford Township in the year 1813: James Anderson, Nancy Alexander, Reuben Alexander, E. and D. Alvord, Benjamin Avery, Benjamin Blythe, William Boyd, John Boyd, John M. Baird, James Boyd, George Buehler, Richard Braden, Robert Brotherton, Holbert Barnett, William Benson, Ichabod Brackett, Mathew Blair, James Benson, William T. Codd, Isaac Craig, George Cochran, Judah Colt, James Campbell, D. Collison, Henry Colt, John Clemmens, Jeremiah Curtis, William Culbertson, Ebenezer Dwinnell, John Eagleson, Peter Ford, Philip Gregory, Samuel Grimes, Carson Graham, John Greenwood, Walter How, Aaron Himrod, Moses Himrod, Anor Hull, Isaac Hawley, Samuel Hewlings, John Henry, Francis B. Holmes, Hugh Hamilton, Thomas Humphreys, William Hood, James Hamilton, William Himrod, Samuel Jewet, Amos Judson, Thomas R. Kennedy, Daniel King, Thomas King, William Knox, Thomas Layland, John Lattimore, James Lattimore, John Lenox, John Lytle, Alex McElroy, David Middleton, Francis Morrison, John McNair, David McNair, John Mullen, Israel Mullen, John Mace, Charles Martin, James McDonald, Charles Martin, Jr., James McKay, Naylor & Wilson, Joseph Osborn, James Oliver, Isaac Pherron, Adam Pollock, David Phillips, Thomas Prentiss, Jabez Parker, Joseph Reynolds, Rufus S. Reed, George W. Reed, Thomas Rees, James Ross, Jonathan Stratton, William Simpson, Lemuel Stancliff, Martin

Strong, Andrew Simpson, Elizabeth Skinner, Wilson Smith, Russell Stancliff, Solomon Snell, Levi Strong, Rufus Trask, Sr., Rufus Trask, Jr., James Thomas, Samuel Trask, Turnpike Company, Robert Townley, Jr., Joshua Tilden, John Tracy, William Vankirk, John Vincent, Eli Webster, Ellis William, Jacob Watkins, Archibald Watson, Henry Woodworth.

The total tax assessed in 1813 was $410.25, and the militia fines $384. Farm land was assessed at from $1.50 to $2 per acre, inlots at $20 to $60 each and outlots at $30 to $50 each.

STREAMS AND LAKE.

The streams of Waterford Township are French Creek, which flows through its southeast corner for about three miles, from Amity to Le Bœuf; the outlet of Lake Pleasant, which courses for about a mile through its northeast corner, from Venango to Amity; and LeBœuf Creek with its branches. LeBœuf Creek—known to the French as the River aux Bœufs, and named by them from the number of cattle discovered on the flats below Waterford—runs through the center of the township from Greene on the north to LeBœuf Township on the south, where it joins French Creek. It has two main branches, one rising on the edge of Greene and Venango, and the other in Summit, which unite near the Greene and Waterford boundary, almost at the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad bridge. Just below Waterford Borough, the creek enters Lake LeBœuf, and after leaving it is generally known by the title of "The Outlet." Its length in the township is not far from ten miles, and its total length about twenty. Boyd Run and Trout Run rise in the west part of the township, and empty into Lake LeBœuf on its north side, the first being about five and the second about two miles in length. Trout Run is formed by the junction of Black Run and Bagdad Run, the one rising in Tamarack Swamp and the other in the extreme western part of the township. They unite on the farm of Mrs. Phelps, west of the borough. Benson Run starts on the M. Avery place, and after a course of some two miles, falls into LeBœuf Creek near Brotherton's Mill. Davis Run empties into French Creek near the Newman Bridge, and Moravian Run joins the same stream in LeBœuf Township. The first stream rises near the Colt Station road, and is about four miles long. The second has its head in the Ormsbee settlement, and a length in Waterford of perhaps two miles. The valleys of Benson Run and Moravian Run form the route by which the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad crosses from LeBœuf Creek to French Creek. Lake LeBœuf is about two-thirds of a mile long by half a mile wide, with a picturesque island near its center. It receives LeBœuf Creek and Boyd and Trout Runs, and its outflow is apparently greater than its inflow, from which it is surmised that the lake must be fed by springs in the bottom.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND MILLS.

The only railroad of Waterford is the Philadelphia & Erie, which enters it from Greene by the valley of LeBœuf Creek and passes across the township from north to southeast into LeBœuf. Its nearest approach to Waterford Borough is at Waterford Station, a mile east. The leading public roads are the old Erie & Waterford Turnpike, the Erie & Waterford plank, the Colt's Station, the Waterford & Wattsburg, the Flats road to Mill Village, the Waterford & Meadville pike, the old State road to the Ohio line, the Edinboro & Waterford, the Waterford & Meadville plank, the Waterford & McKean, the Waterford & Union and the Station road from the borough to the railroad. Some of the above-named roads were among the earliest that were opened in the county.

The important bridges are as follows: Over French Creek, the Newman covered bridge, on the Wattsburg & Waterford road. Over LeBœuf Creek, the Himrod bridge, on the cross-road from Greene to the plank road; the Benson, near the sink-hole; the Lattimore, on the Colt Station road; the two of the P. & E. Railroad, one at the Greene line and the other near Waterford Station; the Station, on the Station road; the Judson, on the Flats roads, and the Outlet bridge on the Meadville pike. All of the above are wooden, and all are open with the exception of the Newman and station bridges.

The mills and factories are Davis' steam saw mill, on French Creek; Benson's steam saw mill, on Le Bœuf Creek, near the sink-hole; Lattimore's water saw mill, on Le Bœuf Creek, about a mile above the Station; a sulky hay rake factory at the Station; Brotherton's saw mill and Hasting's tub and firkin factory, about a quarter of a mile below the Station, both run by the same race from Le Bœuf Creek; Judson & Hipple's steam and water grist mill in the valley of Le Bœuf Creek, just outside the borough; Rice's horse-power cider and jelly mill, at the foot of the lake; Himrod's steam saw mill, between the plank road and Le Bœuf Creek, two miles north of the borough; Harvey Boyd's and Julius Hull's water saw mills, on Boyd Run; T. H. Marsh's steam saw mill, near the McKean line; a cheese factory at Newman's bridge (started in the spring of 1881); and Hare's cider mill, on Oak Hill.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Free-Will Baptist Church at Newman's Bridge was organized in 1832 or 1833 by Rev. W. Stickney, but was subsequently allowed to go down. It was re-organized in 1853 as a branch of the Bloomfield Church, by Rev. J. Smith. Until the erection of the present house of worship, the congregation held services in the neighborhood schoolhouses. The building was erected in 1860, at a cost of $1,200, and was dedicated in December of that year. Among the pastors of the congregation have been Revs. J. Smith, A. Losee, C. C. Burch,—Cutler and W. Parker, the latter being the present incumbent.

There is another Free-Will Baptist Church in the township located in the northeastern part thereof. The church edifice was erected in 1877, although the congregation is nearly, if not quite, as old as the one above named and its history is almost identical with it.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Sharp's Corners, was organized in 1838 or 1839, with eight members, by Rev. L. D. Prosser. The first pastor was Rev. Russell Stancliff. The church building was erected in 1868, costing $1,625. For the past twenty-five or thirty years it has been an appointment on Waterford Circuit.

The Christian congregation at Oak Hill was organized in 1854 by its first pastor, Rev. Stephen Washburn, with a membership of seventeen. Its house of worship was erected in 1861. Rev. Mr. Washburn and others preached for the congregation for several years. For several years the congregation has been without regular preaching.

The Catholic Church at Waterford Station dates from the building of the church edifice in 1878. The congregation has been served by the pastors of the church at Union City.

Most of the burials take place in the cemetery at Waterford Borough, although there are graveyards at each of the above churches except the Catholic. The Walker Graveyard is about a mile south of the Greene line. The Catholics generally inter at Union.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

One of the early schools of Waterford Township was held in a building

which stood near the present site of the residence of Webster Hunt. School was here taught by Russell Stancliff (afterward a minister of the Gospel) about the year 1806 or 1807. Michael Hare, a Revolutionary soldier, taught a school in his house about the year 1827, the site of which is the J. Bootz farm, in the southeastern part of the township. About the year 1827, a schoolhouse was built near the site of the present Hare Schoolhouse by the neighborhood. Following is a list of the township schools of to-day: Sharp, at Sharp's Corners; Strong, on turnpike, near Jason Way's; Himrod, on plank road near Squire Whittelsey's; Bonnell, in the northeast, on Wattsburg road; Lattimore, at Lattimore's Corners; Sweatland, near West Greene; Hood, near Gray's Corners, on the Wattsburg road; Middleton, in the southeast, near George Middleton's; Hare, in the southeast, near J. Bootz's; Avery, on Union road, in the southeast; Woodside, near Charles Thompson's, on Meadville Turnpike; Davis, on plank road near Emanuel Barnes'; Sedgwick, near Irvine Port's; Bagdad, at Bagdad Corners; Clute, in the east, near George Austin's; Phelps, in the west, near Charles Fish's; Mahan, in the northeast, near Samuel Mahan's; East Waterford, at the railroad station (a graded school). The township has an interest in two union schools, as follows: The Flats School, just across the line in Le Bœuf Township, and the McKean School, in McKean Township, near the line.

WATERFORD STATION.

Waterford Station, or East Waterford, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, a mile east of the Diamond in the borough, and nineteen miles from Erie City, consists of one station building, one hotel and grocery combined, a sulky rake factory, a warehouse and ice house, a schoolhouse, with graded school, a Catholic Church, about a dozen good dwellings and nearly the same number of shanties for railroad employes. The railroad company have stock yards at this point, and it is one of the most important stations on the line for shipping cattle and produce. A great many spikes, bullets, cannon balls and other instruments of war have been found in the vicinity of the depot, where some of the soldiers were encamped during the war of 1812.

The elections and public business of the township are held in the borough, in a building which is owned by the latter and used by both as a town hall.

In the southeast corner of the township, bordering on Le Bœuf, are three fine quarries of sandstone, which have furnished some of the finest flagging in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.

When the French entered Northwestern Pennsylvania, they found an Indian village where Waterford now stands, traces of which remained some thirty-five years ago. The first French explorers regarded Le Bœuf Creek as the main stream of French Creek, and called both by the same title. At a subsequent period they changed the name of the main stream to the river Venango, by which it had been known to the Indians.

The French took possession of the country in 1753, their purpose being to establish a chain of forts between Niagara and New Orleans—along the south shore of Lake Erie, Le Bœuf Creek, French Creek, and the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. That season they built forts at Presque Isle and Le Bœuf, now Erie and Waterford. They also cut a wagon road between the two places, which is still known as the old French road. On the 11th of December, the fort at Le Bœuf was visited by George Washington, then in his twenty-second year, as a representative of the Colony of Virginia, to protest against

the French invasion of its territory. He remained until the 16th of December, returning down the creeks and rivers by means of canoes furnished him by the French.

THE FRENCH FORT.

The French fort Le Bœuf is described in Washington's journal as having been situated "on the West Fork of French Creek, near the water, almost surrounded by the creek and a small branch of it, which forms a kind of an island. Four houses comprised the sides; the bastions were of poles driven into the ground, standing more than twelve feet above it, and sharp at the top, with port holes cut for cannon and loop-holes for small arms. Eight six-pounders were mounted on each bastion and one four-pounder before the gate. In the bastions were a guard house, chapel, surgeon's lodgings and commandant's private store." In a journal written in November, 1758, Le Bœuf is represented as a strong stockaded fort, but much out of repair, and occupied only by an officer, thirty soldiers and a few hunting Indians.

The fort was successively in command, during the winter of 1753-54, of Marin, the original leader of the expedition, and of Legardeur de St. Pierre, who was killed on Lake George the next summer. In the spring of 1754, the French moved southward and built Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, and Fort Duquesne, on the site of Pittsburgh. The French retreating, possession of Forts Le Bœuf and Presque Isle was taken by Maj. Rogers, with a force of English and Colonial troops, in 1760.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY.

In 1763, by the eloquence and ability of the celebrated Pontiac, all of the Indian tribes west of the Alleghanies were united in a grand confederacy, whose purpose was to fall upon every English fort on the frontier upon a given day, and sweep them and their occupants out of existence. The plan was so far successful that by the middle of summer all the forts were taken and burned except Niagara, Pitt, Bedford and Detroit. Le Bœuf was assaulted on the 17th of June, and its block-house fired at night. While the Indians were dancing around their camp fire in fiendish glee, momentarily expecting the surrender of its garrison, the ensign in command and his handful of men crept through a drain leading to the creek, and hid themselves in the swamps until it was safe to venture across the country. The fort at Presque Isle was taken on the 22d of June.

From the period last referred to until 1796, the settlement of this section went on very slowly, almost all of the white residents being hunters and traders with the Indians. In 1785, David Watts and William Miles came on under the auspices of the Commonwealth, to survey the Tenth Donation District, returning to the East on the completion of their labors. A committee on the part of the State was sent out in 1790 to explore the route from French Creek to Erie, as a result of whose labors an appropriation of $400 was made by the Legislature in 1791 to improve that stream from Franklin to Waterford, and a similar sum for building a road from Le Bœuf to Presque Isle. The Pennsylvania Population Company was formed March 8, 1793, and immediately advertised an offer of 150 acres to each of the first twenty families who would settle on French Creek, and of 100 acres each to the next forty.

BEGINNING OF THE TOWN.

April 8, 1794, an act was approved by the Governor to lay out towns at Presque Isle, Le Bœuf and Venango, its principal object being to establish a line of defensive posts for the frontier. William Irvine, Andrew Ellicott and

Albert Gallatin were appointed to prepare the plans, and a part of their mission was to survey a road from Reading to Presque Isle. State troops reached Le Bœuf in May, and built a second fort, where they remained until the spring of 1795.

The American Fort Le Bœuf consisted of four block-houses surrounded by pickets, with a six-pounder on the second floor of each building, and a swivel over each gate. The exact site of the American fort is a matter of some dispute, one authority fixing it on the spot occupied by the old French fort, while some of the older citizens of Waterford contend that it was a little to one side, on the west edge of High street, south of the Eagle Hotel.

While the troops were delayed at Le Bœuf in 1794, Mr. Ellicott, one of the Commissioners, laid out a town at that place, to which the name of Waterford was given. This was nearly a year previous to the laying out of Erie by the same gentleman. The plan made by Mr. Ellicott was confirmed by the Legislature in 1795. On the 25th of July, 1796, a sale was advertised to commence in Philadelphia of lots in Erie, Waterford, Warren and Franklin. During the same year, Ellicott located the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike, from Curwensville, Clearfield County, to Lake Le Bœuf, by way of Franklin and Meadville. April 10, 1799, an act was passed appropriating $5,000 to open a road from near the Bald Eagle's Nest, in Mifflin County, to Waterford.

The following prices were paid by the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Company for lots in Waterford, at the public sale held by the State Agents in Carlisle on the 3d and 4th of August, 1796:

In lot.	Price.
No. 11	$15
No. 13	16
No. 16	45
No. 17	59
No. 168	20

August 23, 1800, James Naylor was appointed Commissioner for the sale of lands in Waterford, in place of D. McNair, resigned. February 16, 1805, John Vincent succeeded Naylor, who had died. He gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 to perform the duties of the office faithfully. Charles Martin was appointed in the place of Mr. Vincent, on the 29th of March, 1809.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Immediately upon the announcement of peace with the Indians some of the soldiers concluded to settle in or near Waterford, and emigration began to flow in from the Eastern counties and New England. Lieut. Martin, commander of the post, was among those who became permanent residents, as well as James Naylor, one of the State Commissioners. The former opened the first tavern on the site of William C. Smith's tanyard, and the latter the first store. Capt. Martin Strong came on from Hartford County, Conn., in the spring of 1795, and eventually located on the crest of the ridge north of Waterford, 850 feet above Lake Erie, where he remained until his death in 1858. He was a surveyor and laid out a good share of the farms and roads in Waterford, McKean, Summit and Greene Townships. Amos Judson migrated from New England in the same year and started a store. He and Col. Seth Reed came up Lake Erie together in a small coasting boat. The arrival of other settlers was as follows: In 1796, John Lytle, from Northumberland County; Robert Brotherton, from Franklin County; John Lennox and Thomas Skinner; in 1797, John Vincent, from Northumberland County, and Wilson Smith, from Union County, both of whom walked the whole distance from

Pittsburgh; in 1798, Aaron Himrod and the Lattimores; in 1801-02, Capt. John Tracy, William Boyd, Sr., and son David, John and James Boyd, with their three sisters, and James Anderson; in 1804 or 1805, James and William Benson; in 1809, Eliachim Cook, who had previously settled in McKean Township; in 1799 or earlier, George W. Reed; in 1812, John Henry and Levi Strong; in 1813, the McKays; in 1814, Simeon Hunt; in 1816, William Smith, William Vincent and Judge Hutchins; in 1822, I. M. White; in 1824, Seth and Timothy Judson; in 1826, Daniel Vincent. The Boyds and Mr. Anderson were from Northumberland County; Mr. Hunt was from Orange County, Vt.; William Smith and wife came over from Wayne Township; Mr. White is a native of Windham County, Vt., and the Judsons were from Connecticut. Most of those whose places of nativity are not given hailed either from the Susquehanna Valley or the New England States. In 1815, Rev. John Matthews, Dr. William Bacon, Henry Woodworth, Henry Colt, John Way and Archibald Watson were residents of the village, but the precise date of their arrival cannot be given. Dr. Ira Barton, though one of the most venerable citizens, did not settle in Waterford until 1840. Mrs. Smith, wife of William Smith, is worthy of mention as having attained to the fourth greatest age of any women of whom a record has been preserved in the county. After the loss of her husband, she returned to Wayne Township, where she expired in the summer of 1875, at the rare age of ninety-nine. John Vincent settled first on a small stream which flows into French Creek in the eastern portion of the township, where he remained two years before becoming a resident of the village. On the completion of the turnpike, he took charge of the toll gate about a mile above Waterford, and afterward went into the salt trade, which made him wealthy.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first death was that of a boy named Rutledge, who died of wounds received in the Indian troubles in 1795, and was buried just outside the fort. The first white child was John R., son of William Black, who was born in Fort Le Bœuf, August 8, 1795. The second birth was that of Katharine, daughter of Aaron Himrod and wife, in 1799. Robert Brotherton built the first saw mill in 1797, and the first grist mill in 1802, on the site of the present Brotherton Mill, near Waterford Station. He also kept a tavern from 1815 to 1817, on the lot occupied by his son's residence, the old building, which is still standing, being moved back when the new one was put up. This tavern was also conducted for a time by Mrs. Hannah Pym. The second saw mill was set in operation by James Boyd on Boyd's Run, west of the borough. Mr. Lattimore started a mill soon after Boyd's, the date of both having been very early. After Martin left his tavern, it was kept by Wilson Smith. George W. Reed opened a tavern in 1810, on Union street, in the rear of Judson's block, which burned down. Thomas King, who had kept a public house opposite Dr. Judson's residence, corner of First and Walnut streets, commenced building the stone hotel in 1826, and opened it in the winter of 1827. On the discontinuance of Naylor's store, Stephen Wolverton was sent over from Erie by R. S. Reed with a stock of goods, and remained in business in the village for several years.

THE LYTLES.

Capt. John Lytle, father of John Lytle, Jr., who rose to be prominent among the early settlers, was commander of Fort Freeland, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in 1779. It was attacked by a body of British and Indians, and capitulated on the 30th of June of that year, among the prisoners taken being Capt. Lytle, William Miles and four of the Vincents.

They were marched through the dense wilderness to Fort Niagara, in Canada, where they were detained until the acknowledgment of our National Independence by the British Government. During the long absence of Capt. Lytle, his wife remained on the farm with her children, employing an unmarried man to do the work. In course of time this person made proposals of marriage to Mrs. Lytle, which she firmly rejected. Determined to effect his object, the young man put letters in circulation, stating that the Captain was dead, and the unhappy woman became so well convinced of the truth of the report that she married the assiduous lover. On the Captain's return, he was so shocked and mortified to learn of what had happened that for awhile he refused to see his wife, but mutual friends having acquainted him with the facts, he was reconciled to her, took her again to his bosom and the miserable deluder was compelled to fly beyond the reach of the law. His son John was the originator of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike Company, a member of the Legislature, and for years one of the leading men of the county. The latter was killed by the running away of his horse in February, 1816.

THE BOATING TRADE.

For many years after the country began to settle, most of the supplies of iron, glass, flour, bacon, whisky, etc., came from Pittsburgh, and nearly all of the freight was carried on boats poled up and down the Allegheny, French Creek and LeBœuf Creek. The flat-boats were roughly built, and averaged about fifteen feet in width by seventy-five in length. They were sold at Pittsburgh, loaded with coal, floated down to Southern ports, and broken up for fire wood after reaching their destination. It required about three weeks to make the trip from Waterford to Pittsburgh and return. The keel-boats were of better construction, and were used for bringing freight up as well as carrying them down the streams, their propelling power being poles pushed by the crews.

The most important trade in the early days was the shipping of salt for the Southern markets. This indispensable article was brought to Erie from Onondaga, N. Y., hauled by teams to Waterford, deposited in warehouses there, and floated down the streams whenever they were in suitable condition. The trade began about 1812, and the last load was taken to Pittsburgh in 1819. The village being without a church edifice, all religious services in those days were held in one of the warehouses.

During the second war with Great Britain, Waterford was a busy place, most of the supplies for the army and navy being brought there by boats, and then hauled across the country to Erie. A brigade of Pennsylvania troops was organized on the farm of John Lytle, at the P. & E. Railroad depot, in 1812, under the command of Gen. Tannehill, of Pittsburgh, and ordered to Buffalo, where it remained during the ensuing winter.

La Fayette's visit, on his return to this country in 1825, was one of the most memorable incidents in the history of Waterford. He was accompanied by his son, a companion and a servant, on their way from Pittsburgh to Erie. The nation's distinguished guest arrived on the 2d of June, and remained over night at the hotel of George W. Reed, which stood just east of the Judson Block, on First street.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

In 1815, a "Moral Society" was organized, to aid the members and "strengthen the hands of the magistrates in the suppression of vice and immorality." In 1846, a lodge of Odd Fellows, the first secret society, was established. In the same year, the town sent liberal donations for the relief of Ireland, and in 1861 the sum of $150 was forwarded to the Kansas sufferers.



S. E. Woodruff

In 1859, a Literary society was in existence, which maintained a course of lectures. In 1868, the Masonic society was instituted. The Erie & Waterford Plank Road was completed in 1851, and the Waterford & Meadville about 1852. In 1856, grading for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad commenced, and it was opened to Warren in 1859. To Capt. M. Strong, of Waterford, was awarded the distinction of breaking ground for the canal at Erie, on the 4th of July, 1838. The first postal facilities would seem to have been granted to the town about 1801. From then to 1823, a mail was carried between Pittsburgh and Erie once a week each direction, in the beginning on horseback and after the war by hack. In 1826, stages ran through the place three times a week, each way, carrying the mails. The number was increased to a daily stage and mail from both ends of the line, which lasted until the completion of the railroad.

INCORPORATION.

Waterford was incorporated as a borough April 8, 1833, and the first officers were elected in March, 1834, as follows: Burgess, Amos Judson; Council, John Boyd, Henry Colt, William Benson, John Tracy, Isaac M. White, Wilson King; Clerk and Treasurer, B. B. Vincent; High Constable, Charles C. Boyd; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Hutchins, Daniel Vincent. The town was laid out on the same plan as Erie, with broad streets running at right angles, and a park or diamond of some five acres near the center. The borough covers about five hundred acres, and contained a population of 403 in 1840, 498 in 1850, 900 in 1860, 790 in 1870, and 781 in 1880. It is fourteen miles south of Erie by the plank road, and nineteen and a half by railroad, calling the distance one-half mile from the Philadelphia & Erie depot. The site is a flat table-land overlooking Le Bœuf Lake and the valley of the creek, being one of the healthiest and pleasantest locations in the interior of the county. The town lies in a sort of huge bowl, with high hills, cultivated to their summits on every side except in the direction of the outlet. The nearest railroad point is Waterford Station, a mile distant, on the Philadelphia & Erie. The town started along the creek, and for a considerable period, in consequence of the boating business, Water street was its principal avenue. From there it worked back to First street, which contained all the stores and two or three taverns. At that date High street, now the business thoroughfare, was nothing more than a common road. In laying out the streets, all were made sixty feet wide except High, Third and Water, which have a width of 100 feet. There was no church edifice until 1832, although several denominations had been organized, and worship was held either in the schoolhouse, one of the warehouses, or in the academy. The first school building was a log structure on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, and the second stood on High street about the center of the Diamond. The house was moved in 1836, when the common school system was adopted by the county, and is now occupied as Douglass' stable. In this building, in the winter of 1820–21, school was taught by Buell Barnes. E. D. Gunnison, John Kelly, Samuel McGill and Warren McGill were early teachers in the same. About the winter of 1816–17, school was taught in the dwelling of Joseph Osborne by a Mr. Vaugh. The first building for free school purposes was placed on a corner of the academy lot and removed in 1840. Four schools are maintained in the village now, all in one large edifice, in which there are three apartments, and three teachers are employed. Among the early stores not mentioned before were those of Holmes & Harriott, Samuel Hutchins and Hart & Thompson. The original houses of the town have mostly passed away. The oldest known to be in existence is the one occupied by Judge John Vincent until his death in 1860.

THE ACADEMY.

At the sale of reserved lands in 1800, 500 acres were set apart by the State near Waterford, Erie, Franklin and Warren for the benefit of schools and academies in the several places. The Waterford Academy was incorporated in 1811, and besides the above named 500 acres, embracing the flats at the mouth of Le Bœuf Creek, was endowed with fifteen inlots, to which eight others were added in 1821. Its first Trustees appointed by the Legislature were John Vincent, John Boyd, John Lytle, Aaron Himrod, Charles Martin, Henry Colt and James Judson. The latter gentleman was elected Treasurer, and held the post until December 31, 1858. On the 24th of February, 1820, an act passed empowering the Trustees to sell the 500 acres of the reserved tract at not less than $10 per acre, and to invest the proceeds in some productive fund for the compensation of teachers. The old stone building was completed in 1822, the same year as the Academy in Erie, and the first school was opened in 1826, John Wood acting as Principal. A brick addition was added about 1859, and a boarding-house some ten years later. The time was when Waterford Academy was the most famous and prosperous institution of learning in the county, numbering as high as 400 pupils and employing the best talent for teachers. Many of the prominent men of the county received their education within its walls, and its graduates are to be found in nearly every State in the Union. It declined soon after the opening of the Normal School at Edinboro, and has had a checkered career for the last ten years.

THE CEMETERY.

The old cemetery at the southwest corner of Second and West streets was the only one in the borough until 1840, when the first part of the present cemetery was laid out by William Benson, Sr., under the auspices of the borough, containing one and a quarter acres. The first burial in the latter was that of a child of Dr. Banning, in December, 1840. This section became completely filled up, and more ground being necessary the borough in 1865 deeded the property to the Waterford Cemetery Company, who have increased it to eleven acres, at a cost of about $1,000 for the land. A part of the addition was laid out by Judge William Benson in 1865, and the balance by John H. Millar in 1875. The cemetery occupies dry, gravelly ground, on the side of the borough toward the depot, is well laid out, and contains numerous costly monuments. Within the cemetery plat, in a full lot appropriated for the purpose by the company, lie the bones of Michael Hare, the oldest man who ever lived in Erie County and perhaps in Pennsylvania. He was born in Ireland on the 10th of June, 1727, and died in Waterford, after a long residence there, on May 3, 1843, at the almost incredible age of one hundred and fifteen years eight months and twenty-two days. Mr. Hare served in the French wars, was present at Braddock's defeat, fought all through the Revolution, and wound up his military career by taking part in St. Clair's expedition against the Western Indians. At St. Clair's defeat, he was left on the field for dead and lost his scalp, which did not seem to cause him much inconvenience in after years. Mr. Hare was one of the first settlers of Wayne Township, from which he moved to Waterford. Besides Mr. Hare, two other Revolutionary soldiers are buried at Waterford—Capt. John Lytle and Neil McKay—and five soldiers of the last war with Great Britain—M. Himrod, H. Colt, James McKay, J. Benson and J. Lenox.

The enlistments from Waterford in the last war were probably not exceeded in number by any community of equal size, and there are few of its families who did not mourn the loss of one or more near relatives in that bloody struggle.

There were buried in the cemetery in 1874: Capt. R. Cross, J. H. Smith, S. S. Himrod, J. W. Hunter, G. W. Benson, C. Graff, W. H. H. Skinner, L. Avery, T. M. Mitchell, P. Fretwell, R. Robertson, J. Atchison, M. Brink, J. H. Miller, J. McKinley, G. Kibbe, G. Cornish—17. Buried on the field of battle: J. A. Phenix, R. R. Smith, G. D. Judson, J. F. Rice, J. Lunger, W. B. Wright, A. C. Henry, F. M. Hull, A. B. Hull, R. Wilson, S. Demington, R. Middleton, I. Bowen, E. Sedgwick, L. Benson, R. Tollman, H. C. Brown, O. J. Taylor, J. H. Taylor, J. W. Babcock, S. W. Hare, M. D. Burrows, H. Porter, B. Hood, S. E. Fish, J. D. Fish, W. Phelps, J. J. Briggs, T. H. Briggs, C. Comer, A. Hough, L. Gray, D. Davis, E. Oldfield, Capt. A. Walker, J. V. Walker, P. Porter and O. Gray—38.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Waterford has four church edifices, viz.: Presbyterian, Episcopal, United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. The first Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1809, with Rev. John Mathews as first pastor, and William Bracken, John Lytle and Archibald Watson as the first Trustees. One of the most active men in the organization was Ebenezer Graham. Mr. Mathews was settled regularly as pastor of the Waterford and Gravel Run (Crawford County) congregations on October 17, 1810, and remained pastor until April 2, 1817. In 1818–19, Rev. Phineas Camp, a Presbyterian missionary, employed to visit the various settlements of the county, preached with such acceptance that a number of converts were made, and established the real foundation of the congregation. It was without a building until 1834, when the one still occupied was erected at a cost of $5,000. From 1817 until 1828, it had only transient and occasional supplies, among whom were Rev. Judah Ely in 1823; Rev. Johnston Eaton came next, preaching monthly for about one year; and Revs. Bradford, Marcy and Samuel Tait at various times until 1828. As stated supply, in February, 1828, came Rev. Peter Hassinger, who remained until March, 1832. From February, 1833, to November of the same year, the congregation was served by Rev. B. J. Wallace, and from that time to May, 1834, Rev. J. Watson preached. Since this period, the pastors of the church have been as follows: Pierce Chamberlain, G. W. Cleveland (S. S.), Charles F. Diver, T. J. Bradford, J. K. Black, T. H. Delamater (S. S.), M. D. A. Steen (S. S.), S. Bryan (S. S.), and M. Wishart, present pastor.

The United Presbyterian Church at Waterford dates back to October, 1812, on the 21st of which month Rev. Robert Reid was installed pastor of the United Presbyterian congregations at Erie and Waterford. At this period, the Waterford membership consisted of fourteen persons. The first communion services were held in the year 1816, in the storehouse of Thomas King, which stood near the bank of LeBœuf Creek. Mr. Reid remained pastor of the two congregations until June 30, 1841. The early services of this church, as well as other religious societies of Waterford, were held in the warehouses along the banks of the creek, in old Fort LeBœuf, in the old schoolhouse that stood in what is now the park, and later in the Academy building erected in 1822. The church edifice was erected in 1835, but not completed until 1838. It was enlarged in 1859 and greatly improved at a cost of $1,200, and again in 1868 repairs were made and a spire and belfry added at a cost of $2,100. Mr. Reid's successor to the pastorate was Rev. John J. Findley, and following him at intervals were Revs. Thomas Love, H. P. Jackson, and P. W. Free, present pastor. The founders of the congregation were William Smith, Robert Kincaid and William Carson.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church may date its origin to February, 1827, when the first service of this denomination was held at Waterford, in the Academy,

on a week-day evening, by Rev. Charles Smith and Rev. B. Hutchins. The next summer occasional services were held by the same clergymen, and by the Rev. B. Glover, of Erie, who gave this people one-fourth of his time in 1828. In 1831, the congregation resolved to build a church, and the corner-stone was laid that fall. The building was consecrated to the worship of God November 13, 1832, by Bishop Onderdonk. In 1871–72, the building was renovated, and now constitutes the house of worship. The following were the first Vestrymen: Dr. M. B. Bradley, Timothy Judson, Amos Judson, Martin Strong, John Vincent, James Pollock and John Tracy. The rectors of the parish have been Revs. B. Glover, Samuel T. Lord, Tobias Harper Mitchell, M. D., Richard Smith, John Ireland, S. B. Moore, John A. Davis, S. D. McConnell, Samuel J. French, T. O. Tongue, E. D. Irvine, Thomas White, W. H. Roberts, and again the present incumbent Rev. E. D. Irvine.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was not regularly organized until 1835, though occasional services had been held from as long back as 1814. The meeting place for some years was in an old building removed from near the Eagle Hotel to the corner of High and Sixth streets. The present structure was built In 1854. The pastors of the congregation were, in 1849, H. Jull and E. T. Wheeler, and the present pastor is J. F. Stocker.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Up to thirty years ago, Waterford shared equally with Erie in political influence, and there is hardly a position within the gift of the people of the county that has not been filled by one or more of its citizens, as the following list shows: Quartermaster General, Wilson Smith, 1812; Presidential Electors, John Boyd, 1824; Wilson Smith, 1832; Charles C. Boyd, 1872. State Senate, Wilson Smith, 1809 to 1812. Assembly, John Lytle, 1802 to 1805; Wilson Smith, 1806 to 1808 and 1819–20; Samuel Hutchins, 1838 and 1839; David Himrod, 1857; O. S. Woodward, 1865 and 1866. Associate Judges, John Vincent, December 23, 1805, to March 26, 1840; Samuel Hutchins, November 12, 1856, to November 23, 1861; William Benson, November 8, 1866, to November 8, 1872. Sheriffs, Wilson Smith, 1803 to 1805; Thomas B. Vincent, November 2, 1852, to October 28, 1855; John L. Hyner, October 24, 1873, to January 1, 1877; H. C. Stafford, January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883. Prothonotary, E. L. Whittelsey, November 22, 1869, to December 28, 1875. Register and Recorder, Reuben J. Sibley, November 25, 1848, to November 22, 1851. Coroner, M. S. Vincent, 1872 to 1875. County Commissioners, John Vincent, 1803 to 1804; John Boyd, 1807 to 1810; Henry Colt, 1822 to 1825; William Benson, Sr., 1826 to 1828; Flavel Boyd, 1854 to 1857; Charles C. Boyd, 1863 to 1866. Directors of the Poor, James Benson, 1840 to 1841; James Anderson, 1843 to 1846; George Fritts, 1849 to 1852. County Surveyors, Wilson Smith, 1800 to 1801; Wilson King, 1827 to 1833; William Benson, Jr., 1854 to 1863. County Auditors, Charles Martin, 1810; John Lytle, 1813 to 1816; Amos Judson, 1814 to 1817; James M. McKay, 1825 to 1828; Martin Strong, 1826 to 1829; William Benson, 1835 to 1838; Simeon Hunt, 1845 to 1846; Flavel Boyd, 1850 to 1853. Mercantile Appraisers, S. B. Benson, 1852 and 1861; J. P. Vincent, 1857; C. W. S. Anderson, 1863; H. R. Whittelsey, 1866; James R. Taylor, 1869. Thomas Wilson, Congressman from 1813 to 1816, had been a resident of Waterford, where he married Miss Naylor, but removed to Erie in 1805, and was living there when elected. Other citizens of Erie chosen to public positions, who were natives of Waterford Borough or Township, are: John P. Vincent, Additional Law Judge from December, 1866, to April 17, 1874, and President Judge from the latter date

to January, 1877; James Skinner, State Senator from 1852 to 1855, and Prothonotary from November, 1857, to November, 1863; Alfred King, Prothonotary from November, 1854, to the same month in 1857; and John A. Tracy, County Treasurer from 1835 to 1838. Among professional and business men, her contribution to Erie includes William Benson, John Clemens, A. H. Gray, F. F. Adams, F. F. Farrar, Dr. P. Hall, Irvin Camp, B. B. Vincent, William Himrod, T. B. Vincent, Dr. L. Strong, O. S. Woodward, and others whose names cannot now be recalled. She has given to the city two Mayors—F. F. Farrar and Alfred King. Sheriff Vincent became a resident of Erie on the expiration of his term of office. George W. Reed came over from Erie and built the United States Hotel, at the corner of French and Second streets, which was once the most famous in the city. Mr. Tracy's career in Erie began as a clerk for Reed & Sanford in 1816. He was the father of John F. Tracy, deceased, and father-in-law of William L. Scott, two of the most conspicuous railroad men in the country.

POSTMASTERS.

The following is a complete list of the Postmasters of the borough, with the year of their commission: Charles Martin, 1801; Samuel Hutchins, 1819; Joseph Derrickson, 1829; John Marvin, 1831; Henry Colt, 1840; Joseph L. Cook, 1841; Timothy Judson, 1844; John Curtis, 1847; Thomas B. Vincent, 1849; Hugh H. Whitney, 1852; Henry Colt, 1853; John Lytle, 1861; William Vincent, 1861; Andrew W. Tracy, 1865; William O. Colt, 1868; James P. Vincent, 1869; Sarah H. Vincent, 1875.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1851, Joseph S. M. Young started the Waterford *Dispatch*, which attained to a wide circulation by its sympathy with the "Rippers" in the railroad war. He removed it to Erie in 1856, and it became the basis of the present extensive Erie *Dispatch* establishment. B. F. H. Lynn, who rose to distinction as an Erie publisher, was employed by Mr. Young in Waterford, and came over with the office. Not long after the change, Mr. Lewis, who was printing the Edinboro *Museum*, went to Waterford with his office, and printed a paper for a short time. In 1857, it fell into the hands of Amos Judson, who changed the name to the *Enquirer*. That paper suspended for a few months in 1858, but was recommenced by Judson & Lynn, who were succeeded by C. R. H. Lynn, under whose administration it went out of existence. The borough was without a paper till May 7, 1874, when L. B. Thompson established the Waterford *Enterprise*. Not proving as successful as he anticipated, the office was moved to Union City in February, 1875. Dr. D. P. Robbins started the Waterford *Astonisher* on the 26th of January, 1878, and continued his connection with the same until December 16 of that year, when A. F. Moses took charge, changed the astonishing name to the Waterford *Leader*, and continued its publication until April 1, 1883, when it was purchased by W. G. Lefevre. In his hands it is meeting with a fair share of business, and has become a permanent institution.

MANUFACTORIES.

The manufacturing establishments of the borough consist of D. P. Fritts' cheese factory (opened May 10, 1870), now operated by E. M. Thurber; Bolard's tannery; A. D. Johnson's boot and shoe factory; Wheeler & Dewey's grist, saw and lath mill and planing factory; Howe & Son's and George G. Taylor's carriage and wagon factories; O. H. Woodward's marble works; James A. Boyd's carpenter and joiner shop; William C. Lowell's cooper shop; Halsey

& McKay's and Bradish & Smith's, H. Hovis', Ira Skiff's, Taylor's and Howe's blacksmith shops. Of secret societies, there are the Masons, United Workmen, State Police, Patrons of Husbandry and Mutual Protective Association. The borough boasts five halls—McKay's, Phelp's, Keystone, Masonic and Workmen's. Most of the buildings in the borough are frame, but there are several good brick structures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The largest fire with which Waterford has been afflicted occurred on the 5th of March, 1865, sweeping away the whole of the west side of High street from Second alley to Judson's store, and running north from Second alley about one-half the block. The next largest happened on the last day of December, 1873, destroying the Union hotel, a large three-story building, and two other structures. The Miles Barnett Tannery has been burned down twice. Quite extensive fires took place on the nights of February 4, 1881, and February 22, 1883. The first destroyed the buildings belonging to A. M. Carson, the heirs of David Boyd, T. W. Whitney, J. W. Willard and the heirs of A. Oliver; the second, A. M. Carson's store, P. C. Sedgwick's meat market, and Hiram Howland's grocery. A fire in the winter of 1883–84 burned down Wheeler & Dewey's grist, saw and lath mill, and planing factory.

Isaac M. White, Treasurer and Clerk of the borough, has held those positions for thirty-nine consecutive years. The town hall of the borough is in a two-story frame building, the lower story being used for an engine house and lock-up, and the upper story for Council meetings. The township and borough both hold elections in the building. In 1834, the official valuation of property in the borough was $29,464, and the assessment of taxes summed up $147.52. In 1883, the assessments gave the following result: Value of real estate, $246,508; number of cows, sixty-six; of horses and mules, ninety-two; value of same, $8,030; value of trades and occupations, $37,625; money at interest, $55,825. Waterford has always been noted for the number of its aged lady residents. Mrs. Phelps was ninety-five years old when she died in August, 1879; Mrs. Henry Colt died on the 30th of March, 1881, aged eighty-seven years eleven months and twenty-two days. David Himrod was at one period among the prominent iron men of the United States. He removed to Erie in 1826, and was an active business man in that city for many years.

CHAPTER III.

UNION TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF UNION CITY.

IN the organization of Erie County, all that portion of its territory lying east of LeBœuf and Waterford, to the western line of Wayne and Concord, was given the name of Union Township. From 1800 to 1821, Union and Brokenstraw, which included Wayne and Concord, formed one election district, a fact that has given rise to the erroneous conclusion with some that the first-named township covered that entire section. In 1825, Amity was taken from Union, leaving the township lines as they are found at present. Union Township is almost square, having a length of about six and a quarter by a breadth of about five and three-quarter miles. It is bounded on the north by Amity, on the east by Wayne and Concord, on the south by Crawford County,

and on the west by LeBœuf. The population was 200 in 1820, 235 in 1830, 543 in 1840, 1,080 in 1850, 1,954 in 1860, 1,334 in 1870, and 1,337 in 1880. The assessment for 1883 showed the following results: Number of acres, 21,331; value of real estate, $513,193; cows, 771, value $15,420; oxen, 26, value, $1,005; horses and mules, 273; value, $16,812; personal property, $33,-237; trades and occupations, $1,350; money at interest, $6,351.

Union contains very little flat land, and such as there is, embracing a few farms only, lies wholly along the South Branch of French Creek. The balance of the township is rolling, with few steep hills or abrupt ravines, almost every foot of ground being susceptible of cultivation. The country is mostly a grazing section, but wheat, corn, oats, etc., are raised in considerable quantities. Land is valued at $20 to $50 an acre according to the location. "The soil is generally a heavy clay, with an underlying strata of hard pan, excepting about 1,200 acres, which were originally covered with pine timber, and are a gravelly loam, underlaid with sand. The timber, aside from the pine above mentioned, was principally beech, maple, hemlock, cucumber and whitewood, with a ridge of oak and chestnut through the southwest corner." A sink-hole, similar to the one near Waterford, but of less extent, was encountered in building the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, a short distance outside of the borough.

THE SOUTH BRANCH AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The chief stream is the South Branch of French Creek, or Little French Creek as it is sometimes called, which rises in Concord, south of Corry, flows through the main part of the latter township, past Lovell's Station and Elgin, across Union from east to west, and joins the main stream in Le Bœuf, a few rods below the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad bridge, after a course of not far from twenty miles. From Corry to Le Bœuf, it furnishes the route of the A. & G. W. and Philadelphia & Erie Railroads. In proportion to the amount of water, this stream furnishes the most power of any in the county. Its tributaries in Union Township are, on the south side, Scotchman's, Wilson's, Mulvin's and Carroll's Runs, and on the north side Pine, Tolbert's and Benson's Runs, all small streams. Scotchman's Run rises in Bloomfield Township, Crawford County, and falls into the South Branch on or near the W. Wade farm, having a length of about four miles. It has two branches, known as Stewart's and Cochran's Runs. Wilson's Run also heads in Bloomfield, and, after a length of five to six miles, ends at Steenrod's mill. The head of Mulvin's Run is on the farm of S. Shreve, its mouth is on the Mulvin farm, and its length is some two miles. Carroll's Run starts on the M. Shreve place and ends in Le Bœuf Township, just across the line, after a course of about seven miles. Pine Run begins near the Wayne line. Its length is perhaps three and a half miles, and it joins the South Branch on the John Catlish place. Tolbert's Run has its head on the R. S. Church place, and its mouth in the borough, near P. H. Thompson's mill. Its length is estimated at three miles. Benson's Run commences on land of James Roark, and, after a course of about two miles, terminates in the borough, near its western boundary. The main inlet of Oil Creek Lake, in Crawford County, rises in the southwest near the Le Bœuf line.

BRIDGES AND MILLS.

The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad has five bridges over the South Branch, two in the township and three in the borough, while the A. & G. W. road, by following a higher grade, avoided the necessity of even crossing the stream once. The township bridges are good, but not expensive. The main thoroughfares are the old road to Wattsburg, the Smiley road to the same place, the

Flats road to Waterford, and the roads to Corry, Concord, Titusville and Mill Village. The Philadelphia & Erie and A. & G. W. Railroads both cross the township from Le Bœuf to Concord, following practically the same route, by way of the South Branch, though at different elevations. A third railroad, the Union & Titusville, comes in from Crawford County, and connects with the Philadelphia & Erie at Union City.

The manufacturing concerns of the township are E. & J. Steenrod's saw and grist mill on the South Branch, east of the borough; Fenno's saw mill and Seymour's saw and shingle mill, both on Church's Run; J. F. Kamerer's saw mill, north of the borough; the West Union or Carroll's cheese factory, two and a half miles south of the borough on the Mill Village road; Wager's cider mill, one mile south of the borough; John Vermilyea's saw mill on the Town Line road; H. G. Bentley's saw mill, three and a half miles northeast of the borough; Miller's saw mill, in the south part; Harrison's, in the Wilson neighborhood; Lyon's mill, about two miles east of the borough; one on the South Branch, between the N. Y., P. & O. and P. & E. roads, about three miles east of the borough; Peter Thompson's, two miles southeast of the borough. The Carroll Cheese Factory was started May 6, 1872, and has been generally successful. The township has had at different periods as many as fifteen saw mills run by water and four by steam, the bare mention of which indicates the immense amount of timber that has been cut off and marketed.

CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS.

The only church in the township is the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Chapel, which stands near the Mill Village road, almost on the line of Le Bœuf, three miles southwest of the borough. The congregation was organized with nineteen members, by Rev. John Scott, in 1840, and besides the gentleman named, had Rev. D. Rowland as one of the first pastors. The building was erected at a cost of $850, in 1862, and has been recently repaired. It was attached to Wattsburg Circuit until the formation of Union City Circuit, when it was joined to the Riceville Circuit. About 1875, it was made a part of Union City Circuit, to which it now belongs. The membership is about sixty-five. Quite a neat graveyard, the only one outside of the borough cemeteries, is attached to the chapel. Most of the burials from the township are made at Union City. One of the earliest if not the first school of the township was taught during the war of 1812, by William Craig, in a house vacated by Thomas McElhany. Probably the next school was taught by Mrs. Susanna Pain, during the summer of 1815, in a log cabin built by Hugh Wilson. She also taught the following summer in her own house. The first house built for a school which was successful was erected about 1818, near the mills, now Union City. William Kelley, an Irishman, taught here two winters. Mr. Young followed. Daniel Sacket, who hailed from the East, taught here in 1825, and from that date schools were frequent. In the fall of 1835, a second house was built, two and one-half miles distant, where David Wilson taught for four winters.

Following is a list of the township schools: Howard, Wilson, Norton, Thompson, Sherwood, Mulvin, Smith, Fenno, Bentley, Kimball, Beach, Shreve, Mitchell.

Smith's quarry, a mile north of the borough, on the Wattsburg road, and Wellman's, in the Carroll settlement, near the Le Boeuf line, are the only ones in thetownship.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in Union Township was Hugh Wilson, from the North of Ireland, who came early in 1797 and was joined the following year by Andrew



J. R. Orton

Thompson, wife and four children, Matthew Gray, wife and son Francis B., and Robert Smith. Jacob Sheppard, from the Susquehanna Valley, went in during the year 1798, but left and did not return until 1820. About the same time that Sheppard first came, John Wilson, father of Hugh, arrived direct from Ireland, with two grown daughters. John Fagan, from Franklin County, settled on the Russell Church farm about 1798, but changed to Mill Creek Township in 1803 or 1804. William Miles and his family moved over from what is now Concord in 1800, and were followed by Miles' brother-in-law, William Cook, with his family, in 1801. During the latter year, the settlement was increased by the arrival of Abel K. Thompson, with five sons and two daughters, and of Ferdinand Carroll and family from Ireland. From that date to 1816, it does not appear that any permanent acquisitions took place, but in the latter year James Smiley with his wife and six children were added to the colony. Of later settlers, Richard Shreve made his location in 1820; Levi Barnes and Abram Emerson in 1821, and Daniel Dunham in 1836. Mr. Shreve had been a resident of Crawford County, and Messrs. Barnes, Emerson and Dunham were from the interior of New York. Matthew Gray founded the first tannery. William Carroll was five years old before his father reached the township. Mr. Smiley had charge of Miles' mill for many years. The colonists were few until about 1830. Most of the families, now in the township, came after that year.

The first death was that of John Wilson, father of Hugh, who departed this life in June, 1799, and was buried in a natural mound in the forest. The first child was Martha, daughter of Hugh Wilson and wife, born August 18, 1800. The first marriage, and the first in the south part of the county, was that of William Smith and Elizabeth Wilson, in 1799, and the second that of Thomas King and Sarah Wilson in 1800, both ladies being daughters of John Wilson. Mrs. Smith, *nee* Elizabeth Wilson, died August 6, 1875, in Wayne Township at the extraordinary age of ninety-nine years, being the fourth oldest woman who has lived in the county. Hugh Wilson was the first Justice of the Peace in Erie County south of the Triangle. He was commissioned by Gov. McKean in 1803, and held the office till 1816 or 1817, when he resigned. While he held the position, he officiated at most of the marriages in that part of the county.

POLITICAL.

Union City and Union Township have furnished the following county officers: Sheriff, F. E. Staple, January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883. County Treasurer, W. O. Black, December 20, 1860, to December 23, 1862; C. W. Keller, December 26, 1866, to March 10, 1870, when he resigned. County Commissioner, Robert Gray, 1843 to 1846; William Putnam, 1858 to 1861. Jury Commissioner, P. G. Stranahan, 1867 to 1870; James D. Phillips, 1882 to 1884. County Superintendent of Public Schools, Charles Twining, 1878 to 1884. Director of the Poor, Andrew Thompson, 1865 to 1870; M. B. Chamberlain, 1873 to 1876; Jefferson Triscuit, 1878 to 1885. County Surveyor, David Wilson, 1852 to 1854. County Auditors, Robert Gray, 1852 to 1856; Thomas Woods, 1869 to 1872. County Detective, Daniel Mitchell, January, 1876, to January, 1879. James Miles, who left Union to make his home at the mouth of Elk Creek in 1832, was a County Commissioner from 1835 to 1838, and an Associate Judge from 1851 to 1856. Newton T. Hume, County Treasurer from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1878, though elected from Wattsburg, was long a resident of Union City. Joseph Sill was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue under the United States Government for several years.

BOROUGH OF UNION CITY.

The borough of Union City stands upon both sides of the South Branch of French Creek, very nearly in the center of Union Township, at a distance of twenty-seven miles by railroad southeast from the water's edge at Erie. The settlement was first given the name of Miles' Mills, which was changed to Union Mills in 1863, when it was created a borough, and finally to Union City July 4, 1871. The earliest buildings were erected on the flat land, in the narrow valley of the creek, immediately around what is now known as Church's mill, from which point the town has spread to the ridges north and south for probably half a mile in each direction. As a railroad point, Union City has few superiors in this part of the country, the Philadelphia & Erie and Atlantic & Great Western both passing through, and the Union & Titusville having its northern terminus in the town. There are four dams on the South Branch in the space of half a mile within the borough limits. The population was 1,500 in 1870, and 2,171 in 1880.

THE FOUNDER.

The founder of Union City was William Miles, a native of Ireland, who was brought to this country when eight years of age, his parents settling in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. While quite young, he volunteered as a soldier in the Revolution, was stationed at Freeland's fort in Northumberland County, which was attacked and captured in 1778 by the Indian allies of the British. was sent to Quebec as a prisoner of war, and was kept there in dreary confinement for the long term of five years, or until our National Independence was acknowledged. The father of Mr. Miles was killed in the fight. On his release, William Miles returned to the Susquehanna Valley, and in 1785 surveyed the Tenth Donation District, extending from near Waterford Borough to the Warren County line, and then returned East. In 1795, he again came West and located in what is now Concord Township. In 1796, Mr. Miles made a clearing and built a storehouse at Wattsburg, where for some years an extensive trade was carried on in furs and supplies. In 1800, he moved his family to Union, where he commenced the erection of a grist and saw mill combined on or near the site of the present Church mill, completing it in 1801. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1802 and rebuilt in 1803. Added to his other business, Mr. Miles cleared a great deal of land, opened roads, secured a mail route, and had a post office established, with himself as Postmaster. In 1822, he established a grist mill and saw mill at Wattsburg, and in 1828 laid out that town, naming it after his wife's father, David Watts, Sr., of Carlisle. Mr. Miles died in Girard Township, in 1846, at the age of eighty-seven. William Cook followed Mr. Miles to Union with his family in 1801, where he died in 1830. He had been a Surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

Up to the year 1855, the settlement consisted of but a few buildings surrounding the mills, and gave no promise of the bright future that proved to be in store for it. In that year, H. L. Church, A. L. Summerton and D. M. McLeod moved over from Warren, rebuilt the mills, started a store and sold some lots. A town was laid out by David Wilson, under the patronage of James Miles—who still owned much of the property—which included only a trifling part of the present borough. About 1856, Mr. Summerton surveyed the plat since known as Summerton Hill. Previous to that, in 1852, James Miles had

been made a Director of the Philadelphia & Erie road, and by his influence the route was carried to Union instead of Wattsburg. In 1858, the road was opened to Union. In 1859, P. G. Stranahan, who had been a farmer and hotel-keeper on the Moravian flats in Le Bœuf, purchased the Miles homestead, which he has occupied ever since, laid out an addition to the town on the south side, and sold off a large number of lots, continuing to make additions and sales for ten years. The Atlantic & Great Western road being built through Union in 1862, gave increased value to property on that side of the town, and in 1865 James Sill, P. G. Stranahan and Joseph Sill bought and laid out the Black farm into lots, which sold rapidly. In 1866, James Sill purchased the Tourtellott farm, on the north side, and in 1873, E. W. Hatch the Smiley farm, adjoining, both of which were surveyed and a large number of the lots sold. Another addition was made by T. B. Shreve, south of the Atlantic & Great Western road, about the latter year.

The first strong impulse was given to Union by the opening of the Philadelphia & Erie road, and this happy circumstance was followed by another in the summer of 1859, which may be said to have been the making of the town. This was no less an event than the development of natural oil as an article of commerce at Titusville. In 1862, three oil refineries and several large cooper shops were running to their fullest capacity. The completion of the Oil Creek road during the latter year gave a sudden check to this thrifty condition of affairs, by doing away with the hauling by wagons and diverting the oil traffic to Corry. The town had a live population, however, and gradually picked up again In the fall of 1870, Woods & Johnson started the largest barrel factory that had then been built upon the continent. In enterprise, population and importance, Union City is the third place in the county. In 1865, James Sill and P. G. Stranahan originated the Union & Titusville road. It was not completed, however, till February, 1871, after the oil center had changed from Titusville, and has never realized the hopes of the citizens. While upon the subject of oil, it may be stated that for many years—commencing long before Drake's discovery at Titusville—the fluid was gathered on the banks of the creek at Union. The most prolific yield was at the foot of the hill on which Mr. Stranahan's residence stands. A well was sunk there about 1859, to a depth of 100 feet, and deepened to 900 feet in 1864, and other wells were put down along the stream.

Union has an unusual number of good residences, and the character of the ground affords many attractive sites for the purpose. Its churches and hotels are among the finest in the county. Its business houses embrace every variety usually found in places of the size, and being almost entirely upon one street, within moderate limits, an air of life and thrift is given to the town which makes a pleasant impression upon strangers.

The hotels of Union City are the Johnson House, Cooper House, Coleman House, Farmers' Hotel, Burns House and St. Charles Hotel. It possesses three public halls—Deamer, Keystone and the Good Templars.

SOCIETIES.

The secret societies consist of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Grange, Knights of Honor, Grand Army of the Republic, Good Templars, Equitable Aid Union, Royal Arcanum, and Royal Templars of Temperance. Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 366, was organized in 1865: it now has about sixty members. Clement Lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., was chartered August 26, 1871: it contains 118 members, and meets every Tuesday evening. Nineveh Encampment, No. 248, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 18, 1874, and has a present

membership of fifty-three; its evenings for regular meetings are the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Union City Grange, No. 89, Patrons of Husbandry, was chartered June 29, 1874. Israel Lodge, No. 50, Knights of Honor, was organized December 11, 1874, with about twenty members, now increased to fifty-four. John W. McLane, Post No. 102, G. A. R., was chartered June 24, 1876, with sixteen members. Its present membership is fifty-nine. Union City Lodge, No. 1015, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized with eighteen members; its charter bears date February 27, 1878. Banner Union, No. 12, Equitable Aid Union, was organized August 22, 1879; it now numbers fifty-three members. Union Council, No. 198, Royal Arcanum, was chartered with ten members May 3, 1880. Star Council, No. 58, Royal Templars of Temperance, was instituted August 5, 1880, and now has a membership of about forty. Besides these, there is Union City Branch, No. 12, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, with a membership of seventeen.

The public schools of Union City are nine in number, including a high school, and by the last report gave tuition to 423 pupils. The high school and four of the graded schools are in one large building; the remainder are in another on the opposite side of the town. The Principal of the high school acts as Superintendent of all, visiting each at least once a week.

There are two banks at Union City. Cooper's, of which Ezra Cooper is President and W. B. Foster, Cashier, has been in operation for many years. The Farmers' Co-operative Trust Company commenced a banking business in the summer of 1883. Jonathan Canfield is President; W. W. Deem, Cashier. The borough has suffered severely through the recent failure of two banks.

MANUFACTORIES.

Brisk as Union is in other respects, it is as a manufacturing town that it specially excels. The variety and importance of its interests in this direction will be appreciated by an examination of the following list of establishments: Anchor Grist Mill, Cafflish Brothers' steam saw mill, Blanchard & Hanson's furniture factory, Clough's shingle mill, Cooper's planing mill, Church's grist and saw mills, Clark & Son's saw, stave and handle mill, Dunmeyer's Industrial Iron Works, Hunter's pump factory and planing mill, Hatch's broom factory, Irwin's carding and grist mill, Jones' cheese factory, Jones' cheese box factory, Jenkins' sash, door and blind factory, Lamphier & Brower's carriage and wagon factory, Morton's wagon factory, Pratt & Son's saw mill, Terrill's tannery, Thompson's water wheel works, Union City Iron Works, Union City Chair Company (moved from Jamestown, N. Y., about March 1, 1881), Woods & Johnson's barrel factories, Westcott's broom handle factory, Woods' stave factory, Wager's beer brewery, Westcott's dowel pin factory. The largest manufacturing establishment in the borough is the Union City Chair Company, which makes daily about 400 chairs, sold mainly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and West Virginia. The business was commenced on an extensive scale in the spring of 1881, but the shops were totally destroyed by fire in the following July. Messrs. Heineman & Cheney, the present proprietors, immediately rebuilt them. The main building is 120x40 feet, two and a half stories high, with an addition 60x30 and other adjoining buildings; all kinds of wood seat chairs are made and constant employment is given in the shops to thirty-five men. The Anchor Mills, Camp, Geiger & Beebe, proprietors, is one of the best and most extensive in the country, doing a business of half a million annually. The mills are fitted out with all the improvements and have a capacity of seventy-five barrels of

flour per day. The Union City Iron Works, where portable and stationary, upright and horizontal engines are manufactured, also deserves special mention as a business industry of the place, as does likewise the pump factory of J. W. Hunter. This list does not take in the many small shops that are incident to a town like Union. Five of the above-named works—Church's grist and saw mills, Cooper's planing mill, Clark's factory and Blanchard & Hanson's factory—are run by the water of French Creek; two others—Thompson's and Irwin's—by that of Church Run, and the balance by steam. (Since the above was placed in type, Church's Mill has burned down.)

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Union City contains Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist and United Brethren Churches, all of which are creditable edifices, though the first-mentioned is the costliest and finest.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized with nine members, by Rev. John Matthews in 1811. The first church building was erected in 1831, on a lot donated by William Miles, who also contributed $50; and the present one, which cost $12,000, was dedicated February 24, 1874. The sheds were built in 1875, and a fine chapel, the gift of Mrs. Jane Gray, widow of Robert Gray, was added in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the only original members who lived to worship in the new church. When the congregation was organized, it consisted of but eight members, besides Matthew Gray, the Elder. Rev. Mr. Matthews supplied the pulpit until 1820, when Rev. Amos Chase took his place, giving to the church one-fourth of his time. The following is a partial list of the pastors since: Revs. Absalom McCready, Pierce Chamberlain, Thomas Anderson, and J. F. Reed; Rev. J. M. Gillette becoming pastor and remaining till 1873. He was followed by Rev. R. B. Dilworth, the present pastor. The present membership of the church is about two hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized by Rev. Ira Eddy in 1817, six years after the Presbyterian, and had Rev. John P. Bent as its first pastor. The first church was built in 1847, and the second and present one in 1862, costing $10,000. Since the formation of Corry Circuit, the pastors of the congregation have been S. L. Wilkinson, R. F. Keeler, G. W. Staples, W. Hollister, G. W. Staples, W. Hollister, O. L. Mead, J. Whitely, A. J. Merchant, A. Van Camp, W. H. Mossman, F. H. Beck, J. C. Scofield, N. H. Holmes. The membership is about two hundred. In its early history, this charge was a part of Wattsburg Circuit. About a quarter of a century ago, Union City Circuit was formed, which now, besides the church in the borough, includes Asbury Church of Union Township.

St. Teresa Catholic Church was organized about 1857. Catholic families had settled here about 1854, and were attended for several years from Pittsburgh. Father Emerand, O. S. B., then held services for several years. At the opening of the rebellion, he enlisted as Chaplain of a regiment under Gen. Rosecrans and was killed in service. Rev. T. Lonnergan, of Corry, took charge of the congregation in 1860, and under efforts put forth by him, a church was immediately built. He attended the charge until 1867 and his assistants until a year later. Father P. J. Morrell was then pastor for a year, succeeded by Father John L. Madigan, who remained until 1871. Father Joseph M. Dunn, the present pastor, then commenced his labors here. The school was built in 1866 and enlarged in 1875, and the parochial residence was erected in 1874. The congregation numbers about ninety families. The school is attended by about one hundred and thirty pupils, and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The Baptist Church at Union City was formed with eleven members in August, 1859, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the withdrawal of members residing in Union City and vicinity from the Wattsburg Baptist Church. They were recognized by churches in the Harmony (N. Y.) Association in June, 1860. Elder L. Rathbone preached occasionally to the congregation in the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and in 1862 Rev. A. D. Bush accepted a call to the pastorate. Under his persistent labors a meeting-house was erected. In 1865, Rev. A. Tennant commenced a long and successful pastorate. In 1871, Rev. B. C. Willoughby became pastor, succeeded at the expiration of a year by Rev. W. L. Anthony. Rev. William Gilkes followed, remaining nearly three years. Then Revs. T. J. Knapp, T. A. Edwards and A. D. Bush successively assumed charge, the latter, who is present pastor, taking charge in November, 1882. The membership is now about one hundred.

The United Brethren society was organized about 1872, succeeding an old class which formerly met at Kimball's Hill, two miles northwest from the borough. In that year, Rev. W. R. Allen preached on this circuit. The early services were held in the Presbyterian Church until 1876, when a large frame church was erected at a cost of over $2,000, and the work of its completion is still in progress. Meetings have since been held in the basement of this church. The membership is about fifty. The appointments in this circuit are three—Union City, New Ireland, three miles west, and Valley in Crawford County. The pastors since 1872 have been Revs. H. H. Barber, J. Hill, J. W. Gage, W. Rittenhouse, A. K. Root, W. H. Chiles, D. C. Starkey, W. H. Chiles and W. Rittenhouse.

An Episcopal congregation was organized in 1875, but had no church, and is now defunct.

Evergreen Cemetery, the principal burying place of town and township, is a beautiful piece of high, dry, gravelly ground, on the Concord road, near the southeast edge of the borough. It was originated by David Wilson, who laid out the plat and was the first President of the company. The cemetery was dedicated in September, 1865. The Catholic Cemetery, near the other, was consecrated about 1860, and embraces about an acre and a half. The soldiers' monument in Evergreen Cemetery was dedicated on May 30, 1884.

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest newspaper in the town was the Union Mills *Bulletin*, started by William C. Jackson in 1865, and continued by him for one year, when the office was purchased by H. G. Pratt and Fi. Burrington, who changed the name to the *Star*. These gentlemen held out for about a year and then moved to Corry, where the establishment was merged with the *Republican*. The town was without a journal until November, 1870, when the Union City *Times* appeared, with Robert Troup as editor. The *Times* was printed in the *Dispatch* office at Erie for about two years, when Mr. Troup associated J. E. Locke with him, secured material and issued it at home. In August, 1873, H. D. Persons and L. B. Thompson bought the office, taking possession September 1; six months afterward, Mr. Thompson retired from the firm, and in March, 1874, W. F. Richards formed a partnership with Mr. Persons, which arrangement terminated in about four months, and Mr. Persons continued the management until the spring of 1875. By an arrangement with the owners of the Corry *Republican*, brought about through the agency of S. Todd Perley, the two offices were moved to Erie May 1, 1875, and their material was used in the publication of the *Argus*, which had a brief but brilliant career. After the failure of the *Argus*, Mr. Persons took his office back to Union and re-es-

tablished the *Times* on the 12th of August, 1875. The establishment was purchased by Dr. D. P. Robbins in November, 1877, who sold to F. E. McLean in August, 1878, and in November, 1879, Mr. McLean associated with him in partnership W. A. Moore. This latter gentleman, in May, 1880, sold his interest to A. F. Moses, who in turn conveyed it a year later to J. C. McLean and W. G. Lefevre. It was then published under the name of the Times Publishing Company, until May, 1882, when F. E. & J. C. McLean became sole proprietors, and are now its publishers. In February, 1875, Mr. L. B. Thompson moved the *Enterprise* from Waterford to Union City, and issued it until June of the same year, when it was bought by Pratt Bros. & Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard soon retired from the firm, and Pratt Bros. continued the paper at Union until November, 1877, when the office was moved to Corry and the Corry *Herald* established. The Union City *Advertiser* was begun in the summer of 1874, by Hildreth, Young & Co., to give publicity to their Photocrome business. The work was done in the Waterford *Enterprise* office, and shortly after the removal of that paper to Union City, as above stated, the *Advertiser* was discontinued. Early in 1879, M. H. Fenno started an edition of the Corry *Herald* for Union circulation, calling it by the name of the *Record*. Its list was purchased by F. E. McLean in November, 1879, and combined with that of the *Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The assessment for 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $388,870; cows, 123; value, $2,460; oxen, 6; value, $250; horses and mules, 148; value, $6,887; personal property, $9,607; trades and occupations, $49,310; money at interest, $41,921.

The first successful school was established about 1820, in a building which stood on High street where Leander Miller lives. The first tavern was opened by David Jones in 1829. The first store was started in 1831 by Fleming & Brewster, of Erie, and was run for them by Julius Hitchcock. The old portion of P. G. Stranahan's residence, which probably antedates any other building now standing in the town, was built by William Miles in 1828.

A tavern was built in 1832, near the old mill, by Asa Walton and Washington Webber. The property was purchased in 1838 by Capt. A. Tourtellot, who rebuilt the house. D. Dunham & Sons started a tannery in 1836, and continued until 1871. The South Branch is crossed within the borough by two iron bridges and one wooden bridge, of eighty feet span each. The iron bridges were put up about 1871, and cost $3,000 apiece. A substantial wooden bridge enables the Union & Titusville railroad to connect with the Philadelphia & Erie a short distance east of the depot building of the latter road.

The most extensive fire that Union has known broke out in the Stranahan Block about half-past 3 o'clock on the morning of April 24, 1879, and swept down both sides of Main street to the creek, destroying buildings and goods estimated at the time to be worth $75,000, not more than half of which was covered with insurance. A large share of the burnt district has been rebuilt with a better class of structures than before. The next great fire occurred on Monday night, the 24th of July, 1882, and destroyed property to the value of $50,000. It originated in the boiler house of Hineman & Cheney's chair and furniture factory, and burned down eight buildings, besides damaging two others. The insurance was not much more than one-fourth of the loss. Another fire on the evening of Wednesday, May 28, 1884, burned down a row of frame buildings adjoining the Johnson House, occupied by seven business firms. The loss was about $12,000. The most destructive flood known in the history of Union City occurred on the 4th of February, 1882.

CHAPTER IV.

LE BŒUF TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF MILL VILLAGE.

THIS township received its name from Le Bœuf Creek, which joins French Creek within its limits. It is one of the original townships of the county, and belongs to what is known as "the Southern Tier." It is bounded on the north by Waterford, on the east by Union, on the south by Crawford County, and on the west by Washington. The township lines are all straight except two slight variations in the northern boundary, and a jog or handle about half a mile square at the northeast corner, extending into Waterford. Le Bœuf is six and one-half miles long from east to west, by four and one-half wide from north to south. The population was 505 in 1820, 554 in 1830, 876 in 1840, 990 in 1850, 1,483 in 1860, 1,748 in 1870, and 1,420 in 1880. The only post office is Le Bœuf, on the P. & E. R. R.

The assessment for 1883 gave the following results: Number of acres, 20,481; value of real estate, $524,185; average per acre, $26.06; cows, 907; value, $21,740; average, $24; oxen, 32; value, $2,315; average, $72.31; horses and mules, 352; value, $24,358; average, $69.20; personal property, $48,413; total assessment for county purposes, $572,598; money at interest, $26,027.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first lands were selected in Le Bœuf Township in 1794, by Capt. Robert King, who took up 400 acres at the present Ford bridge. Returning to his home in Lycoming County, he brought his family along in the spring of 1795. When he reached Le Bœuf, he found William and Thomas Black located on the next tract east, embracing what is now the Hunter place. John R. Black, son of William, was the first white child born in Erie County. This event took place on the 29th of August, 1795. In 1797, the little colony was increased by the arrival of Francis Isherwood, with a son and daughter, and of James, Robert and Adam Pollock. William Mallory came in 1801, and John Clemens, James Biggers and Philip Gregory in 1802. Mr. Biggers came from Fayette and Mr. Gregory from Berks County, Penn. Among other early arrivals were James Weston, who became prominent as a politician, David Boyd and Mathias Himebaugh. Of the emigrants who entered the township about the beginning of the century many left, and a new set came in between 1815 and 1820, the descendants of whom generally remain. The bulk of these were from New England and New York. Between 1825 and 1830, a number of Pennsylvania Germans from Lehigh County settled on the banks of French Creek, including the Burgers and others. Capt. King, the pioneer of the township, had been an officer in the Revolutionary war, and rendered the State important service in securing treaties with the Indians. Mr. Isherwood, like Capt. King, came first to locate a tract, accompanied by a son and daughter, and went back the next winter to his old home in Lycoming County for the purpose of bringing his wife, leaving his children to keep the claim good. William Miles, the founder of Union City, built a log storehouse at an early day at the mouth of the South Branch, where he landed provisions and other supplies brought up from Pittsburgh by flat-boats and canoes.



Joseph J. Ebersole

STREAMS AND MILLS.

The chief streams of the township are French Creek proper, the South Branch and LeBœuf Creek. The South Branch comes in from Union at the south line of the Wilson Moore farm, having a course of but little more than a mile within the township. French Creek proper enters from Waterford on the Moravian grant, in the northeast corner of the township. The two unite on the farm of James Stranahan, a few rods below the Philadelphia & Erie railroad bridge. From there the united stream meanders to the west, across the northern portion of the township, until the junction with LeBœuf Creek, when it makes an abrupt turn and flows in a general southerly course to Crawford County. Le Bœuf Creek comes in from Waterford on the Monroe Moore farm, and joins French Creek at the David Boyd place. The Indian name of French Creek was Toranadakon or Innungah, the latter of which was corrupted by the French into Venango or Weenango. The tributaries of the main stream are Trout Brook, Colt Run and Mill Run, on the south side, and Moravian Run, Gill Brook and Mallory's Run on the north. Mill Run is the one that passes through the borough of Mill Village.

The water mills are the Wilson Moore Saw Mill, on the South Branch, the old Burger Grist Mill on the main stream, and Waterhouse's Saw and Cider Mill on a small run putting into French Creek. The Moore Mill has been operated over forty years. The Burger Mill, now owned by John May, was built by a Mr. McLenehan, fully seventy years ago, and rebuilt in 1879. It was long owned and operated by that honest old Pennsylvania German, George Burger, who made it one of the most successful in the county. A number of mills once propelled by water have gone down. The steam saw mills are the one at Willey's Corners, operated by D. Troup; C. M. Wheeler's, near the junction of Moravian Run with French Creek; Fogle's, on the turnpike, at the foot of McLean hill, and Dunlap's, near the stone quarry, about a mile from Le Bœuf Station. Large quantities of timber land are connected with these mills, but Mr. Wheeler has all the pine in the township that is worthy of mention. Great tracts of this timber once covered the hills. The bridges over French Creek are the Stranahan, on the Waterford & Union road; the Philadelpha & Erie Railroad bridge, near the latter; the Quarry bridge at the stone quarry; the Ford bridge, on the Waterford and Mill Village road, and Pollock's, leading from the turnpike to Mill Village. The Town Line bridge crosses Little French Creek at the Union boundary, and the Moore bridge, Le Bœuf Creek, near the residence of the late C. J. Moore. All of these are substantial wooden structures.

VALLEYS AND RIDGES.

The flats along French Creek are from half a mile to more than a mile in width, and the soil is not exceeded for fertility in any part of the county. That it is mostly made land is apparent from the fact that stumps of large trees are frequently met with at a depth of two or three feet below the surface. The balance of the township is hilly, but there is very little if any portion but what is tillable. Two ridges are encountered at the Arter place, and west of the Le Bœuf flats, which attain a height of almost two hundred feet above the valley, the loftiest elevation in the township. Wheat can be raised in every part of the township, and its cultivation is increasing. The valley land produces big crops of oats, which grow so rank that they are harvested with difficulty. The great business of the township, however, is dairying, and large amounts of butter are made and thousands of cattle raised. Land ranges in value from $45 to $70 on the flats, and from $20 to $50 on the hills.

HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

On the 17th of April, 1791, the State of Pennsylvania granted to "The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," commonly known as the Moravians, two tracts of land of 2,500 acres each, with allowance, to be located respectively on "the River Connought, near the northwestern corner of the State," and "on the head of French Creek." This association had long maintained missionaries at its own expense among the Indians, and the above generous gift was intended by the State as a remuneration in part for the service it had rendered in behalf of peace and good will. In locating its lands, the society chose 2,875 acres within the limits of LeBœuf Township, and 2,797 in Springfield and Conneaut, paying for the excess in money. The French Creek tract was given the name of "Good Luck," and that on Conneaut Creek the title of "Hospitality." The agent of the society for many years was William Miles, who was succeeded on the failure of his health by his son, James Miles, as Manager of the "Hospitality," and by John Wood, of the "Good Luck" tract. The land was occupied on lease till about 1850, when it was bought by James Miles and N. Blickensderfer, cut up into farms, and sold in the main to the present owners or their predecessors. The Moravian grant extended from the Wilson Moore farm to within about a mile of LeBœuf Creek, and lay principally upon the north side of French Creek. P. G. and John D. Stranahan made the first purchase of Moravian lands in 1849, the latter moving from Concord the same year, and his brother in 1854, both locating at what is now LeBœuf Station. The Academy grant, at the mouth of LeBœuf Creek, embraced 500 acres of the richest soil in the county, donated by the State for the support of Waterford Academy. The lands were sold off about 1840, having been previously occupied on lease. North of this grant was a large body of land known as the Reserve tract, from the fact that the State reserved or withheld it from settlement under the general law to encourage emigration. Of the Reserve tract, 400 acres extended into LeBœuf, the bulk being in Waterford. An act was passed in 1799, throwing the land into market, and most of it was bid off at low prices about the commencement of the century. The Holland Land Company held some 400 acres west of Mill Village, which were sold off between 1802 and 1810. It was their purpose to have taken up an extensive tract within the township, and they sent surveyors out to that end in 1796. George Fisher, of Dauphin County, took up twenty-seven 400-acre tracts at an early period, lying within the limits of LeBœuf, Waterford and Washington Townships. This property he divided with Col. McNair in 1824, and the same year the portion belonging to the latter was disposed of at Sheriff's sale. The remainder fell to Mr. Fisher's children in 1845, who sold it off at intervals ending in 1873.

The beautiful grove on the Flats road between Waterford and Mill Village, opposite the residence of William Hunter, deceased, was a favorite place for religious meetings for many years. Tradition says this was a choice camping place for the Indians, and it is certain that numerous Indian graves and relics have been found. On the Hunter place was once a circular mound, sixteen to twenty feet in diameter, with banks four to six feet high, on which trees were growing of a size indicating an age of 150 or 200 years. The remains of one of these pre-historic circles are also to be seen near the home of C. M. Wheeler.

COMMON ROADS.

The principal thoroughfares of LeBœuf Township are the old Waterford & Susquehanna Turnpike, once the great highway between Lake Erie and Eastern Pennsylvania, which follows the valley of LeBœuf and French Creeks,

to Pollock's bridge, where it cuts across the hills to Cambridge; the Erie & Warren road, which passes through the township by two routes that unite near the Stranahan bridge; the Flats road, from Mill Village to Waterford; the road from Mill Village to Union; and the road from Mill Village to Pollock's bridge, connecting with the turnpike. Most of these are in a fair condition. The township has the benefit of two railroads—the Philadelphia & Erie, extending across the northeastern part, for about three miles, and the Atlantic & Great Western, following French Creek nearly to the center, where it deviates to hit Mill Village, and then returning to the valley further south. LeBœuf Station, on the Philadelphia & Erie, consists of some tenement houses for the railroad men, a number of farm houses, and a long platform for handling lumber and stone, of which great quantities are shipped from the quarries near by. LeBœuf possesses the largest and best quarries of building stone in Erie County. The bluff from which the stone is taken extends along French Creek from near Dunlap's mill to opposite the residence of A. L. Tilden, a distance of about a mile, and averaging about thirty feet in height. The material is a blue sandstone of fine quality, more durable than the far-famed Berea stone, but saturated with oil, which spoils it for the highest class of work. Three quarries have been opened, known respectively as Senger's, Henderson & Canty's, and the Atlantic & Great Western.

CHURCHES.

The churches of the township are the Union or Manross, on French Creek, near Pollock's bridge, a Methodist Episcopal at Edenville, and a United Brethren near New Ireland.

The Methodist Episcopal society at Edenville was organized about 1839, and was placed on the Cambridge Circuit. In 1844, it was changed to Rockville, in 1849 to Waterford, in 1855 to Cambridge, in 1857 to Rockville, in 1861 to Union, in 1863 to Waterford, and in 1865 to Mill Village, to which circuit it has ever since belonged. The congregation began by worshiping in the schoolhouse, and continued to do so until 1855, when the Edenville Church was built at a cost of $800.

The Manross Church edifice was built at a cost of $3,000 in 1869 by John W. Manross, who intended it to be used by religious bodies generally. The first minister officiating there was Rev. Mr. Barnhart, a Methodist. It has since been used principally as a Methodist preaching place, the appointment having been on the Mill Village Circuit since the erection of the edifice.

The United Brethren Church, located near New Ireland, is the outgrowth of a revival held in that neighborhood in 1876. Preaching of this denomination had years before been held in the neighborhood, but the society had ceased to exist until revived and re-established as above stated. The church building was erected in 1877, and was dedicated on the 6th of January, 1878, by Rev. John Hill. In 1876, it was styled Mill Village Mission. It has since, for periods, been a missionary church, and at other times connected with Union Circuit. It now forms a part of Union Mission. Revs. R. McIntire, Root, W. H. Childs and Starkey have preached for this church. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Childs.

SCHOOLS.

In the Ford neighborhood, some two and a half miles north of Mill Village, a schoolhouse was standing in 1820, in which at that time a summer school was taught by Miss Elizabeth Strickland; a later summer teacher was Hannah Hall. The winter school was taught by James Skinner. Other teachers in the building at about this time, and perhaps a little subsequent, were Stephen

Skinner, Paddy McGill, Cyrus Nutt and Thomas Graham. This schoolhouse was known as the Smith Schoolhouse, and it served that portion of Le Bœuf Township for many years. A log schoolhouse was built in the northeastern corner of the township west of French Creek about the year 1822, which was burned after several terms of school had been taught in it, and another schoolhouse was erected on a branch west of French Creek on land now owned by James Stranahan. Among the teachers in this portion of the township, at about the period spoken of above, were Sophia Sackett, a Mrs. Ward and a Mr. Crownstar. In 1825, a log schoolhouse was built by the people living in the vicinity of the United Brethren Church near New Ireland. Early instructors in this house were Nathan Mallory, Mr. Reynolds and Miss Emeline Sloan. Le Bœuf has at this writing twelve school buildings, all of which are frame.

PUBLIC MEN.

The citizens of LeBœuf and Mill Village, who have held State and county positions, are as follows: Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1837–38, James Pollock. Assembly, James Weston, 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1822; John D. Stranahan, 1868–69. Sheriff, James Weston, 1810–13. County Commissioners, James Weston, 1803–04; James Pollock, 1830–33; A. L. Tilden, 1878–84. Director of the Poor, William Bracken, 1846–49 and 1859–62. Auditors, Thomas Pierce, 1844; John Wood, 1847; E. K. Range, 1875–78. Mercantile Appraiser, H. L. Minium, 1883. Perry G. Stranahan, Jury Commissioner from 1867–70, was long a resident of LeBœuf, moving from there to Union about 1859. Alfred King, ex-Mayor of Erie, and Prothonotary from 1854–57, and his brother, Wilson King, County Surveyor from 1827–33, are grandchildren of Capt. Robert King, the first man who took up lands in the township. John Clemens, a prominent business man of Erie, is a son of one of the first settlers in the township.

VILLAGES.

Edenville consists of the church mentioned above and perhaps a dozen dwellings. Formerly the site boasted a store, post office, saw mill, oil refinery and blacksmith shop. The village went down after the construction of the A. & G. W. Railroad, which diverted the trade and travel to Mill Village. The settlement is on the road from the latter place to Union, in the south part of the township. The locality known as New Ireland is on the road from Ford's bridge to Lincolnville, about a mile and three-quarters east of Mill Village. A church, a school and a few dwellings make up the village, if such it can be called. Quite a settlement has grown up around C. M. Wheeler's mill, in the northeast part of the township, which gives the site very much the appearance of a small village. Mr. Wheeler alone has five dwellings and eight barns, besides which there are a cheese factory and some farm buildings.

The late William Hunter was one of the wealthiest farmers in the south part of the county, leaving an estate supposed to be worth about $50,000. He came to LeBœuf from Forest County about the close of the last war, and having plenty of ready money, realized from the sale of oil territory, was enabled to buy some of the finest land in the township. Mr. Hunter died in the spring of 1869, leaving thirteen children.

BOROUGH OF MILL VILLAGE.

The borough of Mill Village occupies a pleasant site nearly in the center of LeBoeuf Township, from which it was taken, and about a mile from French

Creek. The town owes its origin to Mill Run, which flows through its limits, and unites with the chief creek of the township a short distance beyond. Three saw mills with their attendant buildings, sprung up along Mill Run, which gave the settlement the name of Milltown. When the A. & G. W. road was built, the station was called Mill Village, and in 1860 was incorporated as a borough by that title. Before the opening of the railroad, there was nothing on the site, in addition to the mills, but a cooper shop, blacksmith shop and a few houses. Now it has become a brisk town, with a population, according to the census of 1880, of 388. The idea of laying out a town was conceived by William Kingen, and the survey was made by Judge Benson, of Waterford. The plat includes portions of the farms of Mr. Kingen, P. H. Colt, John Gregory, H. M. Range, E. K. Range, David McKinley, James Hunter, F. N. Reynolds, W. C. Ford, M. S. Edmunds and G. W. Gillett.

The manufacturing establishments of Mill Village are one cheese factory, built in 1870 by H. B. Ames; one planing mill, one stave mill, one cider and jelly mill, one steam saw mill, three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop and a shoe shop. The business houses in 1883 were one drug store, two groceries, three general stores, one hardware store, one millinery store, one furniture store, one meat market, one jewelry store, one paint shop, and a portable photograph car. A good hotel is kept on the temperance plan. Among the most creditable buildings is the Union Schoolhouse, which furnishes accommodations for two schools on the first floor, and the second story of which is used as the town hall of the borough and LeBœuf Township. The Knights of Honor have their hall in Kingen's building, the Grangers in the hotel, and there is a public hall in Beardsley's building.

The churches of Mill Village are a Methodist Episcopal and a Presbyterian.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates its beginning prior to 1810, when Erie Circuit was a four weeks circuit of about 200 miles, and composed of twenty-three appointments. In 1810, Rev. Joshua Monroe was in charge. The most prominent of the appointments were Brush's meeting-house in West Springfield, Erie County; Leech's, on Little Shenango; Mumford's, near Meadville; Pit Hole; Mrs. Mitchell's, in Venango, and Ford's on French Creek Flats, in Erie County. This latter class formed the nucleus from which sprang the church in question. The preaching was held in the dwelling of Capt. Robert King, and subsequently in that of one of the Fords. The first church building was erected in 1850, about one-half mile south of the village. In five or six years this building was destroyed by fire, when the church edifice in the village was erected, which was enlarged in 1878. The appointment for a long time was on the Waterford Circuit, and from that circuit it was placed on the Mill Village Circuit at its formation in 1865. H. M. Chamberlain is present pastor.

The Presbyterian congregation was organized by Rev. J. M. Gillett, then pastor of the church at Union Mills, in 1870, with fifteen members. The building was erected in 1872, costing $2,800. The present incumbent is Rev. M. Wishart, who has the charge at Waterford also.

The assessed valuation of the borough in 1883 was as follows: Real estate, $75,469; cows, 44; value, $1,039; oxen, 3; value $150; horses and mules, 44; value, $3,256; personal property, $4,445; value of trades and occupations, $5,020; total assessment for county purposes, $84,934; money at interest, $13,716.

The Mill Village *Herald*, the only newspaper of the borough, was started by C. C. Wright in January, 1876. It was purchased in October, 1882, by J. S. Ross, who is still its proprietor and editor.

CHAPTER V.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF WATTSBURG.

VENANGO RIVER was the name given by the French to the stream afterward called by the English and still known as French Creek. It is a corruption of the Indian word Innungah, which is said by Mr. Day, in the Historical Annals of Pennsylvania, to have had reference to a rude and indecent figure carved upon a tree near the mouth of the creek, which the Senecas found when they drove out the Eriez and took possession of this region by the right of conquest. The township of Venango received its title at the organization of the county. It is bounded on the north by Greenfield, on the east by French Creek Township, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the south by Amity, and on the west by Greene. The township has regular lines, and is nearly square, having a width of about six and a quarter miles by a breadth of seven. The population was 490 in 1820, 683 in 1830, 812 in 1840, 1,019 in 1850, 1,301 in 1860, 1,650 in 1870, and 1,445 in 1880. The east line of Venango, Greenfield and North East Townships forms the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, which is exactly on a parallel with the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It was established in the year 1788 by a joint commission of Pennsylvania and the United States, leaving a Triangle which was subsequently purchased by the State. Venango Township is within the Triangle, and its south line is a part of the original northern boundary of the commonwealth. The villages are Lowville and Phillipsville, both of which have post offices. The highest point in Erie County is said to be in Venango Township, near the Greenfield and New York lines.

By the assessment for 1883, the township contained 25,595 acres, and was valued as follows: Real estate, $553,458; cows, 994, worth, $17,892; oxen, 48, worth $1,925; horses and mules, 381, worth $15,680; personal property, $35,497; trades and occupations, $3,975; money at interest, $28,141.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white man who is known to have visited Venango Township was William Miles, who came out as a surveyor with David Watts in 1785, fell in love with the beautiful flats at the junction of the East and West Branches, and after going East to make his report returned in 1795 and took up 1,400 acres, including the site of Wattsburg. He was followed in 1796 by Adam Reed and his son James, who located 400 acres on the East Branch, and at a later period built the first grist mill in the township. Thomas Smith settled at Lowville in the same year, and was soon followed by Burrell and Zalmon Tracy. In 1797, John and David Phillips became possessed of 1,100 acres on which Phillipsville now stands. In 1798, William Allison and wife, from Northumberland County, with their son James, a boy of three years, settled near Lake Pleasant. From that year to 1800 a number of colonists went in whose names will be found in the list of taxables further on. In 1822, Lowville was settled by Samuel Low and his brother-in-law, Dr. Wright, both from Genesee County, N. Y. Timothy Butler and father, from Onondaga County, N. Y., made their settlements in 1816; John R. Smith about 1826, David

Bailey in 1828, and Dr. D. T. Bennett, from Delaware County, N. Y., in 1829. William Biore, the Chapins, the Tituses, and others took up their residence in the township in 1830. The Norcrosses and the Davisons, who had located on the high lands west of Lake Pleasant, changed to Mill Creek. John Warren, another of the early settlers, moved to Erie in 1810. During the interval between 1810 and 1820 there was little increase, but about the latter year a new population, mainly from New York, commenced going in, whose descendants generally remain. For many years the nearest stores were at Erie and Waterford, and the nearest grist mills at North East and Union Most of the early settlers were Scotch Presbyterians from the Susquehanna Valley. The first child was Robert, son of William Allison and wife, who was born in 1799, soon after his parents moved into the township. The first death was that of Adam Reed, in 1805. Samuel Henderson came with William Miles from Carlisle, Penn., in 1795. That winter he spent in driving pack-horses to and from the mouth of French Creek. He and his brother, Stuart, located 400 acres of land in the spring of 1798, and then went to Fayette County and married.

TAXABLES IN 1800.

The taxable citizens of the township in 1800 were as follows: William Allison, Hezekiah Barker, Philo Barker, Henry Bontz, John Boyd, John Carnahan, William Carnahan, Thomas Carnahan, John Clark, Thomas Davison, Sr., Francis, Robert, George, Arthur and Thomas Davison, Jr., John and William Dickson, Bailey, John and James Donaldson, John Dickson, Jr., Samuel and Stuart Henderson, Stephen Hazleton, James and John Hunter, Thomas Hinton, Jr., Robert and Wilson Johnston, John B. Jones, Caleb Lyon, David McNair, Joseph McGahen, William Miles, Barnabus McCue, Andrew Norcross, John, James M. and David Phillips, Thomas Prentice, James Perry, James M., Thomas E. and Robert R. Reed, Ralph Spafford, Thomas, Samuel and John Smith, Benjamin Saxton, Zalmon and Burrill Tracy, Nathaniel Wilson, John Warren and John Yost. In 1817, William Miles was assessed for 2,400 acres in Venango Township, most of which were at Wattsburg and Lowville. They were valued at $3,400.

POLITICAL.

The following is a list of the citizens of Venango who have held State and county positions: Canal Commissioner, John Phillips, 1826 to 1829. Assembly, John Phillips, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812 and 1824; Wareham Warner, 1856 and 1857. Prothonotary, Giles D. Price, December 28, 1875, to January 1, 1882. Clerk of the Courts, Charles L. Pierce, November 20, 1867, to November 14, 1873. County Treasurer, John Warren, 1817; elected from Erie, where he had moved. County Commissioners, John Phillips, 1804 to 1807; Samuel Low, 1836 to 1840, elected from Harbor Creek, where he moved in 1834; Jacob Fritts, 1860 to 1863; Daniel W. Titus, 1875 to 1881. Clerk to County Commissioners, Giles D. Price, chosen in January, 1883. County Auditors, Samuel Low, 1832; Daniel W. Titus, 1872; C. R. Gray, 1878 to 1881. Col. J. S., M. Rush and Joseph Warner, well known business men of Erie, were born at Lowville. The first named was a Colonel in the Union army during the late war. D. B. Foote was a Captain in the same service, and Dr. S. F. Chapin a Surgeon.

WAR OF 1812.

Following is the muster roll of Company E of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, at the breaking-out of the war of 1812:

Captain, William Dickson; Lieutenant, Robert Davison; Ensign, Thomas Davison; Sergeants, Arthur Davidson, John Dickson, David Phillips; privates, James Donaldson, David McNair, Bailey Donaldson, Thomas Johnson, John Hunter, Samuel Smith, George Davidson, John B. Jones, John Smith, James Smith, James White, Thomas Prentice, Samuel Henderson, Thomas Henton, Griffith Henton, William Henton, Zalmon Tracy, Burrill Tracy, Thomas E. Reed. Capt. Dickson moved from the county in April, 1813, and Lieut. Davidson assumed command, continuing during the war. The company was called out in June, 1813, and for some time guarded the shipyards at the mouth of Cascade Creek, where Perry's fleet was building. They remained until the fleet sailed and were then sent home, but were ordered into service again when the news came in January, 1814, that the British had taken Buffalo.

STREAMS, LAKE AND BRIDGES.

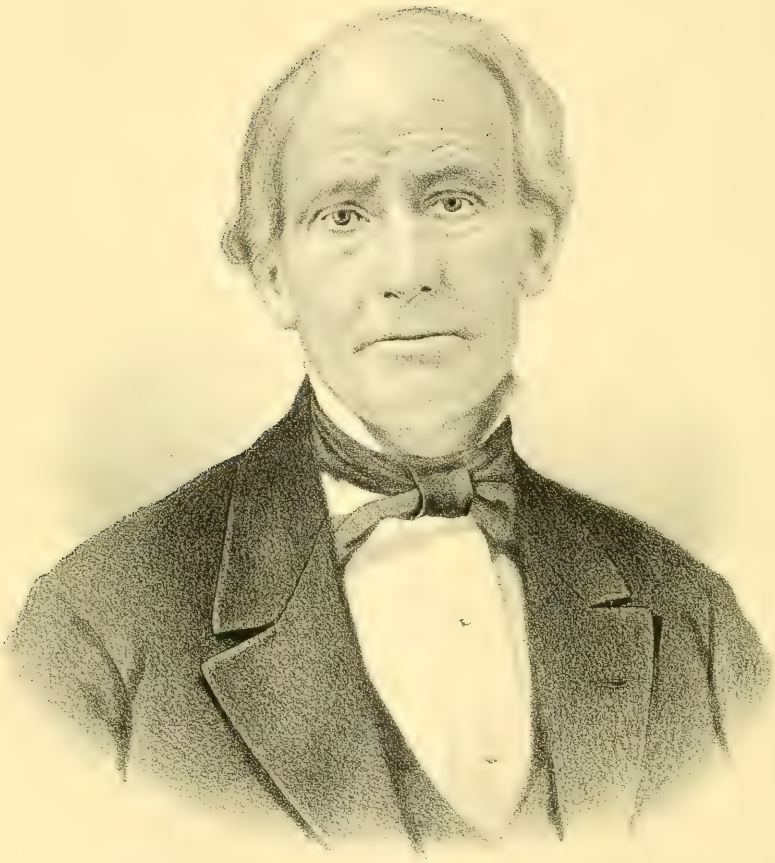
Venango is one of the best watered townships in the county. The West Branch, which rises in Findley's Lake, N. Y., enters the township from Greenfield, and crosses its entire width from north to south, past Lowville and Wattsburg. The East Branch takes its rise near Sherman, N. Y., and coming in not far from the southeast corner, flows in a southwestern course into Amity, where the two unite near the township line, just outside the borough limits of Wattsburg. The West Branch, which is very crooked, has a length of about twelve miles in Venango, and the East Branch of about four miles. The tributaries of these streams are as follows: Of the West Branch, Middlebrook, Alder and Fritts Runs; of the East Branch, Stafford Run. Several streams start in the southwest corner of Venango and unite with French Creek proper in Amity.

Lake Pleasant, in the extreme southwestern part, near the corners of Venango, Greene, Amity and Waterford, is a beautiful body of water, about three-fourths of a mile long and a third of a mile wide, with a depth of twenty-five to fifty feet. Its outlet is a stream about the size of Le Bœuf Creek at Waterford, that never diminishes except in the dryest seasons. After furnishing power to several mills, it falls into French Creek about three miles south, in Amity Township. The North East, Colt Station, Phillipsville & Waterford road, one of the first in the county, runs just above the head of the lake, and the Lake Pleasant road from Erie follows its east bank and outlet to French Creek.

The township owns one iron bridge over the East Branch at the Tanner place, and a covered wooden bridge over the West Branch at Lowville. All of the other bridges are ordinary open wooden structures. The one over the West Branch at Wattsburg was the first bridge in the county. It was built originally by the County Commissioners, through the influence of William Miles in 1822.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The chief avenues of Venango Township are the Erie & Wattsburg Plank Road; the old Erie & Wattsburg road by way of Phillipsville, which branches off from the former at the Siegel farm in Greene Township; the Wattsburg & North East, up the West Branch and through Greenfield; the Waterford & North East through Phillipsville and Colt's Station; the Erie & Lake Pleasant, by way of French Creek and the lake; the Wattsburg & New York, up the East Branch to Clymer and Sherman; the Union & Wattsburg; the Wattsburg & Corry; and the cross road from A. N. Woods to M. S. Rouse's. The old Erie road was opened in 1809, partially changed in 1828 and improved in 1832; the Waterford & North East in 1804; and the Wattsburg and North



Pliny Chapin

East in 1798. The latter was the great route for conveying goods between Lake Erie and the Allegheny until the road was opened between Presque Isle and Waterford. The Erie & Wattsburg Plank Road was commenced in 1852, completed in 1853 and abandoned as a toll road in 1865, after all the gates had been torn down by a party of indignant farmers. The road from Erie to Lake Pleasant was opened as far south as the Martin Hayes place in Greene, in 1821–22, and completed to French Creek in 1826–27. From Erie to Wattsburg by the Lake Pleasant road is eighteen and three-quarters miles; by way of Phillipsville eighteen miles, and by way of Lowville twenty miles, the latter route, however, having the advantage of better grades. Venango is without a railroad, the nearest station being at Union. In 1853, the Erie City Railroad Company was chartered to build a road from the bay of Presque Isle to the State Line, three miles from Wattsburg, where it was to connect with an extension of the New York & Erie from Jamestown, N. Y., making a continuous route between the lake and the Atlantic Ocean.

The valleys of both branches are quite wide, running from a mile to a mile and a half, and spreading out to about three miles at Wattsburg, where they come together. Along Alder Run, Middle Brook and Stafford Run, the flats are from a quarter of a mile to a half mile in width, and upon the outlet of Lake Pleasant they are very similar to those along the branches. The value of farm property is from $30 to $60 an acre in the valleys, and from $20 to $50 in the hill region. Most of the marketing is done at Wattsburg and Lowville. A good stone quarry has been opened on the farm of David E. Foote, and another on that of J. H. Sears.

MILLS, FACTORIES AND SCHOOLS.

The manufacturing interests of Venango Township are as follows, not including those of Wattsburg Borough: At Lowville—A grist mill run by water; a saw mill by steam and water, and a steam shingle and heading mill. The grist mill was built in 1822, has been remodeled since, and has frequently changed owners. At Phillipsville, a cheese factory. In other sections—A steam saw mill on the plank road near Robinson's Corners; a steam shingle mill on the farm of William S. Henderson; and a steam saw and cider mill on the farm of John H. Bennett, upon the East Branch. There is also a steam saw and shingle mill owned by Henry Jenkins, and Jones' steam shingle mill. Besides the above, there is a creamery in Amity, just outside of Wattsburg, where much of the milk in the south end of the township is disposed of.

The schools require two joint and eleven full buildings as follows: Joint schools—Wales, in the northwest corner, maintained by Venango and Greene; and the Venango and Amity, on the south line, near the center. Full schools—Milltown, in the northeast; Phillipsville; Titus, on the road from Phillipsville to Milltown; McNair, in the north part, near the center; Lowville (a graded school); Sears, a little northwest of the latter village; Henderson, in the north; Maple Grove, on the old Erie road; Moore, on the Wattsburg & New York road; Wicks, on the cross road from Wood's Corners to the State line; and Tower, on the same road.

Not far from the year 1818, a school was held in the dwelling of B. Tracy, situated about one and a half miles east of the present borough of Wattsburg, taught by a Mr. Lewis. In the Phillipsville settlement, about the year 1833, a frame schoolhouse was erected not far from the present site of the school building now at that village. A log schoolhouse had previously been used by the settlement, in which taught at one time Amanda Tracy. Among the teachers in the frame house were Norman Chapin, a Mr. Pelton, and Benjamin

Grant. Later teachers in this neighborhood were William Wood and Miss Sylvia Brown. In the summer of 1819, Ann Riddle taught a school in the neighborhood of the old Middlebrook Meeting-house. Near the line between Venango and Greenfield Townships, but in the former, stood what was known as the Campfield Schoolhouse, in which school was taught during the decade beginning with 1822 (at periods) by Warren Loomis, Milan Atkins and Lorenzo Rogers.

CHURCHES.

The religious edifices of Venango are a Methodist Episcopal Church each at Lowville and Phillipsville. The Lowville congregation was organized in 1875, and built its house in 1876, at a cost of $2,500, Rev. J. A. Kummer being the first pastor. This appointment is on the Wattsburg Circuit, with which it has been ever since its organization.

The congregation at Phillipsville was organized some years prior to 1848. The church building was erected in 1862, on land deeded to the society by Norman Chapin. In 1849, this charge was on the Wesleyville Circuit, with which it continued until the formation of Greene Circuit in 1864. It is now on Greene, the pastors of which since that period have been as follows: S. L. Wilkinson, J. K. Mendenhall, T. D. Blinn, C. L. Barnhart, R. D. Waltz, W. Hoover, J. Akers, Z. W. Shadduck, I. N. Clover, A. Bashline, J. C. Ridout and J. O. Osborne. In addition to the above congregations, the United Brethren hold services in the Macedonia and Wick's Schoolhouses, and the Methodists in the Tower Schoolhouse.

THE MIDDLEBROOK CHURCH—GRAVEYARDS.

The Middlebrook Church, the first house for religious worship in the county, stood about a mile and a half north of Lowville, along the Wattsburg & North East road, upon a tract of two acres deeded by John Warren to the congregation, to be held as long as used for church and cemetery purposes. The first services, held in August, 1801, in the woods on the east bank of the West Branch, near a spring now owned by Enos Mann, were attended by every man and woman in the township, the young men having previously cleared the ground and provided a pulpit and seats by chopping down and squaring the timber. At their conclusion, a motion by John Hunter that a church building be erected, was eagerly adopted. On the next Thursday, all the able-bodied men and boys met, concluded upon a site, and put up a structure—all within the same day—which though more modest than modern churches, doubtless afforded the people as much satisfaction. The first church was replaced in 1802, by another of more pretentious style, built of hewed and split logs. Services were regularly held in this building, until the Presbyterian Church at Wattsburg was erected about 1828, when most of the congregation dropped off. Rev. Absolom McCready was the pastor in charge for a time. He was succeeded, in 1802, by Rev. Robert Patterson, who continued until April 22, 1807, having charge at the same time of the congregation of Upper and Lower Greenfield. The congregation at Middlebrook continued to decline until April 30, 1829, when it was dissolved and attached to the one at Wattsburg.

In the Middlebrook Graveyard were interred the bodies of many of the foremost Presbyterian pioneers in the county. Most of the remains have been taken up, and the old burying place is no longer interesting except from its associations. The other cemeteries and graveyards of the township are the Lowville, Wattsburg and Phillipsville, the old Butler Burial Ground on the James W. Davis place and some family inclosures.

VILLAGES.

The pleasant village of Lowville is on the West Branch of French Creek, eighteen miles southeast from Erie, and two north of Wattsburg. The Wattsburg Plank Road runs through the place and constitutes its main street. Besides the mills, church and school above noted, Lowville contains the town house of Venango—a frame building 24x40 in size and 16 in height, built in 1872, at a cost of $675—one dry goods store, one general store, one grocery, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, and about thirty houses It has a lodge of the Knights of Honor, organized in 1877, with twenty-nine members. The Lowville Cemetery, a tract of four acres, on the bank of the creek, contains some costly monuments, is neatly laid out and carefully kept, and a credit to the place. Several soldiers of the last war with Great Britain are buried in the cemetery. Lowville owes its origin to the enterprise of Samuel Low, who moved there in 1822 from Genesee County, N. Y., and established the grist and saw mill. Mr. Low's business proving unsuccessful, in 1834 he changed to Harbor Creek. Col. Wareham Warner carried on a tannery at Lowville with success for some years, but collapsed about 1860 or 1861. The village contained ninety-nine inhabitants by the census of 1880.

Phillipsville was founded by Gen. John Phillips, of political fame, who took up a large quantity of land in 1797 in company with his brother David, and opened a tavern about 1810 on the Waterford & North East road, a few rods west of the corners, which has been torn down. The village is fourteen miles from Erie and five from Wattsburg, in the midst of a beautiful rolling country, at the crossing of the Waterford & North East road by the old Erie & Wattsburg road. The village contains, in addition to the church, school and mills before referred to, a dry goods and grocery store, a shoe shop, and a blacksmith shop. It has about a dozen residences, and numbers probably sixty people. There is an organization of the State Police and a Grange, the latter possessing a hall of their own. The cemetery covers two acres, and is fairly kept up.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NATIVE OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The following interesting reminiscences were contributed to the Erie *Observer* of May, 1880, by James D. Phillips, of Union City, a son of one of the pioneers of Venango Township:

"Thomas Phillips, with his sons John, David and Thomas, Jr., and his daughters Elenor, Hannah and Polly, moved from Northumberland County, Penn., in the year 1797. His daughter Elenor married John Hunter, Polly married Burrill Tracy, and Hannah married Nathaniel Wilson. John Phillips took up 1,400 acres of land, Thomas, Sr., 200, and David 200 acres. Messrs. Yost, Donaldson and others followed about the same period. James Phillips, son of Thomas, Sr., and brother to John, David and Thomas, Jr., moved from Lancaster County, Penn., in 1827. He left Waterford on the morning of the 1st day of June at sunrise, and cut the road most of the way to Phillipsville, a distance of eight and a half miles, arriving at sunset. James Phillips died in 1846 at the age of seventy-five years and eight months. James D. Phillips, son of James Phillips, and grandson of Thomas, Sr., is now the only living representative of the Phillips family in this county. John Phillips was Paymaster General in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. He received his money, to pay off the army, in silver at Pittsburgh, and carried it through the wilderness to Fort Meigs on pack-horses. He served for years as the first Representative of this county in the State Legisla-

ture at Lancaster; afterward, he was appointed Canal Commissioner of the State, and subsequently was appointed and served as Justice of the Peace for several years. He died in the fall of 1846. The first post office at Phillipsville was established in 1829. James Phillips, father of James D., was appointed Postmaster. A post route was established at that time from Jamestown, N. Y., via Phillipsville, to Erie. The mail was carried by Mr. Polly on foot from Jamestown to Erie, with nothing from Phillipsville to Mill Creek Township to mark the way through the wilderness except blazed trees. The county at that time was a home for the bear, the wolves and the deer. Levi Butler and sons Jackson and Timothy, from Onondaga, N. Y., made their settlement in 1828–29. The first schoolhouse was built in the year 1828, of logs. * * * The grist and saw mills were at Lowville, Colt's Station, Lattimore's, at Waterford, and Miles, at Union Mills. The mode of getting to Erie from Phillipsville was via Colt's Station, North East and then up the Buffalo road to Erie, a distance of twenty-eight miles to get the distance of fourteen miles across. Had no roads for wagons, and consequently used oxen and sleds in the summer or winter to carry our produce and get household supplies, salt, etc. The products of Venango Township at that time were maple sugar and black salts—the salts taken to Colt's Station and sold for $2.50 per hundred, half cash and half store pay; the cash part to pay taxes and to buy leather for shoes. We paid our school teacher $12 a month in maple sugar at six cents a pound."

BOROUGH OF WATTSBURG.

The first clearing at Wattsburg was made in 1796 by William Miles, who built a storehouse as a depot of supplies for the surrounding country and for the purchase of furs. At that time the headquarters of the Population Company were at Colt's Station, and all the trade between the lake and the Allegheny was carried on in canoes up and down French Creek. The first road was opened to North East, by way of Greenfield, in 1800. In 1809, through the persuasion of Mr. Miles, joined to that of the Russells, of Belle Valley, and others, the county opened a road from Erie to the Forks of French Creek, as the site was then called, which, in general, followed the route of the old Wattsburg road, though it was afterward changed in some places. Previous to 1822, the West Branch had to be forded, but in that year Mr. Miles got the county to build a bridge on the same site used for the purpose to-day. This was the first permanent bridge erected in Erie County. During the same season he erected a grist mill and saw mill, and in 1822 he induced Lyman Robinson, a surveyor at North East, to move over and build a tavern. He located in 1795 on the head-waters of Oil Creek, near the Crawford County line, in Concord Township, where he remained until 1800, when he changed to Union. In 1828, Mr. Miles laid out Wattsburg, naming it after his father-in-law, David Watts, of Carlisle. In February of the same year, he had a post office established at Wattsburg, and at the same time a weekly mail route was opened between Erie and Jamestown, by way of the infant village. The mail was carried for years on the back of a man, who walked the whole distance. Mr. Robinson acted as agent at Wattsburg for William Miles for many years, and after his death served in a similar capacity for his son James Miles. The large tract of 1,400 acres taken up by Mr. Miles was not originally in his own name, but in that of Watts, Scott & Co.

INCORPORATION.

Wattsburg was incorporated as a borough in 1833, its limits being thus described: "Beginning at French Creek where the old State line crossed the same, being the south boundary of Venango Township; thence east along said line 100 perches; thence north 180 perches; thence west 180 perches, more or less, to the creek; thence southward by its windings, to the place of beginning." The town stands on the wide and fertile plain just above the junction of the two branches, twenty miles by the plank road, eighteen by the old road, and eighteen and three-fourths by the Lake Pleasant road from Erie, and eight miles from Union. It contains three church buildings, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist. The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1827, by Elder Knapp, who went there as a missionary in 1820. The first edifice was erected in 1831, and the present one, which cost $3,400, in 1861. H. H. Moore was pastor for 1881, 1882 and 1883. The circuit embraces Wattsburg, Lowville and Hatch Hollow.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian congregation, organized in 1826, is the legitimate successor of the old Middlebrook society, the history of which is given in the sketch of Venango Township. The first church was built in Wattsburg about 1828, and the second in 1855, costing $1,350. The pastor when the first building was put up was Rev. Absalom McCready, who began preaching for this congregation in February, 1826, and the following April his time was divided between the two congregations. His installation took place on the second Tuesday of September, and he severed his pastoral relation with the church October 1, 1833. In November of that year the Wattsburg Church was recognized by the Presbytery as a separate congregation. Rev. Alexander McCandless became the successor of Mr. McCready and served until April 1, 1834. Revs. O. Fitch McKean, and J. B. Wilson preached for the congregation at Wattsburg, in the order given, from 1834 to 1837.

The Baptist Church at Wattsburg was organized April 6, 1850, with twenty-two charter members. On the 25th of that month the church was duly recognized. The meeting-house was erected in 1851. The pastors of the church have been Revs. F. Kidder, J. W. C. Covey, James A. Newton, S. Akerly, W. J. Hughes, and C. W. Drake (closed labor in 1872 on account of sickness). In 1875, he renewed his pastorate and remained with the church until 1877. For several years following, the church had no regular pastor. Rev. Charles Bowman became pastor in 1881 and remained about one year. The charge is now without a pastor.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

Wattsburg is the headquarters of no less than three secret societies—a Masonic Blue Lodge, instituted in 1875; a lodge of the Knights of Honor, in 1877, and a Grange, in 1874—all of which are in a flourishing condition. The Masonic Lodge commenced with seven members, C. R. Gray being first Master, and has increased to twenty-eight. This society and the Grange have creditable halls of their own. There is also a branch of the State Police, established in 1877, a co-operative insurance society, and a section of the Sunday School Scientific Circle of Chautauqua Lake, which latter holds frequent meetings for the discussion of Biblical history. The manufacturing establishments are a grist mill, saw mill, sash factory and two planing mills run by water, a handle factory and a sash and blind factory owned by Wood & Page, run by steam. There is also an extensive broom and fork handle and shingle factory

carried on by Patterson, Gross & Baldwin. The water-power afforded by the two branches of French Creek is considerable, and, with railroad facilities, the town could not fail to become a point of importance.

BUSINESS FEATURES.

Among the business interests of the borough, other than those mentioned above, were (in 1883) one tailor shop, one dry goods store, three groceries, four general stores, two furniture stores, one wagon shop, one hardware store, one clothing store, one meat market, one hotel, two shoe shops, four blacksmith shops, one jewelry store, one drug store, one bakery, one photograph gallery, one dental office, one harness shop, several millinery stores, one barber shop. A roller skating rink was built and opened in the summer of 1883. The town gives support to four physicians, two attorneys, two Justices, one dentist, and one draughtsman. It is the headquarters of three stage lines—one running to Union and back each day; one to and from Erie daily, by way of Phillipsville and Lowville; and one to North East twice a week by way of Lowville and Greenfield. Wattsburg has been a famous butter market for thirty years. "Wattsburg butter," which includes the produce mainly of Amity, Venango and Greenfield, ranks as "Chautauqua butter" in the New York market and brings the same price. The schools are held in one large and substantial frame building. The population of the borough was 286 in 1870, and 389 in 1880.

The assessment for 1883 gave the following results: Real estate, $65,675; cows, 29; value, $850; horses and mules, 63; value, $4,085; personal property, $4,935; trades and occupations, $8,025; money at interest, $9,915.

Before the era of railroads, Wattsburg was a place of more consequence, comparatively, than now. It had a tract society in 1828, and an agricultural society in 1856. The first temperance society in Erie County was organized in Wattsburg in 1828. In 1832, a project was agitated for a new county, to be called Miles, with Wattsburg as the county seat.

PUBLIC MEN.

The following State and county officers have been residents of Wattsburg: Assembly, Lyman Robinson, 1842 and 1845; Byron S. Hill, 1863 and 1864; Samuel F. Chapin, 1875 to 1878; A. W. Hayes, 1881 to 1884. County Superintendent of Common Schools, William H. Armstrong, 1854 to 1860, the first incumbent of the office. County Commissioner, Lyman Robinson, 1839 to 1842. County Treasurer, Newton T. Hume, December 14, 1874, to January 7, 1878. Director of the Poor, O. J. McAllister, 1883 to 1886. Jury Commissioners, D. N. Patterson, 1868 to 1871; Robert Leslie, 1874 to 1877. Mercantile Appraisers, James T. Ensworth, 1856; D. N. Patterson, 1868 and 1878; O. J. McAllister, 1882.

SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

In the immediate vicinity of the present large and commodious school building in the borough in 1821 stood a schoolhouse, in which school was held by John Brown. The schoolhouses of the borough have all been situated on almost the same site. Among the teachers have been a Miss Roberts, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lucius Chapin, David Shafer, Phineas Platt. The present schools consist of three departments, which were graded by R. P. Holliday in 1878. Mr. Holliday is still Principal of the schools, and has two assistant teachers. The average enrollment is about 100 pupils.

The first newspaper published in Wattsburg was an eight-page weekly

styled the *Chronicle*, begun in 1878 by W. A. Moore, and discontinued in about one year. In 1881, the Wattsburg *Occasional* was started by R. P. Holliday. Mr. Holliday was then Principal of the Wattsburg Schools, and the paper was started as a kind of a school paper, devoting its columns principally to school matters. As its name indicated, it was only published occasionally. In 1882, it was made a semi-weekly, and subsequently a weekly paper. It is still the village paper, and has not changed hands. The mechanical work is executed at Union City.

CHAPTER VI.

HARBOR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THE earliest location within the limits of Harbor Creek Township was made by Thomas Rees, who took up a large tract of land, long known as the Rees Reserve in 1796. He was the first surveyor in the county, having been appointed by the Population Company in 1792, but was prevented from entering regularly upon his duties until the spring of 1795, by the threats of the Indians. He did not become a resident of the township, however, until some years after. The first actual settlers were William Saltsman, Amasa Prindle and Andrew Elliott, who went in in 1797. These were followed by Hugh McCann and Alex. Brewster in 1800; by Thomas Moorhead, John Riblet and sons, John, Christian and Jacob Ebersole and the Backus family about 1801, and by Ezekiel and Benjamin Chambers in 1802. Mr. Moorhead's father, and brothers John, Robert and George, came in at intervals running from 1802 to 1806. Robert Scott, Thomas Greenwood, Robert Jack, John Shattuck, Aaron Hoag, Henry Clark, Andrew Culbertson, Thomas Bunnell and the Caldwell brothers were among the first settlers. Several of these persons were from the eastern portion of the State; the others were mainly from New England and New York. Mr. Saltsman was from Northumberland County; the Riblets and Ebersoles from Lancaster County; Mr. Clark from New England and Mr. Elliott from Ireland. The Riblets and Ebersoles were the first of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock that settled in the county. A man by the name of Jack was on the Jesse Ebersole place in 1802. Dr. Ira Sherwin made his location in the township in 1825. William Henry and brother settled in Mill Creek in 1803, and changed from there to Harbor Creek. The descendants of these pioneers generally occupy the land to-day. Mr. Brewster cleared thirty acres, which he abandoned and moved to Erie. Sarah Prindle was the first female child born in the township, in 1799, and William Clark the first male child, in 1801. Thomas Rees was the first justice, and Thomas Greenwood and Myron Backus held the same office at an early day.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The township was one of the original sixteen established, and has retained the same limits to this day. It has an area of 20,481 acres, and is noted as having more colored population than any other in the county. The negroes are mostly descendants of three slaves who were taken in by Thomas Rees To two of these, Robert McConnell and James Titus, upon reaching the twenty-eighth year of their age, when they became free by the emancipation act, Mr. Rees gave fifty acres of land near Gospel Hill. The Moorhead

family also brought in a slave, known as Cæsar, who was emancipated as above, but continued to live with his former master until his death. Harbor Creek is bounded on the north by the lake, on the east by North East and Greenfield, on the south by Greene and on the west by Mill Creek. It has a frontage on the lake of about seven miles, its east line is a trifle longer, its south line is about four and a half miles, and its west line very nearly five miles. The township is one of the wealthiest and most populous in the county, and its citizens are not surpassed as a moral, intelligent and church-going people. It maintains unusually good schools, has many neat houses and barns, and its farms, as a rule, are under a fine state of improvement. Of late years, the farmers of this section have given much attention to the culture of fruits, berries, grapes and melons, meeting with a degree of success that far exceeds their original anticipations. The First and Second Ridges extend across the entire southern portion of the township from east to west. On the First Ridge and back of it, on the second plain, the land continues quite good. From the Second Ridge south, it is broken, cold and clayey, being better suited for grazing than grain. The township contains three villages—Wesleyville, Harbor Creek and Moorheadville—each of which is a station on the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroads. These are also the post offices of the township; through them most of the inhabitants receive their mail matter. Another post office, known as Southville, was kept up for some years, near the Cass Woolen Factory, but was abandoned about 1840. Since that period, the southern portion of the township has been without mail facilities, though a post office somewhere on the Station road would seem to be a necessity.

The population of the township has been as follows: 555, in 1820; 1,104, in 1830; 1,843, in 1840; 2,084, in 1850; 2,033, in 1860; 1,974, in 1870, and 1,781 in 1880. The assessment of 1883 gave the following results: value of real estate, $1,114,000. Number of cows, 584; of oxen, 12; of horses and mules, 605; value of the same, $58,058. Value of trades and occupations, $12,280. Money at interest, $35,744.

CREEKS AND GULLIES.

The streams of Harbor Creek are Four, Six and Twelve Mile Creeks, Elliott's Run and Scott's Run, all emptying into the lake, and McConnell Run, a branch of Four Mile Creek. Four and Six Mile Creeks head in Greene, and Twelve Mile Creek on the edge of North East and Greenfield. All the rest are wholly within the township. Elliott's Run and Scott's Run are both small, short streams; the first flows through or near Harbor Creek Village, and the second is the next stream east. They were named after two of the earliest settlers. McConnell's Run crosses the Station road a little south of Gospel Hill, and joins Four Mile Creek near the foot of the great gully. It received its name from a mulatto, who built a cabin at an early day on the bank of the stream. The great gully or gorge of Four Mile Creek, which has attracted the attention of nearly every person who has ever traveled over the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, commences in Greene Township, and extends to very near the bridge of the Station road, about half a mile south of Wesleyville, gradually becoming shallower as it reaches its northern terminus. Its length is about six miles, and it varies in depth from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet. There are a number of mills along Four Mile Creek, in both Harbor Creek and Greene Townships. The Old Cooper Mill, near the foot of the great gulf, was once a famous landmark of the lake shore region. William Saltsman first built a saw mill at this point in 1815, and added a grist mill in 1826. These afterward became the property of William Cooper, Sr., under whose manage-



Stonewall Jackson

ment they obtained wide reputation. Mr. Cooper bought the mill property in 1839, and rebuilt the mills in 1850. The third saw mill in the county was erected by Thomas Rees, near the mouth of the creek, on the Crowley place, in 1798, for the Population Company. In the same year, Eliphalet Beebe constructed the sloop Washington, of thirty-five tons, on the shore of the lake, near the mill, for the use of the same company, being the first sailing vessel built on the south shore of Lake Erie. The gorge of Six Mile Creek extends to within a mile or a mile and a half of the Buffalo road, and its windings must be nearly five miles long. The deepest part of the gorge is at the Clark settlement, where it is but little short of 150 feet deep, with an average width of not more than 100 feet.

MILLS.

There are a number of mills in the township, but the most important are the Cooper Grist, Saw and Cider Mill at Wesleyville, the Neeley Grist and Saw Mill at the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek, Dodge's handle, shingle and saw mill, Troop's basket factory and cider mill at Harbor Creek Station, and Cass' woolen mill on the head-waters of Six Mile Creek, in the southeastern section. A small grist mill was erected in 1800 by James Foulk, at the fall of Six Mile Creek, near its mouth, but was only kept up a year or two. Neeley's mill was established in 1802 by Capt. Daniel Dobbins and James Foulk. Capt. Dobbins lived there with his family seven years, until their removal to Erie. The mill fell into the hands of Joseph Neeley in 1816, who did a very prosperous business until 1841. From that time the mill was run by his son-in-law, the eminent Gen. John W. McLane, until the outbreak of the war, when it was sold by Mr. Neeley. Since then it has changed proprietors several times. The mill of the Messrs. Dodge was built in the spring of 1870, and has always done a good trade. It is run by steam, which is partially created by the gas from a well on the premises. A carding and woolen mill was erected on the site of the Cass factory as long ago as 1810, and was kept up till 1841 or 1842, when Thornton, Cass & Co. purchased the property, which had run down, and built the present extensive works. The factory was carried on very successfully for some years, and is still running on a small scale. In this connection, it may be noted that there were fully twenty-five woolen factories in the county forty or fifty years ago, of which five were in Erie city or its vicinity. Joseph Backus had a grist mill, saw mill and distillery near the Cass Mill in the early years of the county. The grist mill and distillery were abandoned fifty years ago; the saw mill continued to be run till a comparatively recent period, when it, too, was left to decay. Cooper's mill at Wesleyville will be referred to in connection with that village. Troop's basket factory was started about 1878. In addition to the above, there is a large cider mill at Moorheadville. The building used as a barn, on the north side of the road, on the Joseph McCarter farm, was once a grist mill, the power of which was furnished by Elliott's Run. Joseph Backus built mills at an early date in the Backus neighborhood in the southeast. The first cargo of flour and pork shipped to New York from Erie County was taken through the Erie Canal by Joseph Neeley in 1826. The flour was made at the mill near the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek.

ROADS, ETC.

The main public roads are the Buffalo and the Lake, in the north portion, crossing the township from Mill Creek to North East, and the Station road, commencing at Wesleyville and running in a general southeastern course into Greenfield. The Lake road extends through the township at a distance of from

a quarter to a half mile from the water, having one tier of farms between. The Buffalo road runs at an average distance of a mile and a half south of the lake. The Station road was laid out through Colt's Station to Mayville, N. Y., about 1813. The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate railroads pass through the whole width of Harbor Creek Township from east to west, and the Philadelphia & Erie road runs through about a mile of its western portion in a semi-circular direction at the gully of Four Mile Creek. The first two have stations at Wesleyville, Harbor Creek and Moorheadville. The last has no station in the township.

Near the close of the last century, the State of Pennsylvania made a donation of 2,000 acres of land in the newly purchased Triangle to Gen. William Irvine for his services in the Revolutionary war, giving him the privilege of making his own selection. In 1795, while in the county to lay out the towns of Erie and Waterford, he took up a mile along the lake from Brawley's old tavern to the Greenwood Schoolhouse, embracing the mouth of Six Mile Creek, and running back a proportionate distance. In 1830, Gen. Callender Irvine, son of William, had 800 acres surveyed on both sides of the Buffalo road, and sold it off, reserving the water power, which was still regarded as of great value. About 1848, the balance of the reserve was disposed of by Dr. William A. Irvine, son of Callender.

WESLEYVILLE.

Four and a half miles from the Parks in Erie is the village of Wesleyville, containing three stores, three blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, one large grist mill (using both steam and water), two cider mills, a saw mill, a wind mill factory, a brick church and schoolhouse, some thirty or forty buildings, and between 150 and 200 people. Four Mile Creek runs through the village, and the Buffalo road is its main street. The schoolhouse is built upon the diamond, near the center of the village, which was donated by Gen. Kilpatrick to the public for the purpose. Wesleyville enjoys a good trade with the farmers of western Harbor Creek, Greenfield and eastern Mill Creek. The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroads run just north of the place, and it is the point of intersection of the Station road with the Buffalo road. The alley on the west side of W. R. Kelley's store is the line between Harbor Creek and Mill Creek Townships. Wesleyville was laid out in 1828 by John Shadduck, who owned the farm and mill now widely known as Cooper's mill. He built a grist mill in 1823, and a saw mill two years later, both on the west bank of Four Mile Creek. It was named Wesleyville after John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The Methodist Episcopal Church, the only one in the village, was built by Mr. Shadduck in 1828, and rebuilt by the congregation in 1866. Mr. Shadduck's death in 1834 was a heavy blow to the place.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Wesleyville above referred to was a moderate sized one, and at a quarterly meeting held in it late in the fall thirteen were converted. Two young men, while at work in the brickyard making the brick for the above church, were awakened and converted, one of whom subsequently became an able preacher of the Gospel. From 1830 to 1834, this appointment was on the Erie Circuit. The latter year Wesleyville Circuit was formed. The apportionment of the church at Wesleyville for the support of the preacher in 1833 was $40. P. D. Horton and T. Benn were pastors in 1834; J. C. Ridout in 1881–82–83.

HARBOR CREEK AND MOORHEADVILLE.

The village of Harbor Creek is one of the pleasantest in the county. A

station was established here by the railroad company because it was half-way between Erie and North East. The village contains two stores, one hotel, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, Dodge's shingle, handle and saw mill, Jonathan Troop's basket factory and cider mill, and 75 or 100 people. The post office at Harbor Creek was established about 1832, and was originally located some distance east of the village. It is fifteen miles from Erie to North East, and Harbor Creek is exactly midway by the Buffalo road.

Moorheadville, on the Buffalo road, half a mile north of the railroad station of the same name, is not properly a village, but a cluster of neighborly farm residences. The locality received its name from the large number of Moorheads living there. It was first settled by Thomas Moorhead, in 1800, who was soon followed by others of the family from the eastern part of the State. The first Sabbath school held in Erie County was established in 1817, at this place, by Col. James M. Moorhead and Rev. Mr. Morton, in a log schoolhouse which was removed in 1857. Moorheadville is ten and one-half miles from Erie, and four and one half from North East, by railroad.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The township contains six churches, viz.: Methodist Episcopal, at Wesleyville; Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, at Harbor Creek Station; United Brethren, on the road up Six Mile Creek, in the Clark settlement; Baptist, at Lowry's Corners, and another Methodist Episcopal, on the Ridge road, south of the Walker settlement. The Presbyterian congregation at Harbor Creek was organized May 26, 1832, with fifty-eight members set off from the church at North East. The first building was erected half a mile east of the present site, on a piece of ground donated by Judah Colt, who owned a large farm there. It was of brick, costing $2,089, and was dedicated November 7, 1834. The present beautiful edifice was built and dedicated in 1871, at a cost of $10,000. The first Elders of the congregation were Myron Backus, Samuel Kingsbury and J. M. Moorhead. Rev. Giles Doolittle, of the North East Church, supplied the congregation during the first year of its organization. Rev. George W. Cleveland was installed as pastor of the new school branch August 26, 1849; continued after the re-union, and is still in charge of the congregation. There was quite a struggle between Harbor Creek and Moorheadville over the site of the new building, and when the former place was decided upon some of the congregation withdrew and attached themselves to the church at North East.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the same village was erected in 1873, on ground donated by Rev. Noah Sullivan, at a cost of about $4,000; it was dedicated December 11 of that year by Rev. B. J. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y. For many years, Methodist preaching has been enjoyed in the village of Harbor Creek and vicinity. This appointment has been on the Wesleyville Circuit.

The South Harbor Creek Methodist Episcopal Church in the Walker and McGill neighborhood is the outgrowth of a class organized in that vicinity at an early day. An early preaching point was at Lowry's Corners, in a schoolhouse, which was the main place of worship until the building of the church in 1841 or 1842, which was dedicated by Rev. John Robinson. Erie Circuit was formed in 1830, and the first quarterly conference for the new circuit was held at Harbor Creek September 13, 1830. There were present Wilden B. Mack, Presiding Elder, Joseph A. Barrass and A. Young, circuit preachers. In 1834, Wesleyville Circuit was formed, and since that time the appointment at South Harbor Creek has been on Wesleyville Circuit; however, the word south does not appear in the minutes until 1836, yet the name Harbor Creek un-

doubtedly referred to the class at Lowry's Corners, as the class at Harbor Creek Station was not organized until a later day, and then for convenience' sake, many previously having been converted with that class. Among the members in 1833 may be mentioned Silas Walker and wife, Audley McGill and wife, William Allen, James Clark, David Nellis and wife, and Jesse R. Prindle and wife.

The Harbor Creek Baptist Church located at Lowry's Corners, dates back as far as 1822. It was organized in a schoolhouse near Hoag's Corners. The congregation subsequently moved to a schoolhouse at Lowry's Corners, and later erected the church there. The charge is weak, and the congregation is now without a pastor.

The United Brethren congregation in the Clark neighborhood, was organized in 1856, with a membership of about ten, by Rev. J. W. Clark; the building was erected the same year. This field of labor was then Erie mission, but one year later it became a part of Harbor Creek Circuit. J. W. Clark was pastor in 1857, in 1874–75, and in 1882–83.

Besides the above places, religious services are frequently held in the schoolhouse at Gospel Hill, on the Station road. This place received its name because most of the early citizens were Methodists who were very devoted to their religion. The graveyard on Gospel Hill has been in use for fifty-six years. The first bodies interred were those of two girls who were drowned in Six Mile Creek in 1823.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county officers from Harbor Creek Township have been as follows: Sheriff—John Kilpatrick, October 28, 1855, to October 21, 1858; John W. McLane, October 21, 1858, to November 16, 1861. Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts—William P. Trimble, November 10, 1857, to November 19, 1860. County Treasurer—James Chambers, January 4, 1853, to January 6, 1855. Clerks of the Courts—Robert S. Moorhead, January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1886 (resident of Erie when elected). County Commissioners—James M. Moorhead, 1827 to 1830; Samuel Low, 1836 to 1840; James Chambers, 1864 to 1867. Director of the Poor—George W. Walker, 1840 to 1843. County Surveyor—G. W. F. Sherwin, November 12, 1866, to February 22, 1869. County Auditors—Thomas Rees, 1821 and 1824; James Chambers, 1846; Jesse Ebersole, 1870; William P. Edwards, 1880 to 1883.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

Early in this century, a school was taught in the barn of Robert Hurst, which for some reason had been vacated; this was in the vicinity of the present site of Moorheadville, on the Buffalo road, and was attended by Walter Greenwood, from whom we get this information, when a small lad, as his first school. He was born in the spring of 1798. The master was Walter Patterson. School was kept here but a short time. On the Col. Moorhead farm, probably a half mile east of the Hurst barn, a log schoolhouse was built, where the next school in that settlement was taught. This house was too far for the Harbor Creek settlement, which led to the building of another house on the farm of William Wilson, on the Buffalo road, just north of the Lake Shore Railroad. In this house, among the early teachers were a Mr. Fisk and Miss Clara Cain. In 1825, at Harbor Creek settlement, Miss Elenor Burgett taught a school. Where Wesleyville now is, at a point opposite Kelley's store, there stood a schoolhouse as early at least as 1811 or 1812, the first schoolhouse erected in that neighborhood, in which school was taught by a Mrs. Burrass.

Here the venerable James Chambers, who was born in 1805, learned his letters. Later teachers in this building were Nathaniel Lowry, Freeman Wing, W. Taggart and George Hampson. The schoolhouses of the township are now thirteen in number, of which all but two are brick, the material of the Shaw School being stone, and of the Owen, frame. They are as follows: On the Lake road—Shaw, near A. Shaw's, and Crowley neighborhood. On the Buffalo road—Wesleyville, in the village; Chambers, near Henry Chamber's; Elliott, near Harbor Creek Village; Ebersole, near Joseph Ebersole's, and Moorhead, near William Moorhead's. In other parts of the township—Gospel Hill, near John Bunnell's; Tuttle, near John Tuttle's; Owen, near William Cass'; Williams, near Hugh Campbell's; Lowry, near the N. D. Lowry place; Backus, near Edwin Cass'. The Elliott House was built for a graded school, and is two stories in height.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The venerable James Chambers, whose home is a little east of Wesleyville, is the oldest continuous Justice of the Peace in the county, and probably in the State. He was first commissioned by Gov. Ritner in 1837, and has held the office from then to the present time, with the exception of an interval of six years, during which he served a term each as County Treasurer and County Commissioner. Aaron Hoag, one of the pioneers, who died in 1857, was always in litigation, and it is stated as a fact, that after his demise, the law business of the court suddenly dropped off twenty-five per cent. Elias Campbell died at the house of his son-in-law, Thomas E. Kendrick, October 8, 1882, aged ninety years; he emigrated to Washington Township with his mother in 1797.

The value of land in Harbor Creek ranges from $200 an acre on the lake shore plain to $30 on the high ground south. Several valuable gas wells have been drilled in the township, but most of them are now yielding little or nothing.

CHAPTER VII.

NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF NORTH EAST.

THE section of country now included in North East Township was known for several years as Lower Greenfield. It received its present title when the county was organized, and derived the name from its position as the northeast township of the original sixteen. Its limits were extended in 1841, by adding a wedge-shaped strip from Greenfield. The township has an area of 25,419 acres, with a frontage upon the lake of more than eight miles, a breadth of over seven miles in the widest part, along the New York line, and of a little less than five miles on the Harbor Creek line. North East Township is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the south by Greenfield and on the west by Harbor Creek. Its lands average as well as any section of the county, and the township includes numerous intelligent and succesful farmers. The lake shore plain is about three miles in width, rising gradually from a height of about seventy-five feet near the water's edge to a hundred and fifty feet or more in the vicinity of the borough. An abrupt rise takes place in Harbor Creek Township, at Twelve Mile Creek, and this eleva-

tion continues across North East nearly to Twenty Mile Creek, where the land again falls to the general level of the lake shore. The greatest height is on the Bothwell farm, a mile east of North East Station, where the summit of the railroad is attained between Buffalo and Erie. The lake shore lands readily produce every kind of grain, fruit, flower and vegetable that can be raised in this latitude, and are equal to the most noted in the world. East of Sixteen Mile Creek, on the Lake road, they are usually a sandy loam; west of that on the same road and on the Buffalo road they are of a gravelly nature. The hills in the south part rise gradually to the summit at Colt's Station, and there is scarcely any waste country in the township. The hill land is clay loam and gravel, and yields fine wheat, barley, etc. Land ranges in value from $50 to $125 an acre.

The population of the township has been as follows at the periods stated: 1,068, in 1820; 1,706, in 1830; 1,793, in 1840; 2,379, in 1850; 1,900, in 1860; 2,313, in 1870; and 2,152 in 1880. The assessment of 1883, gave the following results: Value of real estate, $1,382,699; number of cows, 754; of oxen, 10; of horses and mules, 572; value of the same $64,835, value of trades and occupations, $25,900; money at interest, $19,087.

EARLY SETTLERS.

North East was the first of the lake shore townships to be settled, and by 1810 was pretty well covered with a hardy and worthy class of emigrants. The first settler to reach the township was Joseph Shadduck, who came in from Vermont, and took up a tract in 1794, near the center. He was joined in a few months by George and Henry Hurst from New Jersey. Although these parties located and made application for their lands in that year, they did not make an actual settlement until 1795. Henry Hurst, after a brief residence, moved to Meadville, and was elected to represent the five northwestern counties in the State Senate. Shadduck also changed, going to Greenfield, where he remained until his death. The same year that Shadduck and the Hursts made their settlement, George Lowry went in and took up a tract of 400 acres, in or near the borough. He was followed in 1796 by his mother, Margaret Lowry, and her family, who located 2,800 acres more in the vicinity of George's land, of which they paid the State for 2,000 acres. Mrs. Lowry was of Scottish and Irish birth, but emigrated to Cumberland County, in this State, and came from there to this county. She was the mother of ten sons, of whom four—Robert, Andrew, George and Morrow—married four daughters of James Barr, of Cumberland County. From this stock descended Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, so famous as a politician. James and Bailey Donaldson arrived in 1795; Henry and Dyer Loomis in 1796; Thomas Robinson, Joseph McCord, James McMahan (all of Perry County), William Wilson, James Duncan, Francis Brawley and Abram and Arnold Custard in 1797; Thomas Crawford, with his sons, William, James and Robert, Lemuel Brown, Mathew Taylor, William Allison, Henry Burgett, and John, James and Mathew Greer in 1797–98. In the summer of 1800, Robert Hampson, with his wife and one child, coming from Juniata County, settled in the township, where he lived until his death in 1851. Among those who reached the township about 1800 were Alexander T. Blaine, John and Andrew McCord, Samuel Graham, Robert Burrows, William Dundas, Mr. Campbell, Joel Loomis, James Barr, Timothy, Amos and Jerry Tuttle Timothy Newton, James Silliman, Thomas Mellen, Cornyn Shadduck, Hezekiah and Tristram Brown, Robert McNeill, Stephen Sparrow, Perrin Ross, Charles Allen, John Russell, M. Brown and Hezekiah Brown. Of the later settlers, Henry Taylor located in the township in 1802; Wendell Butt, in 1810;

Jesse Belknap, in 1812; Cyrus Robinson, in 1813; Justin Nash, Gilbert Belknap and W. E. Mason, in 1814; Harmon Ensign, Buell Phillips, Edmund Orton, Joseph Force, Joseph Law and Levi and Shubal Atkins, in 1815; Alexander Davidson, William Hall, Dr. Smedley, Clark Putnam and John Butt, in 1816; Arnold Warner, of Oneida County N. Y., in 1817; O. Selkrigg, in 1818; Hugh Beatty, in 1819; Clark Bliss, in 1821; Bester Town, in 1824; James Cole, in 1825; John Scouller, William Graham, D. D. Loop and N. C. Remington, in 1830; Amos Gould about 1831; E. N. Fuller, in 1835; Calvin Spafford, in 1836; J. S. Haynes, in 1837; William Griffith and R. A. White, in 1840; Stephen Griffith, in 1846; Henry Wolf about 1857; William E. Marvin and Isaac Wolf, in 1859. James Barr moved to Harbor Creek in 1813, and from there to Mill Creek. Levi Atkins died in the township a few years ago in his one hundredth year.

Reference is made in the general history to the litigation between the Pennsylvania Population Company and the citizens, who claimed title by virtue of mere settlement. The burden of these troubles largely fell upon the settlers of North East. The Lowrys, Wilsons and Barr fought the claims of the company until the matter was settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

FIRST THINGS.

The first church was organized under the auspices of the Presbytery of Ohio in 1801. The first brick house in the county outside of Erie was erected by James Silliman in 1809, about a mile east of the borough, and is still standing. The first Justices of the Peace were Timothy Tuttle and Thomas Robinson, the first being commissioned March 3, and the second March 23, 1799. Mr. Robinson was the Justice who married the parents of Gen. C. M. Reed in 1801. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered for the first time in the county according to the Protestant form, at the house of the William Dundas in 1801. The first grist mill in the township was built by Col. Tuttle on Sixteen Mile Creek in 1807. The first building used for a schoolhouse was built in 1798, on "the north side of the main road near the house belonging to the Brookins farm." The first road was cut through from Freeport to Greenfield in 1797. The first mail route between Buffalo and Erie was established in 1806. The first regular line of coaches was in 1820–21. The first telegraph line was put up in 1847 or 1848. The first regular passenger train passed through from the State line to Erie on the 8th of January, 1852.

RAILROADS AND COMMON ROADS.

The Lake Shore Railroad runs across the township from east to west, at an average of two miles from the lake, in nearly a straight line and with a very light grade. The road is almost straight between Erie and North East, and it is said that the signal lights can be seen at the Union depot a distance of fifteen miles. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad crosses the township in the same direction as the Lake Shore road, and, generally speaking, at a distance of only a rod or so south of it. Both roads have stations at North East and Northville. The common roads which are most extensively traveled are the Buffalo road, running across the township at an average distance of about a mile and a half south of the lake, and the Lake road, which approaches the water's edge in the eastern part of Harbor Creek, and follows the bank of the lake through North East Township, almost to the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek. From there to Twenty Mile Creek the direct road has been abandoned, but another road further back from the lake carries the route to the mouth of the latter stream, where it again follows the water eastward through New York.

THE CREEKS.

North East is one of the best watered townships in the county, a great number of rivulets springing out of the high land in the south and uniting their waters before reaching the lake. The main streams are Twelve Mile Creek in the west, Sixteen Mile Creek in the center, and Twenty Mile Creek in the east, with Spring Creek, Spafford Run and Averill Run between. Twelve Mile Creek rises on the northern edge of Greenfield, flows in a general northeastern direction and falls into the lake in Harbor Creek, after a course of about thirteen miles. Sixteen Mile Creek takes its rise in Greenfield Township, within a mile of French Creek, passes the borough on its west side, and enters the lake at Freeport. Its length is about ten miles, and its general course due north. About two and a half miles south of the borough, Sixteen Mile Creek is joined by Graham Creek, which rises in New York, and is perhaps four miles long. At the point of junction, there is a "hog's back," which is nearly perpendicular on the east side. The gully at the "hog's back" is not far from 200 feet deep. The heads of Twenty Mile Creek are in Westfield and Sherman Townships, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and its mouth is near the northeast corner of North East Township. It enters the State about a mile above the crossing of the Lake Shore Railroad, and must have a length of ten to twelve miles. The deep gulf of this stream, which attracts so much attention from travelers, begins three or four miles south of the Lake Shore Railroad culvert, and continues nearly to the lake, some three miles further by the windings of the creek. Its depth where the railroad crosses is about 100 feet. The culvert at this point is a mammoth work, and one of the finest pieces of masonry in the country. The Nickel Plate road has an iron bridge some distance above, which is a skillful piece of work. The gully on the headwaters of Sixteen Mile Creek, in the south part of the township, runs out in the vicinity of the borough, but begins again just below, and continues to the lake. It is nowhere as abrupt as that of Twenty Mile Creek, except at the junction above referred to. Twelve Mile Creek has steep banks from Moorheadville to its mouth, but above that the gully is less deep and striking than those of the other streams.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Although North East may be said to be quite a manufacturing center, it is a curious fact that nearly all of the most important establishments are outside of the borough limits. Among the past and present mills and factories of the township are Gay & Beatty's grist, saw and shingle mill, in the gulf of Twenty Mile Creek, at the crossing of the Buffalo road; Rhodes' cider and vinegar mill, a large four-story building, near the same; Jones' grist mill, built by James Haynes, to which a distillery was added by B. C. Town. In the spring of 1883, this mill passed into the hands of A. K. & W. D. Wing, who have enlarged it. Grimshaw's woolen factory—built by Archibald Duncan in 1845 and burned in the spring of 1883—and Coffman's pump factory, all on Spring Run; a turning works, table factory, saw mill, the Franklin Paper Mill, Ezra Scouller's grist mill—the largest in the township—Bannister's brewery, Greene & Chase's cider and vinegar mill, now owned by Alfred Short; E. K. Nason's tannery, Green's door, blind and sash factory, Stetson's handle factory, a grape basket and fruit and cigar box factory, all on Sixteen Mile Creek; New Era Organ Factory—started in the spring of 1873 by a joint-stock company—Jones' barrel factory—established in 1864 by Bothell & Clark, and burned in 1881—Applebee & Butt's steam saw mill and John Scouller & Tyler's large tannery—built in 1875. All of these concerns, some of which are quite extensive, are



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within a radius of perhaps a mile from the public park, with the exception of those on Twenty Mile Creek. Most of the mills use steam and water. Besides the establishments named above, E. Scouller and Dr. Porter have warehouses on the railroad, just across the borough line, for handling grain, coal, lime, etc. There is also a cheese factory at Grahamville (started in 1881) and a saw and heading mill at the State line. The township contains three brick yards, two of which are managed respectively by Gen. Kilpatrick and John Kane, on the Francis Brawley farm, now owned by Sampson Short, two miles and a half west of the borough: and the third, near the borough, is owned by Dyer Loomis. The paper mill was established by Steele, Judd & Easton in 1833, and, after passing into the hands of William L. Hall, was burned in 1838. It was immediately re-built by John Scouller and Chauncy Easton, the former of whom soon purchased his partner's interest. Mr. Scouller sold the mill in 1853 to James S. Johnson, who was the victim of another fire on the 16th of August, 1881, which almost totally destroyed the property. By July 2, 1872, Mr. Johnson had the mill running again on a more extensive scale than ever, but in re-building he became involved, and the low prices setting in at the same time, was obliged to succumb to the financial pressure. The mill was sold to Cochran & Young, of Erie, who ran it until January 1, 1883, when it passed into the hands of West, Swaney & Jackson, of Pittsburgh. These gentlemen failed, and the mill now belongs to the estate of Cochran & Young.

THE GRAPE CULTURE.

The culture of grapes was commenced in North East Township about 1850, by Messrs. Hammond & Griffith, who planted their first vineyard in the vicinity of Jones' grist mill. It was soon discovered that the soil and climate were peculiarly favorable to the growth of this luscious fruit, and the small beginning of thirty years ago has developed until there are thousands of acres under cultivation in the township. The South Shore Wine Company was formed in 1869. They built a large cellar on the road between the borough and lake, and have done an extensive business in shipping grapes and making wine. J. & C. Mottier have a smaller winery near by, and Alonzo Butt has another, about a mile and a half northeast of the borough. Most of the vineyards are north of the borough, on the fertile land between Sixteen and Twenty Mile Creeks. The grapes are shipped to all parts of the North, but the bulk of them are sold in Erie and the oil region. Besides the grape culture, the township has become an important berry, fruit, melon and vegetable growing region. A good deal of trucking is done for the Erie and oil country markets. The principal truckers are the Mottiers, Butts, McCords and McGaugheys. In the vicinity of the vineyards, and near the bank of the lake, is the Lake View House, which was at one period a promising summer resort. It is a large four story building, surrounded by beautiful grounds and in a charming location. The enterprise was started by H. S. Southard in 1875. The villages of the township are Northville, Freeport and Grahamville. Northville is the only post office.

VILLAGES.

Freeport, at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek, a mile and a half north of the borough, though now nothing more than a straggling collection of houses, was once expected to become a lake port of considerable magnitude. When the Population Company established their headquarters at Colt's Station, their supplies were first received mainly by boat from Buffalo and landed at Freeport. To transport these goods, the first road in the county—with the exception of the old French road—was opened from Freeport to Greenfield in 1797,

which a year afterward was extended to Wattsburg. The road followed generally the same route as the one which now runs from the depot at North East, southward to French Creek. Quite a trade was done at Freeport till 1802, when the removal of the company's headquarters to Erie suspended the lake traffic. Afterward it did some business as a lumber port, but this did not last long. Capt. Freeman Judd built a small vessel at Freeport, with which he touched at the harbor as necessity required till 1834 or 1835, when the commerce of the port ceased, and has never been renewed. The village consists at present of a wagon shop, saw mill, turning and table factory and fifteen or twenty buildings. It is something of a fishing place and several families are supported by the fisheries. The first foundry in Erie County was established at Freeport in 1824, by Philetus Glass and others, for the manufacture of cast iron plows.

The village of Northville is mainly in New York, but the post office and church are in Pennsylvania. The place embraces a store, hotel, cooper shop, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, schoolhouse and twenty or thirty dwellings. The Buffalo road passes through, and the town is a station on the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroads. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Northville is the only one in the township outside of North East Borough. It is at least sixty years old, and in its early existence was an appointment on North East Circuit and of the other circuits of which North East, Wattsburg and Ripley were parts. Since Ripley Circuit was formed, this appointment has been on that circuit. Among the early members of Northville Church were, Jacob Pier and wife, Mrs. Crocker, Phœbe Myers (now Mrs. Taylor) and Benjamin Lawrence and wife; the latter was Class Leader in 1833. The first church building was erected in 1841, and the present one in 1880. Prior to 1841, the society worshiped in a school house on the York State side. The graveyard attached to the church has been in existence many years.

The little settlement of Grahamville, at the cross-roads, about three and a half miles southeast of the borough, was founded by Samuel Graham, who came from Centre County in 1800, his brothers James and Ebenezer locating at the same time in Summit Township. A tannery was established there in 1835 by Robert Graham, a saw mill by James Graham in the same year, an ashery by E. N. Fuller in 1842, and a distillery, wagon shop and blacksmith shop some time between 1830 and the latter year. The place was at the height of its prosperity from 1842 to 1846, when, for some reason, it began to run down, the store being closed in 1847, and the ashery and distillery soon after. It consists at present of a schoolhouse (in which religious services are sometimes held), a cheese factory, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, about fifteen houses, and fifty or seventy-five inhabitants.

CEMETERIES.

North East Township contains three regularly incorporated cemeteries, besides the graveyard at Northville and one near the woolen mill. The one known as the North East Cemetery, which is used by the borough and township in common, occupies high ground on the west bank of Sixteen Mile Creek, along the Buffalo road, a short distance west of the borough limits. The cemetery company was incorporated April 15, 1882. Twelve and one-half acres were purchased from the heirs of P. S. V. Hamot, to which five acres were added that had been used as a burial ground for fifty years. The cemetery of the Phillipsville Burial Ground Association is on the Henry Wolf farm, about two and a half miles east of the borough, along the Buffalo road. Although there has been a graveyard on the site for forty years, the management was never

regularly incorporated until 1863. Mrs. Buel Phillips, wife of the donor, was the first person buried there. Her death took place in 1822. The Grahamville Burying Ground Association was incorporated in the spring of 1879. The society's grounds are on the road from North East to Grahamville, near H. D. Taber's. The site has been used as a graveyard for forty-three years.

SCHOOLS.

In the western part of the township, located about a half mile north of the present track of the Lake Shore Railroad, was what was known as the Hildebrand house, in which school was taught about the year 1811 by Betsy McCray. In the same building Joseph Townsley taught. Not long after this (about 1814), a log schoolhouse was built eighty or one hundred rods south of the above-named site, in which the first school was taught by Joseph Neeley. Other early teachers in this building were Miss Eleanor Lawhead (who subsequently married a Moorhead), Charles Brown, a Mr. Stearns, Henry Neeley and George Hampson. This was up to about 1820. In the early history of the township, the children residing east of the "gulf," in the northeastern portion of the township, attended school in New York State. An early school was taught not far from the State line in a building vacated by James Taylor. A schoolhouse was built probably one mile from the line in York State as early as 1816. Ebenezer Poorman taught in these houses. About one mile southwest of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Northville, in what was known as the Orton District, a schoolhouse was erected, in which school was opened in the winter of 1832–33 by James Taylor, now of North East Borough, which was most likely the first school established in the northeastern part of the township, west of the New York State line. Mr. Taylor taught a school in the Belknap District, about one and one-half miles south of the Orton School, in the winter of 1833–34. The township maintains at present seventeen schools, and the school term consists of four months in the summer and four in the winter. Below is a list of the buildings, with their locations: Gay, near the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek; Dewey, on the Butt road; Jones, near the woolen factory; Freeport, near Scouller's mill; McCord, on Lake road; Brawley, on the Buffalo road, west; Maple Grove, on S. C. Remington's farm; Orton, on the William E. Marvin farm; Law, near the borough, in the south; Gifford, on J. E. Williams' farm; Spooner, on B. P. Spooner's farm; Putnam, in Putnam settlement; Union, on Greenfield line; Adkins, in Adkins settlement; Bird, near the southeast corner of the township; Grahamville, at Grahamville; and Bingham, near B. Bingham's. The Freeport, Brawley, Maple Grove, Law, Gifford, Putnam and Bingham Schools are of brick; the rest are of frame. The Union school is maintained jointly by North East and Greenfield.

REV. CYRUS DICKSON.

Probably the best known name associated with North East Township is that of Rev. Cyrus Dickson, for many years the famous Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. He was one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in the country, and his reputation was as extended as the Union. His grandfather, James Dickson, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. Removing after the close of the war from the Mohawk Valley, where his father had first settled, he made his home for a time in Westmoreland County, Penn. Not satisfied there, he came with his family, in 1801, to Erie County, locating near the head-waters of French Creek. A few years afterward, his son William bought a farm in North East Township, near the lake, and there took up his residence. He married, after the death of his first

wife, Christina, daughter of James and Catherine Moorhead; and in the log cabin of this uncleared farm was born, in 1816, Cyrus Dickson—destined to become one of the most distinguished sons of the Presbyterian Church. He completed his college course at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1857; taught for a year or two, first in Girard, Erie County, and then near Princeton, N. J.—at the same time studying theology and attending lectures at the seminary at the latter place. After the usual examinations, he was licensed in 1839 by the Presbytery of Erie to preach the Gospel. Within a few months he became settled in his first pastorate at Franklin, Penn.

BOROUGH OF NORTH EAST.

The borough of North East is very nearly in the center of the township, between its eastern and western lines, about a mile and a half south from the lake. It stands upon the highest ground of the lake shore plain, and is surrounded by one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of Erie County. It is an important station on the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroads, fifteen miles east of Erie and seventy-three west of Buffalo. The Lake Shore road forms the southern boundary line of the borough and the Buffalo road is its main street. A branch of Sixteen Mile Creek runs entirely through the place, and the main stream touches its southwestern edge, affording water-power to a number of mills and factories. North East is justly regarded as one of the most pleasant and enterprising towns in the county. It has good church buildings and supports excellent schools. It has a number of elegant private residences, and some of its stores are upon a scale that would do credit to a larger place. It is the center of a large manufacturing interest, and its mercantile establishments embrace almost every line of trade.

The land covered by the borough was purchased from the State by a man named Brown, who sold it in 1804 to an Eastern speculator by the name of Gibson. The earliest dwelling within the borough limits was a log cabin, built by William Dundas, a little to the east of the Presbyterian parsonage. In this modest abode the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time in Erie County according to the Protestant form, on Sunday, the 27th of September, 1801. The Dundas property was sold in 1806 to Henry Burgett, who converted it into a tavern, and occupied it as such for many years. A more pretentious tavern was erected in 1808, by Lemuel Brown, grandfather of Gen. H. L. Brown, of Erie city, on the site of the present Haynes House. Previous to the ventures of Burgett and Brown, a tavern had been kept by George Lowrey, near the park. The first store was opened in 1816, by Alexander McCloskey, in a building on Main street, at the foot of Vine, which was long since destroyed. By degrees a village sprung up around the taverns, which received the title of Burgettstown, after Henry Burgett, the landlord. In 1819 the name was changed to Gibsonville, in honor of the man who owned most of the property, and donated the park. It was known by that title until the 27th of February, 1834, when the village was incorporated as the borough of North East. The original limits were extended in 1852, so that they are now about a mile in length by a little more than half a mile in breadth. The population by the United States census was 339 in 1840, 387 in 1850, 952 in 1860, 902 in 1870, and 1,396 in 1880. The Burgettstown Post Office was established May 10, 1812, and the name has been changed twice to suit the varying appellations of the town.

By the assessment of 1883, the real estate in the borough was valued at $526,025; the number of cows was 51, and of horses and oxen 141; their value was $13,075; the valuation of trades and occupations was $118,450, and $78,961 were reported as drawing interest.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The churches of North East are seven in number, as follows: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, St. Paul's Lutheran, St. Gregory's Catholic, German Evangelical, and Mission of the Holy Cross (Episcopal). The Presbyterian society, the oldest religious organization in Erie County, was founded in 1801, as "The Church of Lower Greenfield," in the house of William Dundas (which was afterward converted into Burgett's tavern), by Revs. McCurdy, Satterfield, Tait and Boyd, who were sent out as missionaries from the Ohio and Redstone Presbyteries. Thomas Robinson and John McCord were ordained as the first Elders. Services were held in the woods and in the barn or tan bark house of Joseph McCord till 1804, when a log church building was erected upon a tract of five acres, given for the purpose by Henry Hurst, which is now occupied as a part of the North East Cemetery. A Sabbath school was established, and a day school was also maintained in connection with the church. In 1818, the congregation commenced the erection of a new frame building nearly in the center of the present park, which had been donated by Mr. Gibson, for public and religious use, and finished it in 1822. In 1832, fifty-eight members separated from the congregation and were constituted a church at Harbor Creek, leaving the original society 105 strong. The present building—a large, handsome brick—was completed in 1860, at a cost of about $9,000, and the old edifice in the park was torn down in 1862. The first regular minister was Rev. Robert Patterson, who was ordained as pastor of the churches of Upper and Lower Greenfield. His ordination took place September 1, 1802. His pastoral relation was dissolved by his own request April 22, 1807. From the date of his departure a long interval ensued, in which the church was without a regular pastor, with the exception of Rev. Mr. McPherson, who was employed for six months in 1812. In 1815–16, Rev. Mr. Eaton was engaged for one-fourth of his time, the rest being spent at Erie and Fairview. Rev. Mr. Ely officiated half of his time for six months in 1823. Rev. Cyrus J. Hunter, present incumbent, took charge of the congregation July 16, 1880.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1812, with ten members, by Rev. Thomas Branch, a missionary from Connecticut. The original members were Tristam Brown, George Culver, John Russell and two others, with their wives. For ten years this small congregation was without a house of worship. In 1822, a brick building was erected on the eastern side of the park, facing the south. The present edifice was built in 1852 at a cost of $3,000, and the old one was torn down the same year. Rev. James Watts was the first pastor, and Rev. W. W. Woodworth, 1881-82–83.

The first Baptist society occupied a small log structure in the eastern part of the township. In 1832, a new congregation was organized, and erected a building on the Buffalo road, about two miles east of the borough in 1833. This society ceased to exist about 1850. A third congregation was established, through the efforts of Rev. Zebina Smith, in 1858. The present church building was put up in 1859, and a Sabbath schoolroom was added in 1870. The Rev. Mr. Smith served the church as pastor about two years. The pastors have since been L. Rathburn, Mr. Weatherby, Mr. Husted, William Dunbar, M. Tennant, Theodore Leonard, J. C. Ward, H. N. Cornish and Charles Parson, the present incumbent. The church membership is now about 125.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Church was organized in 1864, by Rev. P. Brandt, who served as pastor of this mission in connection with the charge at Farnham, N. Y., until April, 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. H. Kanold, who served the two appointments until November, 1867. Then for one year the congregation had supplies only. St. Paul's became a separate charge in 1868, and the first pastor was Rev. E. J. Flickenstein, who entered upon his duties in October, 1868, and left the pastorate in September, 1872. Rev. E. Leemhuis, the present pastor, was his successor, entering upon the duties of his position in November, 1872. The church building was erected in 1867. Present voting membership, about eighty, principally the heads of families.

St. Gregory's Catholic Church was erected about the year 1866. For years prior to this, the Catholic families had been visited by priests from Dunkirk and occasionally from Erie. In July, 1870, Father F. Riordy, the present pastor, entered upon his duties as pastor of this parish in connection with the one at Girard. The church as first erected was a mere shell of a building, which has under Father Riordy's efficient pastorate been greatly remodeled and improved until the buildding is now a very neat, substantial and pretty one. A parsonage adjoins the church and is the property of the congregation Father Riordy's predecessor was Father Madigan. The membership is composed of about fifty families.

The German Church of the Evangelical Association of North America was organized in 1870, yet preaching had been held occasionally for several years prior to this time, the Rev. Louis Wilt, of Westfield, N. Y., officiating. The corner-stone of the present neat frame building on Division street was laid October 2, 1870, and the church completed and dedicated January 15, 1871; sermon by Rev. Louis Wilt. Mr. Wilt remained with the charge about two years after the building was dedicated, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Long. He was succeeded by Rev. P. Klantz. Mr. Klantz's successor was Rev. Nathan Yoder, who was succeeded by Rev. John Honecker, the present pastor, in March, 1880. Present membership, eighty.

The Episcopal Mission of the Holy Cross was organized in 1872. The society placed a neat building under roof during the season of 1879, which in due time was completed and is an imposing structure. The mission was supplied by Revs. McConnell, McKay, Tongue and Newman, during the years ending with 1876. Rev. J. Melville Benedict was installed on Advent, 1877. He left early in 1881, and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Burton April 1 of the same year, who is still rector of the parish.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE.

A day school was taught in the old log meeting house, above referred to, soon after the year 1804, which was maintained until about 1817, when a log schoolhouse was built and stood not far from the center of the park. This was the regular school for the vicinity, and among the teachers who taught in it were John Brown, Miss Leech and Miss Riddle. In 1824, the present Academy grounds were purchased and a small brick building erected, in which Rev. Miles Doolittle taught as early as 1826. In 1818, a summer school was taught in the office of Dr. Dunlap, the site being just in front of the present house of E. Scouller, Esq.

The next village schoolhouse was a larger frame building, erected in 1844, on the site of the brick house, at a cost of $3,000, raised by subscription. This was replaced by the present school building of four apartments, erected in 1878 at a cost of $10,000. We should have mentioned above that among the teachers in the brick house, built in 1824, were Dyer Loomis, Mr. Chambers

and A. S. Moss. The public schools of North East are excellent. In 1878, F. N. Thorpe, Ph. D., was chosen as Principal and Superintendent, and at that time they became graded. Scholars are here prepared for college. The first commencement exercises were held in 1881, when a class of seven were graduated. There are now enrolled 348 scholars, under the care of the Principal and five lady assistants. In the old frame building, such educators as Profs. Post, Armstrong and Stewart taught. Mr. Armstrong was the first County Superintendent. Mr. Thorpe is still Principal of the schools, and the present Board of Education is B. C. Town, S. S. Hammond, Norman Clark, Ezra Scouller, D. D. Dewey and E. K. Nason. B. C. Town is President and S. S. Hammond, Secretary.

The Lake Shore Seminary was established at North East in 1870, occupying a stately four-story brick building on the highest knoll in the vicinity. While not denominational in its teachings, it was, to a certain extent, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among its professors were J. P. Mills in 1872, L. T. Kirke in 1875–76, and H. U. Johnson in 1879–80. The seminary did not prosper and the buildings and grounds were sold at Sheriff's sale to the People's Savings Institution of North East. The bank in turn sold the property about February 1, 1881, for $10,000, to the Redemptionist Fathers of Annapolis, Md. It was dedicated as St. Mary's College August 2, 1881, and is used as a preparatory school for young men intending to enter the Catholic priesthood.

HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

The hotels of North East are the Brawley House, built in 1833; the Haynes House, in 1852–53, and the Palace Hotel, by Sampson Short, in 1877. They are all well kept, and have a liberal patronage. The Palace Hotel is probably the finest public house in the county outside of Erie. The first hotel—or more properly, tavern—in the borough, as before stated, was opened by George Lowry, the second by Henry Burgett, the third by Lemuel Brown, and the fourth by the latter's son, Hiram L., who erected the house lately owned by Miss Davison for that purpose. In course of time, the two Browns almost monopolized the tavern business of the town. Hiram L. eventually purchased the Eagle Hotel at the corner of State street and the northeast side of the Park in Erie. It burnt down and he erected another house on its site, which was known as Brown's Hotel until its purchase by Col. Ellsworth, when the name was changed to the Ellsworth House. The father of B. F. Sloan, of Erie, at one time kept a hotel in North East opposite the Brawley House.

North East until recently has supported three banks, namely, The First National, the private firm of Short, Blaine & Co., and the People's Savings Institution. The first banking institution of the borough was established on a small scale by A. W. Blaine about the year 1860, and was carried on at the corner of Lake and Main streets. This was merged into the First National Bank when it was organized in 1865. The First National Bank was opened in the building now occupied by that institution under the following officers and directors: William Griffith, President; A. W. Blaine, Cashier; Directors, William Griffith, John Greer, Amos Gould, George P. Griffith, A. F. Jones, J. S. Haynes and John McCord. The President of this bank is now W. A. Ensign and the Cashier is Charles A. Ensign. The capital stock has been $50,000 from the beginning.

The People's Savings Institution was incorporated in April, 1870, and opened for business May 1 of that year in Duncan Block on Main street. The first President was J. L. Brookins; Treasurer, John Greer, and Secretary, G. C. Cleveland. The present President is Alfred Short; Treasurer, B. C.

Spooner. The firm of Blaine, Gould & Short, which subsequently became Short, Blaine & Co., opened in 1871 in the Graham Building on Main street. This institution stopped business May 14, 1883, to which the People's Savings Bank became successor, and moved into the building on Main street occupied by that firm as an office. The combined capital of these two banks is upward of $500,000.

The manufactories within the corporate limits are John W. Griffith's wagon and blacksmith shop; Fromyer's carriage and trimming factory, established by George French in 1865, and carried on by the Fromyer Bros. since May, 1873; Pease's tub and firkin factory, established in 1876 by David Pease and J. M. Cook; the latter going out in one year, the factory has since been carried on by Mr. Pease; Philetus Glass's foundry, established in the borough in 1851, by P. Glass and O. Chase, and the North East Fruit Canning establishment, which was started in the spring of 1880 by a number of enterprising men.

NEWSPAPERS.

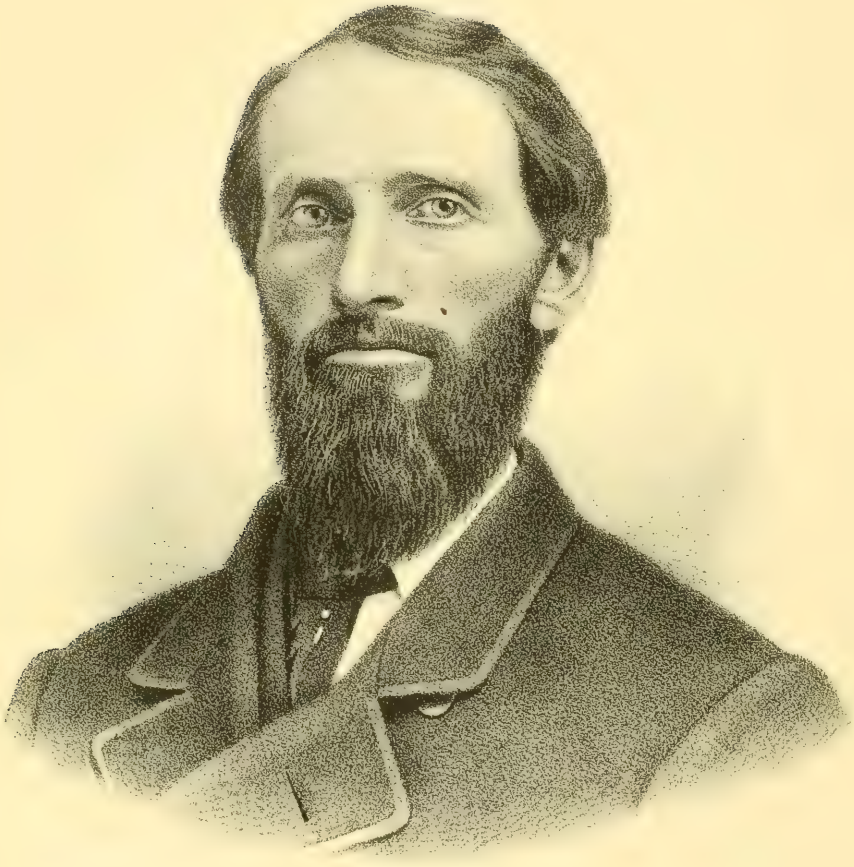
The newspapers until recently were the *Sun* and *Advertiser*, both published weekly, and both well edited. The first attempt to establish a paper was by J. J. Barker, who commenced the North East *Guard* in 1855, but only printed it a few months. In August, 1867, the North East *Herald* was put forth by S. O. Hayward, who abandoned its publication at the end of a year. The North East *Star* was commenced September 26, 1868, by Brainerd & Cushman, both of whom are now practicing lawyers in Erie. Mr. Brainerd sold his interest in 1869 to L. B. Cushman. The name of the paper was changed to the *Sun* in March, 1873. The North East *Advertiser* was started in March, 1877, by W. E. Belknap & Co., and so published until May 2, 1883, when the two papers were consolidated, Mr. Cushman, of the *Sun*, purchasing. Since that period the two have been issued under the title of the *Sun* from the former building of the *Advertiser*, now the *Sun* building, on Lake street. In politics, the *Sun* is Republican, and has a circulation of over 1,500. It is the largest paper in the county, being a quarto, with fifty-six columns.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The State and county officials furnished by North East Borough and Township are as follows: Presidential Elector, John Greer, 1860. Congress, S. M. Brainerd, 1883–85 (resident of Erie when elected). State Senators, Henry Hurst, 1816–21 (resident of Meadville when elected); James D. Dunlap, 1845 (resident of Erie when elected). Assemblymen, James D. Dunlap, 1840–41 (resident of Erie when elected); Mark Baldwin, 1844; A. W. Blaine, 1850–51; Charles A. Hitchcock, 1876–77; Alfred Short, 1878–79. District Attorneys, S. M. Brainerd, 1872–75; A. B. Force, 1875-81; E A. Walling, 1881–84. Sheriff, E. W. M. Blaine, 1840–43. Coroner, John McCord, 1812–15. County Commissioners, James Lowry, 1804–06; Francis Brawley, 1808–11; Henry Taylor, 1811–17; Alex. McCloskey, 1823–26; John McCord, 1832–35; Amos Gould, 1857–60; Clark Bliss, 1871–75. County Treasurer, James P. Crawford, 1881–84 (resident of Erie when elected). Associate Judges, John Brawley, 1840–51; John Greer, 1856–66. Director of the Poor, Archibald Duncan, 1862–65. Steward of the Almshouse, Calvin Pool, 1863–72; George W. Griffin, 1872-80. Mercantile Appraisers, John D. Mills, 1860; James W. Crawford, 1864; R. L. Pierce, 1874. County Auditors, James Smedley, 1831–34; William H. Crawford, 1836–39; George W. Griffin, 1869 (one year).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The contribution of North East and vicinity to the Union army in the rebellion was fully as large as any section of the county. She furnished one





Captain to each of the Erie County regiments, viz.: N. L Terrell, Captain Company K, Eighty-third; John Braden, Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh; Dyer Loomis, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth. The borough has been visited by three destructive fires. One on Sunday night, the 19th of December, 1858, consumed a row of buildings extending from the Presbyterian Church to the Union Block. Another on May 23, 1872, destroyed a number of wooden structures on Main street. The last one, in the summer of 1874, demolished some buildings that occupied the present site of the opera house. Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, son of Thomas Robinson, one of the pioneers, has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg many years. Dyer Loomis was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1845, and held the office until the spring of 1880, a period of thirty-five years. North East A. Y. M., Lodge was organized in 1867. North East Lodge, I. O. O. F., was established in 1850.

CHAPTER VIII.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF FAIRVIEW.

THE first known settlement in Fairview Township was made in 1797, by Francis Scott, who had been in the employ of Thomas Rees, the surveyor, for a year previous. Nearly a year before—on the 25th of July, 1796—a company of ten men was formed at Harrisburg, for the purpose of improving and populating the country near and adjoining Lake Erie. Their names were Richard Swan, Thomas Forster, John Kean, Alexander Berryhill, Samuel Laird, John A. Hanna, Robert Harris, Richard Dermond, William Kelso and Samuel Ainsworth. Each contributed £200 ($1,000), as a common stock for the use of the company, and the money was agreed to be used in the purchase of in-lots and outlots in the town of Erie and elsewhere, and for improving and settling such lands as might be bought. The company was styled the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company. Thomas Forster was a native of Paxtang, born in 1762, brought up as a surveyor, served as Colonel during the Whisky Insurruction of 1794, an Associate Judge of Dauphin County, member of the Legislature in 1798; subsequently removed to Erie in the interest of the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Land Company, where he became thoroughly identified with its interests, and filled important positions, dying in 1836. Richard Swan was a native of Paxtang, born in 1757; served in the war of the Revolution, and was a gentleman of influence in his locality. He removed to Erie County, and here many of his descendants reside. He died in April, 1808. William Kelso, the son of Joseph and Margaret Kelso, who located on the Susquehanna in Paxtang, prior to 1830, was a native of that township. He lived many years on the Cumberland Valley side, in the old Kelso ferry house, where he died May 22, 1807. He was the father of John Kelso, who went to Erie in 1802, there located, and the ancestor of the family in this county. Immediately after the first compact, Messrs. Harris and Kean were delegated to go to Carlisle, where public sale of the lots in the towns of Franklin, Erie, Waterford, Warren and Beaver were being made, and purchase such as they deemed proper in the interests of the company. This sale was on the 3d and

4th of August, 1796, and resulted in the company becoming the owners of numerous town lots in Erie and Waterford.

Capt. Swan moved his family to Erie County in 1802, and settled on Walnut Creek. He rented the company's mill for one year from April 11, paying $250 rental, and agreeing to clear a piece of land. He managed the mill until his death in 1808. His widow bought a farm about one and a half miles from the mills. In 1817 her son Richard built the first frame house in Fairview Township. This house stood until a few years ago. When Col. Forster and Capt. Swan first arrived at the point where the mills were built, they were standing on a high bluff overlooking the lake, and the former exclaimed, "This is the fairest view I have seen yet." The expression pleased them, and they named the future town Fairview. A log tavern was built in 1797, of peeled hemlock logs, and contained four rooms in the first story, besides a back kitchen and three rooms above. Capt. Swan, who rented the mills in 1802, also rented this tavern, paying $100 a year.

Among other early settlers who reached the township in 1797 were John and George Nicholson, John Kelso, Patrick Vance, Alexander, Patrick and John McKee, William Sturgeon and William Haggerty. The Nicholsons were born in Ireland, but emigrated to Lancaster County, where they remained a short time before coming to the lake shore. Mr. McKee remained in Fairview a few years, and then changed to Mill Creek. Gen. Kelso moved to Mill Creek in 1800, and from there in 1804 to Erie, where he died in 1819. In 1798, the colony was enlarged by the arrival of John Dempsey, of Dauphin County; and in 1800, by that of Thomas Kennedy, James Moorhead and Thomas McCreary. The latter was from Lancaster County, his brothers having come north at the same time and settled in Mill Creek. The settlers during 1802 were S. F. Gudtner, of Franklin County, William and James Arbuckle, of Maryland, and Joseph M. Kratz, a Frenchman, who afterward removed to Erie. About 1801, Jacob Ebersole, of Lancaster County, moved in, followed in 1805 by James Ryan, of Dauphin County. Rev. Johnston Eaton arrived the same year as Mr. Ryan, remained but a few months and returned for a permanent residence in 1806. Among other early settlers were John Caughey and Samuel McCreary, of Lancaster County. Mr. Caughey moved to Washington County in 1812, and came back in 1822. Moses Barnett, from Dauphin County, went in about 1816; Arthur Oney, from Otsego County, N. Y., in 1820; John Silverthorn, probably in the same year; David Russell about 1822; Samuel P. Allen, from New England, and Daniel Bear, from Lancaster County, in 1823. The first colonists, with the exception of Messrs. Ebersole and Gudtner, were of Protestant Irish stock, but at a subsequent date many Pennsylvania Dutch moved in, followed still later by numerous foreign Germans. Of the Pennsylvania Dutch, Daniel Waidler, from Lancaster County, made his settlement in 1834. Mr. Oney took up a 400-acre tract, at the rate of twenty shillings an acre.

In 1805 occurred the first death of a grown white person in the township, being that of John Gordon. The body was buried on the bank of the lake, near Manchester, and has never been removed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Fairview is one of the original townships of the county, but its size was largely reduced by the formation of Girard Township, which took place in 1832. It only embraces 16,198 acres now, making it one of the smallest townships. The old west line ran through Girard to a point near Miles Grove, parallel with the boundary between Elk Creek and Conneaut. The

south line ran parallel with the one between Elk Creek and Girard, from Springfield on the west to McKean on the east, embracing what is now the northern portion of Franklin. Fairview is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Mill Creek and McKean, on the south by Franklin, and on the west by Girard. Its shape is somewhat like that of a cross, and its greatest length is eight miles, with a breadth in the widest part of about six and a half miles. The population was 536 in 1820, 1,529 in 1830, 1,480 in 1840, 1,760 in 1850, 2,157 in 1870, and 1,482 in 1880. The post offices are Swanville and Avonia, and most of the trading is done in Fairview Borough. By the assessment of 1880, the valuation of the township was as follows: Real estate, $908,750; horses, 403; cows, 516; oxen, 24; total personal property, $34,570; trades and occupations, $6,400; money at interest, $15,363.

LANDS AND STREAMS.

With the exception of the gullies along Walnut and Elk Creeks, the sides of which are too abrupt to be tillable, there is hardly an acre of worthless land in the township. The lake shore plain attains a width of about two miles and a half. Its soil is of a sandy nature along the lake, merging into a gravelly formation further back, and producing every kind of grain, fruit and vegetable that can be cultivated in this section. The back lands are usually clay and loam, varied by patches of gravel. Wheat prospers in every part of the township. Potatoes are cultivated in large quantities, and many car loads are shipped every fall from Fairview Station to the large cities. Apple and peach trees bear yearly. Lands range in value from $50 to $125 on the lake shore plain, to $40 to $50 in the back districts. The chief streams of Fairview are Walnut Creek and Elk Creek, both of which have been described in the general sketch. Walnut Creek enters the township from Mill Creek, and, taking a northwesterly course, empties into the lake at Manchester. Elk Creek comes in from McKean, flows across the southern portion into Girard, and unites with the lake a little northwest of Miles Grove. The deepest part of the Walnut Creek gorge is in the vicinity of the Lake Shore Railroad culvert, where the banks are over a hundred feet high. A short distance above, and almost on the site of the Nickel Plate bridge, was the Walnut Creek aqueduct, once the wonder of this region, built to carry the water of the canal across the gully. It was constructed of timber, and was 104 feet high by about 800 feet long. The railroad culvert and embankment cover a space of about 600 feet, with width enough for three tracks. Bear Run is the principal tributary of Walnut Creek within the township. It heads on the J. Rusterholtz place, in the extreme eastern corner of Fairview, near the edge of Mill Creek, and falls into the main stream a short distance south of Weigle's grist mill, after a course of about four miles. Brandy Run rises near the center, on the farm of J. A. Kline, and after flowing seven or eight miles, joins Elk Creek, a little south of Girard Borough. Falls Run, another branch of Elk Creek, comes in from Franklin, on the south edge of the township, having a length of some three miles. It received its name from a beautiful cascade, near the Franklin stone quarry, where the water of the creek passes over a ledge fifty feet high. From there to Elk Creek its banks are 100 feet in height and almost perpendicular. Little Elk Creek rises in Franklin Township, runs through a corner of McKean, and falls into Elk Creek proper on the John Sterrett place. Trout Run is an independent stream which rises on the east line near McKean, runs in a northwesterly course through Fairview Borough, and empties into the lake two miles beyond, at Lock Haven. Its length is between six and eight miles, and it is subject to sudden and damaging overflows. Beaver Dam

Run, a rivulet which tumbles into Walnut Creek about eighty rods below Bear's mill, received its name from an extensive embankment built by the beavers which formerly existed on what used to be termed the Barnett farm. Traces of their work were to be seen about forty years ago.

BRIDGES AND MILLS.

The principal bridges in Fairview Township are as follows: On Elk Creek —The Swalley, Ryan and Brooks (the latter of iron). On Walnut Creek— Manchester, Lake road (iron), N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. (iron), Ridge road, Cross roads and Town line (built jointly by Mill Creek and Fairview Townships); also the Lake Shore Railroad culvert. On Bear Run—One across the breast of the dam at Bear's mill. On Trout Run—Culverts, at the grist mill and at the paper mill. On Little Elk Creek—Silverthorn, Galusha and Town line (built jointly by McKean and Fairview Townships).

The manufacturing industries of Fairview Township are as follows: On Bear Run—Nason's grist mill. On Walnut Creek—Weigle's grist mill, Lohrer's grist mill and Morgan & Co.'s paper mill, just below Avonia or Fairview Station (the paper mill was destroyed by fire August 30, 1883), and Feidler's grist mill at the Lake road (now owned by McKee & Kermick). These are all run by water except Feidler's mill and the paper mill, which have used steam in connection, but more recently water only. George Siegel has tile and brick works on the Andrews place, a mile south of the borough, and L. Vettner a tannery on the Lake road. The Walnut Creek Mills of Mr. Weigle were established at a very early day by S. F. Gudtner. In 1856, the flouring mill was rebuilt by Alexander Nicholson. Nason's mill was built by Daniel Bear in 1823, and fell into the hands of Mr. Nason in 1864. The second saw mill in Erie County was built at the mouth of Walnut Creek in 1797, under the supervision of Col. Thomas Forster, who added a grist mill in 1799, which was the first in the county. Both of these have gone down. In 1815, Samuel McCreary erected the first woolen mill in the county at the intersection of the Depot and Lake roads. He continued to operate it till 1841, when two of his sons succeeded him. In 1848, the firm became McCreary, Thornton & Co., and after that the mill had several changes of ownership until it was abandoned. The building was used as Morgan & Co.'s paper mill. The Lock Haven Woolen Mills, on the bank of the lake, were established by the Messrs. Caughey in 1842, who had built a saw mill the year previous. They disposed of the woolen factory in 1850 and of the saw mill in 1864, after which time they had various owners. The property was destroyed by fire in October, 1878. A number of saw mills once successfully operated have gone to ruin.

SCHOOLS.

From the venerable Richard Swan, Esq., who was born in 1796, we learn that the first schoolhouse in what is now Fairview Township, was erected in 1804, and stood probably a mile from the mouth of Walnut Creek (south and east). School was held in this building the first winter by John Linn, a Revolutionary soldier. The next teacher was William Gordon. The next schoolhouse, or rather cabin, in which school was taught, was located on the land of Jeremiah Sturgeon, which was within the present limits of the borough of Fairview. School was kept at this place two winters, taught first by John Hays, then by Squire McCreary. This was probably as early as 1810. William Sturgeon erected a schoolhouse on the present site of the dwelling of William R. Sturgeon, about 1811 or 1812, in which Jacob Eckison and John Hays taught respectively. The next schoolhouse in this neighborhood

stood about one mile west of the residence of Thomas Sturgeon. It was erected about the year 1816 or 1817, and was a frame structure. It was built by the neighborhood, and among the teachers who held sway there were a Mr. Brown, Charles Landon and Alonzo Strong. Later than the above house, another, built of logs, stood near the present dwelling of Johnston Eaton, in which school was taught by Abner Jackson and Francis Plum. There was a regularly built schoolhouse in the southeastern part of the township, near the line dividing the townships of Mill Creek and Fairview, at a very early day. The second school attended by Mr. Swan was in a cabin house which had previously been vacated by Alexander McKee, and stood about one mile east of the present residence of Richard Swan on the Lake road. Robert Maxwell taught here about the close of the war of 1812. Following is a list of the present schools: Swan, on Lake road, at Richard Swan's; Willis, on the same road, near Frank Willis'; Lake road, north of Avonia (a graded school—two rooms); Swanville; Vance, on Bear Run; Heidler, on Heidler road; Ruhl, on McKean road; Sturgeon, near the cemetery; Rick, on the Girard road; Van Camp, near Elk Creek; Beckman, on the southwest, and Stuntz, south of the borough.

COMMON ROADS, RAILROADS AND CANAL.

The leading thoroughfares are the Lake and Ridge roads, extending across the whole width of the township from east to west—the former at an average distance of three-fourths of a mile, and the latter from one and a half to two and a half miles back from the lake; the Depot road from the borough to the lake; the Fairview and Waterford, running southeast into McKean; and the Girard and Waterford, which intersects the latter at Sterrettania. A route along the beach of the lake was opened between Erie and the mouth of Walnut Creek as early as 1797. The Ridge road crosses the Walnut Creek gully at Weigle's mill by two quite steep inclines, which are a source of considerable anxiety to teamsters and pleasure-seekers. The side hill at Walnut Creek was first cut down for a roadway by Arthur Oney, who received $100 for the job. He also built the first bridge across Walnut Creek on the line of the Ridge road. The Lake Shore Railroad passes through the township from Mill Creek to Girard at a short distance from the lake. The railroad stations are Fairview (or Avonia) and Swanville, both of which lie north of the towns they are intended to accommodate. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad also crosses the township a little south of the Lake Shore road, and the Erie & Pittsburgh Company use the Lake Shore track for their trains between Miles Grove and Erie. The old canal followed nearly the same line as the Nickel Plate road across the township.

POLITICAL.

The following is a list of the citizens of the township who have held State and county positions: Assembly, Myron H. Silverthorn, 1879–83. Sheriff, Miles W. Caughey, November 12, 1846, to November 5, 1849; Andrew F. Swan, November 29, 1867, to November 4, 1870; Joseph W. Swalley (by appointment), March 31, 1864, to December 6, 1864. Deputy Sheriff, Joseph W. Swalley, 1861–64. Register and Recorder, Daniel Long, November 12, 1872, to January 1, 1879. County Treasurer, Joseph W. Swalley (by appointment), March 10, 1870, to December 23, 1870; Jacob Yeagla, December 27, 1872, to December 17, 1874; William C. Hay, January 7, 1878, to January, 1881. County Commissioners, George Nicholson, 1820-23, also by appointment from August 6, 1828, until the ensuing October election; Isaac Webster, 1844–47; William W. Eaton, 1856–59; Myron H. Silverthorn, 1870–75.

Directors of the Poor, Curtis Heidler, 1845–48; M. M. Kelso, 1850–53; Alex. Nicholson, 1857–60; William W. Eaton, 1870–73. Clerk and Treasurer to the Directors of the Poor, D. W. Nason, 1879 to date. County Surveyor, Robert P. Holliday, November 5, 1863, to November 12, 1866, and February 22, 1869, to November 11, 1872. County Auditor, George Nicholson, 1809, and 1816–19; Daniel Sayre, 1823–26; David H. Chapman, 1827–30; John J. Swan, 1830–33; Moses Barnett, 1841–44; H. H. Bassler, 1858–1862; Jos. W. Swalley, 1861–64; Oliver P. Ferguson, 1865–68. Mercantile Appraisers, Johnston Eaton, 1859; John McCreary, 1876.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The following-named churches are located in the township: Salem Church of the Evangelical Association, Christian Church, United Brethren and St. Jacob's Evangelical United. Salem Church is the outgrowth of the Missionary labors of Rev. J. Siebert, whose labors began in this field in 1833. Other early missionaries in the county who also served this people were Revs. E. Stoevers, D. Brickley and J. Noecker. The house of worship, located in the eastern part of the township, was erected about thirty years ago. Rev. P. J. Fowl is the present incumbent. The circuit, since 1877, has been designated Fairview Circuit.

St. Jacob's Evangelical United Church is located on the Ridge road about a mile and a half east of the business part of Fairview Borough. The congregation was organized in the winter of 1852, and the church was built about the same time at a cost of $1,000. The first pastor was the Rev. Michael Kuchler. The present pastor is Rev. C. Gavehling, who has been in charge of the congregation in connection with the one at Girard for the past four years.

The United Brethren Church is upon the road from Franklin Center to Sterrettania, five miles south of Fairview Borough. The congregation was organized about 1857, and held meetings until some five years ago in the Van Camp Schoolhouse. Rev. Z. C. Dilley is the present incumbent. The church building was dedicated February 22, 1880, by Rev. J. Hill.

The Christian Church is three miles south of the borough, on the direct road from Girard to McKean Corners. The congregation was organized by Rev. Asal Fish, first pastor, in 1835. The building was erected in 1845, at a cost of $1,000. Among other pastors of the church have been Elders Ziegler, Morse, Sherman, Langdon, Washburn and Kendell.

MANCHESTER AND SWANVILLE.

As before stated, the first settlement at the mouth of Walnut Creek was made by Col. Forster and Mr. Swan, who gave the place the name of Fairview. John M. Kratz started a store in 1802, and a log tavern was kept by Richard Swan, who was followed by James Dunn. The latter was Postmaster in 1822. This was the great point of the township, till 1824, containing, besides the tavern and mill, a distillery, a blacksmith shop, etc. The elections and military trainings were held there, and as long as the stages and travel ran down to the mouth of the creek, it was rather a lively little village. The mills fell into the hands of Daniel Lord in 1829, who changed the name of the place to Manchester and erected a paper mill. It burned down while in charge of the Messrs. Reed, and no attempt has been made to rebuild it. A Presbyterian congregation was organized at Manchester in 1806, and a building erected there in 1810. Rev. Johnston Eaton was the pastor. The place of worship was removed to Swanville in 1832.

Swanville, on the Ridge road, nine miles west of Erie, and about a third of a mile south of the Lake Shore Railroad, received its name through John J. Swan, who built the first house and established the first tavern on the site. It consists of a blacksmith shop, store, schoolhouse, about twenty residences, and had a population of about 98 in 1880. Mr. Swan opened his tavern about 1832, and soon after another was started by the Nicholsons. These continued in operation until 1853–54, when the want of business compelled their closure. The Westminster Presbyterian Church in Mill Creek Township was built at Swanville in 1832, and removed to its present site in 1851. This church is interesting from the fact that Rev. Johnston Eaton, the first permanent minister of that denomination in the county, began and closed his career as its pastor. He came on in 1805, remained for a short time, went back to his former home and returned in 1806 to stay permanently. The first service held by Mr. Eaton was in Swan's tavern at the mouth of Walnut Creek. He was ordained on the 30th of June, 1808, in the barn of William Sturgeon, which stood within the present limits of Fairview Borough, and was installed as pastor of the congregations at Fairview and Springfield. His relations with the Springfield Church continued till November 8, 1814, and those with the Fairview Church till his death, on the 17th of June, 1847, in the seventy-second year of his age and the forty-second of his ministry. After his release from the Springfield Church, Mr. Eaton occupied his time till 1818, between Erie, Fairview and North East, and between Fairview and Erie till 1823, when the latter church felt strong enough to sustain a separate pastor. Mr. Eaton served as an army Chaplain during the campaign of 1812 and 1813. His venerable and estimable lady died in 1872 in the ninety-third year of her age, leaving a family of eight children, all of whom but one are living. The first church building was erected at Manchester, then known as Fairview. This was abandoned and a new building put up in 1832, at Swanville, which still retained the name of the Fairview Church. About 1837, the New School element of the congregation seceded and established a church in Fairview Borough, and in 1845 they were followed by a number who belonged to the Old-School side. This left the main body of worshipers in the church at Swanville living in the western part of Mill Creek. In order to have their place of worship more convenient, they removed the building in 1851 to a point on the Ridge road, several miles east of Swanville, where it is still in use, under the name of the Westminster Church. The building at Swanville stood where the schoolhouse is now.

OTHER MATTERS.

Fairview Depot, or Avonia, is the railroad station of Fairview Borough, from which it is about half a mile north. The buildings of the place, besides the railroad offices, are George S. Stone's store and warehouse, some half a dozen residences and an eating house.

Lock Haven, at the mouth of Trout Run, is nothing more than a name. It once had a woolen factory and saw mill, but the latter fell into ruin and the former burned down, as stated above.

Two quarries have been opened in Fairview, one at Manchester and the other on Trout Run, just below the depot. From the Manchester quarry, some of the stone were taken for the locks of the canal. The material is not very good, however, and neither of the quarries has proved of much value. Most of the stone used in the township and borough comes from Howard's quarry in Franklin.

BOROUGH OF FAIRVIEW.

The borough of Fairview was incorporated in 1868, covering an area of one mile square, and including a population at that time of some 400. It stands on the first rise of the lake shore plain, twelve miles west of Erie, a mile and a half south of the lake, and a half a mile from the railroad station. The Ridge road forms its main street, and Trout Run winds through its limits. The churches of Fairview are Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran and German Evangelical, the first being of brick and the two others of frame. Its schools are all held in one large two-story building erected in 1866. It has three apartments, and the schools are graded. Two teachers are employed. The first schoolhouse in the village was erected by the people some time prior to 1838. The manufacturing concerns of the place are Henry Kreider's steam planing and saw mill, James H. Glazier's steam cider mill, J. Galyard's steam cider, sorghum and jelly mill, S. J. Fargo & Gardner's wagon shop, and three or four blacksmith shops. The mercantile interests embrace one dry goods store, one grocery, one clothing store, two hardware stores, one millinery store and one drug store. The hotel is known as the Monitor House. The borough once boasted of two military companies—the Fairview Guards, organized in 1858, with J. Beckman as Captain, and another with O. H. P. Ferguson as Captain. By the United States census, Fairview Borough had a population of 480 in 1870 and 425 in 1880. The assessment of the latter year gave the following results: Real estate, $165,081; horses, 64; cows, 35; personal property, $4,011; trades and occupations, $9,155; money at interest, $35,435.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The first settlers upon the site were the Messrs. Sturgeon, in honor of whom the place was long known at Sturgeonville. The first tavern, a small log building on the bank of Trout Run, along the Ridge road, was built and kept by William Sturgeon. This was closed some years, when Mr. Sturgeon erected another tavern near by, of which W. W. Warner was long the landlord. The present Monitor House was erected by S. C. Sturgeon, and has been kept at periods by John Clemens, of Erie, S. N. McCreary, and others. Following the tavern came a store, a blacksmith shop, etc. On the death of William Sturgeon in 1837, he directed that after the demise of his wife some fifty acres of land and twenty town lots should go to the Presbyterian Church of Fairview. A church was to be organized and a building erected within one year from the time specified in the will, otherwise the property was to be donated to the Presbyterian Board of Publication. In the year of Mr. Sturgeon's death, the general assembly of the church separated into New School and Old School, and both branches found ardent friends and advocates in the Fairview congregation. Each side made haste to get up edifices in time to avail itself of Mr. Sturgeon's legacy, and as a matter of course the question as to which it belonged had to be settled by the courts. After a short legal tussle, the court below decided in favor of the Old School branch, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court, that body affirmed the decision. The union of the denomination in November, 1869, did away with the need of two buildings, and both of the contending branches now worship together in harmony. The building at present occupied was built in 1874, and cost $11,000. It occupies the same lot on which both the Old and New School edifices stood during the days of contention. Rev. Mr. De Witt, installed in 1879, is present incumbent. The first Old School church in Fairview was replaced by another,



D. B. McCreary

which burned down. The New School building was removed and is now occupied by another denomination.

OTHER CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a class formed in the house of Justice Osborne by Rev. John P. Kent in 1817. It consisted of Justice Osborne (leader), wife and daughter, Giles Badger and wife, Alexander Nicholas and wife, and Mrs. Odell. As early as 1841, the appointment was on McKean Circuit, to which it belonged until 1860, when Fairview Circuit was formed. A. Bashline was pastor in 1881, 1882 and 1883. The first church edifice was built in 1836 and stood outside of the village. The second building was erected in 1854, costing $600.

Mt. Nabo Church of the Evangelical Association owes its orgin to the early missionary labors of Rev. J. Siebert, who began preaching in Erie County in 1833. Following him in this field were Revs. Stoevers, D. Brickley and J. Noecker. Preaching was held at private residences and later in school-houses. The congregation was on Erie Circuit until 1877, since which time it has been on Fairview Circuit. The church building of the society was formerly occupied by the Presbyterians, of whom it was purchased in April, 1872.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the village was organized in 1856, with less than a dozen members. This congregation and the one at St. Jacob's on the Ridge road were originally one and the same church society, but at the date given above became separate bodies, owing to some difficulties which arose between the membership and pastor. The Rev. Michael Kuehler became the first pastor of this society. The first house of worship was built in 1857, on the outskirts of the borough, and used until the present one was erected in 1878. At present the congregation is without a pastor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fairview Cemetery, on the northwest edge of the borough, covers a tract of fifteen acres, and has been in use about sixteen years. The first body interred was that of Mrs. Milton Sturgeon, and the second that of a five-year old daughter of George Waidler.

Mrs. Sarah Green, who was living at Fairview in February, 1883, was claimed to be one hundred and two years old, and able to go about and do all kinds of housework. The wife of Casper Doll died in February, 1883, aged ninety-seven years and ten days.

CHAPTER IX.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SPRINGFIELD is the northwestern township of the county, and has an area of 21,788 acres. It was one of the original sixteen. The township is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Girard and Conneaut, on the south by Conneaut, and on the west by Ashtabula County, Ohio. Up to the year 1835, the south line was a mile or so further north than now, but by an arrangement with Conneaut the latter ceded that portion of her territory lying beyond the creek, on condition that Springfield should pay one-half the expense of maintaining bridges along the boundary. The east line of Springfield extended to Miles Grove, parallel with that of Conneaut and Elk Creek, until 1832, when the township was reduced by the formation of Girard. The first officers of the township were elected in 1811. Springfield contained 896 inhabitants in 1820, 1,520 in 1830, 2,344 in 1840, 1,916 in 1850, 1,742 in 1870, and 1,792 in 1880. Its greatest length is about seven and a half and its greatest width about six and a quarter miles. The villages are East Springfield, West Springfield and North Springfield, all of which have post offices of the same name. The old State line of Pennsylvania, before the purchase of the Triangle, terminated on the farm of Joseph Hewitt, in Springfield, between four and five miles east of the Ohio boundary.

LANDS, ETC.

The lake shore plain is about three miles wide in Springfield, and while there is a good deal of high broken land in the south part, the township is less marred by gullies than is the case further east in the county. The best portion of the township is conceded to lie along the Ridge road, in the vicinity of East Springfield. A mile or less west of that place, on the same line, the quality of the land deteriorates, though some excellent farms are found at and around the village of West Springfield. In the eastern part of the township, the lake shore lands are generally good, but in the neighborhood of Raccoon Creek they become sour, and from there on to Ohio are below the average of the county. Numerous stretches of sand are met with that hardly pay for cultivation, and other parts are cold, swampy and difficult of drainage. Back of the Ridge road, and from there to Conneaut Creek, the soil is usually clay, with here and there a sand hill, which forms a curious feature of the topography. As there are exceptions to all rules, so there is to this statement. A valley commences just south of West Springfield and extends clear into Ohio, with a width ranging from a half a mile to a mile, which is one of the best portions of the township. Wheat and other grains are raised everywhere, but the back country is best adapted for grazing. Great quantities of potatoes are produced, and many carloads are shipped annually from Cross's Station and North Springfield. The lake shore farms are valued at $30 to $100 per acre, the Ridge road at $40 to $100, and the back country from $30 to $70.

The bank of the lake is bold and abrupt along the front of Springfield Township, ranging in height from fifty to sixty feet. The Moravian grant embraced 2,797 acres in Springfield and Conneaut, extending from the lake to

a short distance south of Conneaut Creek, and taking in a strip about a mile wide, except at the Ridge road, where it narrowed to fifty or sixty rods. The reason for this diversion was that the surveyors encountered a formidable beaver swamp at that point, which has since been mostly reclaimed by drainage. William and James Miles were long the agents of the Moravians. The tract was bought in a body by N. Blickensderfer and James Miles in 1849, who sold it out in pieces from 1850 on. The Ridge road is closely settled between East and West Springfield, and many of the farmhouses are large, neat and pleasant, giving an impression of wealth and comfort. Several of the buildings are brick, and nearly all are surrounded by pretty grounds. Some delightful homes are also to be seen on the road from the lake to East Springfield.

The assessment for 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $941,410; cows, 558; value, $13,947; oxen, 6; value, $340; horses and mules, 448; value, $28,660; value of trades and occupations, $9,750; money at interest, $34,860.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in the township was Capt. Samuel Holliday, of Franklin County, who came on in 1796, located 700 acres at the mouth of Crooked Creek, built a cabin, and returned to his former home in the fall of the year. Soon after his arrival, he was joined by John Devore, of Bedford County, John Mershon, of New Jersey, and William McIntyre and Patrick Ager, natives of Ireland, but residents for a time in Eastern Pennsylvania, all of whom became permanent settlers. Capt. Holliday married in Franklin County in April, 1797, and the young couple started immediately on a wedding tour to their new home, Mrs. H. riding on horseback and her husband walking by her side with his gun over his shoulder. Their route was by a trail through the woods from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from there along the beach of the lake to the mouth of Crooked Creek. Their goods came some time after, in boats up the Allegheny and French Creek to Waterford. During the year 1797, the little colony was increased by the arrival of Oliver Cross, from Vermont, and of Thomas and Oliver Dunn, from Ireland. The Dunns remained but a few months, when they changed to McKean, where they settled permanently. Other pioneers reached the township as follows: In 1798, Nicholas Lebarger, of Bedford County; in 1800, Matthias Brindle, of Franklin County, and a Mr. Bruce; in 1801, Robert McKee, of Cumberland County, and Oliver Smith, from Massachusetts; in 1802, Isaac, Jesse, John D. and Thomas R. Miller, John Eaton and John Law, all of Franklin County, Henry Adams, of Massachusetts, John Hewitt, of Connecticut, and John Rudd, Jr.; in 1803, Andrew Cochran and Abraham Eagley, of Dauphin County, George Ferguson, of Cumberland County, and William Ferguson, of Ohio; in 1804, Samuel Rea, of Franklin County, and John Rudd, Sr., and family; in 1806, John Hall, of Mifflin County; in 1808, Erastus DeWolf, of New York; in 1810, Joseph Ware, of Vermont; in 1813, Zachariah Thomas, of Vermont; in 1815, William Gould, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., Anderson Hubbard, of Ohio, and Luke Thayer, of Massachusetts; in 1816, Benjamin Carr, of Essex County, N. Y.; in 1817, John Albert, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; in 1818, David Ellis, of Massachusetts, and Derby Walter and Ezekiel Currier, both of Lyme, N. H.; in 1819, Andrew and Henry Mallory and Thomas Ivory, all of New York; in 1820, James, Benjamin and Lucius Bond, of Massachusetts, John S. Sherman, of New York, and James Anderson, of Virginia; in 1824, A. Whiton, of Ashtabula County, Ohio; in 1826, John Monell, of Otsego County, N. Y., and Peter Simmons; in 1829, Geo. Simmons, of Saratoga County, N. Y.; in 1830, Lo-

renzo Harvey, of New York, William H. Townsend, of Washington County, N. Y., and Selah Walbridge, of Vermont; in 1831, I. Pond, of New York, and Seymour Devereaux, of North East; in 1832, Scott Keith, of Girard, Penn., Stephen Warner, of Genesee County, N Y., and Matthew Gray, of Lockport, N. Y.; in 1833, R. R. Robinson, of Sparta, N. Y.; in 1834, William Marsh and E Smith, both of Wyoming County, N. Y.; in 1835, Clark Baldwin, of Vermont, Thomas Potter, of New York, and E. R. Hedden and William Church, both of New Jersey; in 1836, Thomas Webster, of Washington County, N. Y.; in 1839, T. S. Cowles, of Connecticut; in 1840, C. Lindsey, of New York; in 1841, Joseph Strong, of Massachusetts; in 1842, Gilbert Hurd, from Rock Stream, N. Y.; in 1846, L. W. Savage, of Genesee County, N. Y.; in 1854, Joel Day, of Wyoming County, N. Y.; in 1863, Humphrey A. Hills, of Conneaut Township. Mr. Brindle, like Capt. Holliday, first came on in 1800, located lands, went back and brought his family the next spring. He was a soldier of 1812, and the father of thirteen children. Jesse Miller removed to Mercer County in a few years, and remained there the balance of his life. Mr. Smith reached the county by an open boat from Canada, where it was his original purpose to locate.

INCIDENTS OF THE PIONEERS.

Mr. McIntyre died in 1867, at the ripe age of ninety-five. He brought the first potatoes planted in the township, carrying them in a sack thrown over his back the entire distance from Pittsburgh. In 1802, a barrel of salt cost Robert McKee fifty Spanish dollars; it had to be brought from Buffalo to Erie in a small boat, and from the latter place to Springfield on pack-horses. In 1800, the only route to Erie was along the beach of the lake or by a bridle path through the woods. At that period, there was a wide beach along the whole lake front of the county. Andrew Cochran was Captain of a company of soldiers during the last war with Great Britain, who volunteered for the protection of our coast, and remained in service till the declaration of peace. It was attached to the command of Col. Wallace, at Erie; was frequently called out, but was never actually in an engagement. Some time during the campaign, a rumor reached the township that the enemy had landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, which created the utmost consternation in the infant settlement. Several families fled, and others had preparations made for a hasty departure. Luckily, the report proved to be false. The first female white child was Elizabeth Holliday, born May 14, 1798; the first male white child was Joseph Brindle, born March 1, 1800; and the first funeral is said to have been that of the wife of Isaac Miller, whose grave, some assert, was the first in the old Presbyterian Graveyard. This is disputed, however, by one of the old residents, who is positive the interment of a Mr. Davis took place earlier. Mr. Simmons is the oldest man who has ever resided in the township, and one of the oldest in the county. He was still living in 1881 in his ninety-eighth year.

STREAMS, MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The chief stream of Springfield is Conneaut Creek, which forms its entire southern boundary. The stream does not receive a single tributary in the township; on the contrary the high but tillable hills which border its channel, are the head-waters of two or three creeks which flow northward to the lake. Next in importance to Conneaut Creek is Crooked Creek, which rises within the borough limits of Lockport, runs in a general northwesterly course, through the southern portion of Girard and the northeastern of Springfield, and falls into the lake about a half a mile beyond North Spring-

field, having a length of some ten miles. Raccoon Creek heads on the farm of J. Cross, near Conneaut Creek, and flowing north, after a course of about ten miles, reaches the lake at Eagley's Grove. Turkey Run takes its rise on the Gleason farm, a little south of West Springfield, and flows about four and a half miles within the township and a mile or more in Ohio. It falls into the lake east of Conneaut harbor. Two or three small streams run into the lake, which are not of sufficient importance to have a name. The channel of Crooked Creek, from the Girard line to the lake, is wide and deep, but the banks are less precipitous through the lake shore plain than those of Elk and Walnut Creeks. Five substantial covered bridges span Conneaut Creek, built, owned and maintained by the two townships. The Lake Shore Railroad culvert and embankment over Crooked Creek at North Springfield is one of the most solid and costly pieces of work in the county. The embankment is ninety feet above the water, and from 700 to 800 feet long. It was through this culvert that a house was washed in the fall of 1878, during the greatest flood ever known on the stream. The manufacturing concerns of Springfield Township are Porter's grist and saw mill, on Conneaut Creek, half a mile north of Cherry Hill; H. V. Lines' grist and saw mill, on the Ridge road, a mile east of East Springfield; J. M. Strong's grist and saw mill, a mile north of East Springfield; Reed's saw mill, on the Ridge road, half a mile west of West Springfield; a cheese factory at the latter place and an extensive tile works. Lines' and Strong's mills are both in the valley of Crooked Creek, and propelled by the water of that stream, in connection with steam. The Porter Mill was built by Comfort Hay about 1823, and the West Springfield Tile Works were started in 1869. The cheese factory at the latter place was established in 1874, has run successfully from the first, and is still well patronized. The Strong Mills were built by Andrew Cochran about 1820, and rebuilt by Thomas Webster, about 1841 or 1842, who ran them till his death, in 1860, when they fell into the hands of Joseph M. Strong. He has recently overhauled them, and they are in as good condition as any similar property in the county. The first saw mill where Lines' mills are was built by Amos Remington and Oliver Cross about 1814, and rebuilt by Nathan Cass about 1824 or 1825, who managed it jointly with Willard Pope. The firm sold the property to Mr. Case, who built the grist mill about 1832. After Case, the mills changed owners frequently, being sold in succession to Tucker & Woodruff, Justin Nash, William Cross, Scott Keith and Walter and Henry Keith, who rebuilt them in 1857 or 1858. Two or three years after they were put up at Sheriff's sale, and bid in by Judge Cross, who gave the title to Jonathan Keith; from him they passed into the hands of Oliver & Brecht, of Mr. Finkinger, and finally, about 1870, of Mr. Line. They were burned in 1871 and rebuilt in 1872. The very first mill owner in the township was Capt. Holliday, who built a saw mill about 1801 or 1802, and a grist mill in 1803, near the mouth of Crooked Creek, both of which have gone down. This grist mill was erected a little later than the Silverthorn Mill in Girard, contrary to the usual belief.

BURIAL PLACES.

The cemetery at East Springfield is the principal burying place of the township, though small graveyards are attached to the Christian Church in the same village, at West Springfield, at the Town House, and in other localities. The inclosure takes in eighteen acres of high and dry gravel and loam on the north side of the village, is tastefully laid out, contains some fine monuments, is carefully kept, and is deservedly the pride of the people. It was originally the burial ground of the Presbyterian Church, to which other land was added

by purchase. The cemetery was surveyed and graded in 1864, John H. Millar being the engineer and Robert P. Holliday the contractor. The first sale of lots was in October of that year, and the first body interred was that of Henry Keith, which was placed in the inclosure in August, 1864, before the work was completed. The original officers were: William Holliday, President; I. Newton Miller, Secretary; T. Webster, Treasurer; William Cross, Samuel Holliday, Henry Teller, J. M. Strong and Samuel H. Brindle, Managers. Judge Cross was elected President in January, 1878, and still retains the position. Messrs. Miller and Webster have been officers from the day the cemetery originated to the present hour. Funerals come from Girard, Elk Creek and Conneaut. In the northeast part of the cemetery are still to be seen traces of one of the series of ancient earthworks, four in number, which extended from the western part of Girard to the southern portion of Springfield. The other mounds in Springfield are on the M. Oney farm, about a mile southwest of East Springfield, and on the Thomas McKee place, half a mile further west. They are all in a direct line from northeast to southwest, and are similar in character, each one covering over half an acre, being circular in form, and having earthen embankments two to three feet high by six feet thick at the base.

During the war for the Union, Springfield sent about 150 men into the army. Every one of the departed patriots has a headstone at the township expense.

PUBLIC MEN.

The following is a list of citizens of Springfield who have held State and county offices; Assembly, Thomas R. Miller, 1836; David A. Gould, 1843 and 1846; I. Newton Miller, 1870. Associate Judge, William Cross, November 22, 1861, to November 8, 1866; elected without opposition, his name being on the Union and Republican tickets. Prothonotary, Maj. S. V. Holliday, January 2, 1882–85. County Superintendent of Public Schools, L. W. Savage, 1860–63. Register and Recorder, Samuel Rea, Jr., November 17, 1863, to November 16, 1866; Henry G. Harvey, November 16, 1866, to November 19, 1872. County Treasurer, Thomas J. Devore, December 23, 1858, to December 20, 1860. County Commissioner, Thomas R. Miller, 1831–34; Richard Robinson, 1852–55. Directors of the Poor, Thomas R. Miller, 1840–42. John Spaulding was elected in 1856, but refused to serve. County Auditor, John Eagley, 1848–51. Mercantile Appraisers, Samuel Rea, Jr., 1858; Perry Devore, 1862. County Surveyor, Robert P. Holliday, November 5, 1863, to November 12, 1866, and February, 1869, to November 11, 1872; George M. Robison, January, 1879, to May, 1879. Hon. Humphrey A. Hills, County Commissioner from 1847–50, Deputy Marshal for taking the census in 1850, Commissioner to fix the boundary between Erie and Crawford Counties in the same year, and Assemblyman in 1852–53, has been a resident of East Springfield since 1863, moving there from Conneaut, his former home. E. B. Ward, the Detroit millionaire, was a native of the township, where he began life as a fisherman and sailor. The citizens of Springfield who have become residents of Erie City are Samuel Rea, Jr., Col. E. P. Gould, Carl Walbridge, Joseph Patterson and A. E. Sisson.

ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

The township possesses no less than three Academies, one each at the villages of East, West and North Springfield. The first of these, at West Springfield, was founded in 1853, and had a hundred and sixty-five pupils in 1855, with four teachers. Among its Principals were John A. Austin, W. H. Heller, Joseph H. Colt and C. C. Sheffield. It was burned down in December, 1859,

and rebuilt of brick two or three years subsequently. The East Springfield Academy, once an institution of high repute, opening with 150 scholars, grew out of the rivalry between the two villages, and was built in 1856. The first Principal was B. J. Hawkins, and L. W. Savage held the position in 1858. Neither school has been maintained distinctly as an academy for some years. The one at East Springfield is now used wholly as a public school, and the West Springfield one as a select and public school, the former having two and the latter three teachers. The North Springfield academy was established in 1866, after the two others had run down, and is still maintained as a select school. The other schools of the township are the Depot, at North Springfield; Anderson, on the Lake road, three-quarters of a mile north of Strong's mill; Weed, two miles south of East Springfield, on the Albion road; Baldwin, on the Ridge road, a mile west of East Springfield; Moon, on the road from West Springfield to Albion; Center, near the Town House; Brockway, one mile north of the Town House; Brindle, on the Lake road, a mile and a half west of North Springfield; Deveraux, near Deveraux Corners; Hubbard, on the Ridge road, beyond West Springfield; Blickensderfer, on the Lake road, one mile west of Raccoon Creek, and Hewett, in the southwest. One of the first schoolhouses was built at an early day on the Joseph Eagley place, near the lake. The material was logs, with chimney of stones and sticks. In 1818, a log schoolhouse was standing in what is now the village of East Springfield, in which James Porter was teaching school. William Clark, a Mr. West and a Mr. Smith were other early teachers in the East Springfield settlement. About the year 1822, Louisa De Wolf kept a school in a vacated log cabin located in the Ferguson neighborhood, about three miles southwest of East Springfield. Not long after this, another school was held in a similar building, probably a mile east of East Springfield, in the summer by Jane Ferguson and in the winter by William Branch. About the year 1827, a frame schoolhouse stood in the Vandeventer neighborhood, some two and a half miles southwest of East Springfield. Hiram Dixon was one of the early teachers in this house.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS AND HOTELS.

Springfield has the advantage of two through lines of railroad—the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate—which cross the township from Girard into Ohio, the first at a disance of half a mile to a mile from the lake, and the second farther south. The Lake Shore has a station at North Springfield, and the Nickel Plate one each for East and West Springfield. The Erie & Pittsburg Railroad branches off from the Lake Shore in Girard Township, half a mile from the Springfield line, which it follows southward into Conneaut, at about the same average distance. Crosses' Station, in Girard Township, a mile and a half from East Springfield, was established for the accommodation of the township. The principal common thoroughfares are the Ridge road, which runs nearly through the center of the township, forming the main streets of East and West Springfield; the Lake road, which is half a mile from the water at North Springfield, and follows the lake front to the Ohio line; the Middle Ridge, which leaves the Lake road not far from North Springfield, runs southwest and strikes the Ridge road a mile beyond West Springfield; the Kingsville, which branches off from the Ridge road two-thirds of a mile west of East Springfield and continues to Kingsville, Ohio; and the roads from East and West Springfield to Albion, which come together at Sherman's Corners, near Conneaut Creek, in the southeast.

From the close of the last war with Great Britain to the opening of the railroad, the travel on the Ridge road was very extensive, requiring numerous

public houses on the route. Scott Keith opened a house at East Springfield for the accommodation of the public in 1832, which became one of the most famous and popular between Erie and Cleveland. It is still open. In 1822, William Doty removed to East Springfield from North East, and took charge of the old Remington stand, which he kept till his death in 1864. The Keith House is still kept open. The East Springfield Post Office, the first in the township, was established many years ago. The post office at West Springfield was established in 1838 or 1839, with Samuel Castle as the first Postmaster, and the one at North Springfield some time after 1860. That at West Springfield was long kept by Riley Potter. On the night of the 6th of December, 1874, this office was broken into and robbed, set on fire by the burglars and destroyed with the store to which it was attached. Two of the guilty parties were caught, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

CHURCHES.

The churches of the township are Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Christian at East Springfield, and Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Universalist at West Springfield. The Universalist and the two Methodist Episcopal buildings are brick: all the rest are frame. The Methodist congregations are one charge, having their parsonage at West Springfield. John Mershon was married to Miss Bathsheba Brush, of Greene County, in January, 1799, three years after his settlement in this county. When the bride came to her new home she brought with her a church letter from the Methodist minister at the place of her former residence. By her inducement, Rev. Joseph Bowen, a local preacher of the denomination at Franklin, Penn., held services in the Mershon house in September, 1800, and later in the same year he came again. These were the first Methodist services in the county. In the spring of 1801, a class was organized by James Quinn, near Lexington, and in 1804 a church building was erected about a mile south of West Springfield, which was long known as the Brush Meeting-house. During the latter year, nearly a hundred persons were converted under the ministry of Rev. Andrew Hemphill. In July, 1810, nearly forty persons were awakened through the instrumentality of a powerful sermon preached by Rev. John Gruber, Presiding Elder. A second society, with fourteen members, was formed on the 7th of January, 1815, at the house of Mr. Webber, in what is now Girard, but was then a part of Springfield, which has since been known as the Fair Haven Church. This congregation divided in 1821, in consequence of a personal difficulty between two of the leaders, and twenty-one of the members formed what they styled a "Reformed Methodist Church." In 1825, a fourth society was organized in the east part of the town, which was the beginning of the church at East Springfield. The Cottage Church, which stood on the Ridge road, about half a mile west of West Springfield, was commenced in 1830, but was not finished till 1836. The present church at West Springfield was built in 1854, and the one at East Springfield about 1866. The second parsonage in Erie Conference was built at Springfield. S. Ayers and J. C. Ayers were the first pastors in 1830, and latterly E. M. Kernick, 1882–83.

The first Presbyterian edifice was a small log structure which stood on the old portion of the cemetery grounds. A preaching point was established at Springfield in 1804, by Rev. Robert Patterson, of North East, who was then the only regularly settled minister in the county, and the building referred to was put up the same year. The congregation was organized in 1806, by Rev. J. Eaton, pastor of the church at Fairview, who assumed the same relation to the Springfield Church June 30, 1808. His relation with the Springfield Church



Moses Koch

continued until November 8, 1814. The original congregation consisted of about thirty members. Isaac Miller, James Blair and James Bruce were the first Elders. The present church edifice was built in 1844, at a cost of $4,000.

The Christian Church at East Springfield was organized with twelve members in 1826 by Rev. Asa C. Morrison, and had Rev. Joseph Marsh for its first pastor. The church was built in 1839, and cost $700. A graveyard is attached to it, from which the bodies are gradually being removed to the cemetery. Elder H. Crampton is the present incumbent.

The Baptist congregation was organized in 1826, and erected a church in 1833, which cost $1,600. This building, which stood on the Ridge road, about two and a half miles west of East Springfield, was sold to the township, and a new one was erected at West Springfield in 1858, at a cost of $1,600. Rev. Asa Jacobs was the first pastor of the congregation. The old edifice is used as a Town House. The present pastor is Elder Telford, who has served the congregation for three years.

The Universalist congregation at West Springfield was organized January 10, 1848, and built a house of worship in 1850. The pastors of the congregation have been as follows: Revs. P. P. Fowler, J. S. Flagler, B. F. Hitchcock, A. J. Patterson, C. E. Shipman, I. George, H. S. Whitney, and the present incumbent, C. L. Shipman.

VILLAGES.

The village of East Springfield occupies a high and beautiful site along the Ridge road, three miles south from the lake, two and a half from North Springfield, on the Lake Shore Railroad, one and a half west of Cross's Station, on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, four and a half southwest of Miles Grove, five west of Girard, and twenty-one by common road from Erie. The country around is the best portion of the township, and the village is the largest settlement. East Springfield comprises three churches, one academy, one hotel, one general store, two groceries, one hardware store, one millinery store, one drug store, one harness shop, one tailor shop, one meat market, one wagon shop, one furniture store and undertaking establishment, one cider mill, three blacksmith shops, and about forty buildings. The population in 1880 was 102.

West Springfield has grown up at the junction of the Albion with the Ridge road, three miles east of the Ohio line, four west of East Springfield, and twenty-five by common road from Erie. It is not as large as its sister village, but contains some neat residences and other buildings. The institutions of the place are three churches, an academy, a cheese factory, hotel, general store, tile works and two blacksmith shops. The village sustains one physician and one minister. The old cemetery has fallen pretty much into disuse and the bodies are being removed to the more attractive burial ground at East Springfield.

North Springfield has sprung up within the last thirty years on the Lake Shore Railroad, just west of the Crooked Creek embankment, about half a mile south of Lake Erie, and twenty by railroad from Erie. The railroad company have at this place a station house, two water tanks and an engine house to pump the water up from Crooked Creek. Besides these there are an academy, an old hotel building, now used as a boarding house, a general store, a grocery and a public school. The village consists of perhaps twenty buildings and sixty inhabitants. It stands mostly on a portion of the John Holliday farm. The station was established in 1852, the year the railroad was opened, ground for the purpose being given by Samuel and John Holliday.

On the M. H. Gould farm, near the residence of Seymour Ware, in the valley of a branch of Turkey Run, is a famous salt spring, the water of which is so strongly impregnated with the mineral that the cattle on the place need no salting. Some sixty years ago Judge Gould drilled a well at this spot to the depth of 200 feet, but in putting the well down a fresh water spring was struck which diluted the salt water to an extent that rendered it valueless.

CHAPTER X.

CONNEAUT TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ALBION.

CONNEAUT TOWNSHIP is one of the original subdivisions of Erie County. It is the extreme southwestern township of the county, and contains 25,540 acres. The population was 631 in 1810; 1,324, in 1830; 1,746, in 1840; 1,942, in 1850; 2,118, in 1860; 1,538, in 1870, and 1,545, in 1880. The decrease between 1860 and 1870 was due to the incorporation of Albion as a borough in 1861. The township is bounded on the north by Springfield and Girard, on the east by Elk Creek, on the west by Astabula County, Ohio, and on the south by Beaver and Spring Townships, Crawford County. Its greatest length is about eight and three-fourths miles from east to west, and its greatest width six and one-fourth from north to south. Conneaut contains the villages of Cherry Hill, Keepville, Tracy and Albion Depot, all of which have post offices except the last. The township received its title from Conneaut Creek, its principal stream. The word Conneaut is of Indian origin, signifying "snow place," from the fact that the snow used to lie longer upon the ice of Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, than anywhere else the country round.

The appraisement for 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $686,536; number of cows, 574; value, $14,250; number of oxen, 16; value, $995; horses and mules, 423, value, $23,240; total value of personal property assessed, $38,485; value of trades and occupations, $8,820; amount of money at interest, $6,378. The census returns for 1880 show that there were 433 houses occupied by 453 families.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler within the bounds of the township was Jonathan Spaulding, who reached there from New York in the year 1795. Two years after the Population Company sent Col. Dunning McNair on as agent, who established his headquarters at what became known as Lexington, and with a corps of assistants surveyed the country, laid out roads, and made preparations for disposing of the property. In 1798, Abiather Crane and his brother Elihu, from Connecticut, located near Col. McNair, but neither remained long, the former moving to Mill Creek in 1809, and the latter to Elk Creek in the spring of 1800. Abiather first went into Conneaut as a surveyor in 1797, but did not locate there until the ensuing year. The arrival of other pioneers was as follows: In 1800, Matthew Harrington, from Vermont; George Griffey and Andrew Cole, from Onondaga County, N. Y., and Stephen Randall and his son Sheffield, from Rensselaer County, N. Y.; in 1801, Robert McKee, from Cumberland County, Penn.; in 1802, Henry Ball, from Fredericksburg, Va., Patrick Kennedy, his son Royal, and William Payne, from Connecticut; in 1803,

Marsena Keep and son Marsena, from Montgomery County, N. Y.; in 1804, Joel Bradish and brothers, from New York; in 1806, Lyman Jackson, from Otsego County, N. Y.; in 1810, Michael Jackson, son of Lyman, who remained but a few months, returned to New York and came back five years later. The following persons settled in the township at a later date: In 1815, George Stuntz, from Barclay County, Va., and his son E. W. Stuntz; in 1816, Medad Pomeroy, from Massachusetts, with his sons, Nathaniel, Uriah, John, Lyman, James, George and Horace, and three daughters, together with James W. and G. Spicer, from New York; in 1817, Benjamin Sawdy and Isaac Pomeroy, from Massachusetts; in 1818, David Sawdy, from Massachusetts, Abijah Barnes, from Cayuga County, N. Y., and Samuel Bradish; in 1819, Noah Kidder and son Francis, Edward DeWolf and Daniel Rossiter, from New York, and Samuel Sawdy (father of David and Benjamin), with his sons John, Job and Daniel, from New Bedford, Mass.; in 1820, Rodolphus Loomis, from Chautauqua County, N. Y.; about 1824 or 1825, Harrison Parks; in 1829, Jonas Lewis; in 1831, Thomas Bowman, wife and family (including Ralph), from Oneida County, N. Y.; in 1832, William Cornell and John Curtis; in 1833, Chester Morley and Andrew and Silas Morrison; in 1834, Christopher Cross, Edward Dorrence and Hiram Griffis; in 1837, Andrew Swap, Daniel Waters and Joseph Tubbs; in 1838, Isaiah and Johnson Pelton; in 1839, Marcus A. Bumpus. Among those who went in about the commencement of the century, are Bartholomew Forbes, Howard, John, Nathan, David and Charles Salsbury, Thomas Sprague, James Paul, James Whittington, Thomas Alexander, John Stuntz, Giles Badger, Ichabod Baker and Jacob Walker. A large portion of the settlers whose former homes are not given were from New York, principally from the central counties. Henry Ball was a Captain in the war of 1812, and several of the others served against the British as privates. Jonathan Spaulding's sons, David, John and George, were born in the township, the first in 1802, the second in 1806, and the last in 1816. William Harrington, the oldest son of Matthew, was born in 1805. William Paul went into Elk Creek with Mr. Colton in 1797; returned to Connecticut, and came back about 1816. George Stuntz was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Noah Kidder and son went to Springfield in 1817, but moved to Conneaut two years after. Medad Pomeroy settled on Conneaut Creek, about a mile north of Albion, where he owned several hundred acres, extending into Elk Creek Township.

The first male child was Henry Wood, born about 1798. The first female children were Ruth, daughter of Elihu Crane and wife, and Eliza, daughter of Abiather Crane and wife, who were born in the same house near Lexington, on the same day, April 20, 1799. Ruth Crane married Isaac Pomeroy, and became the mother of two sons—Alden and Jerome—and seven daughters. Her cousin, Eliza, became the wife of James Love, Jr., and moved to Mill Creek. The first recorded death was that of Mrs. Thomas Alexander, who expired in 1801, and was buried "at a point between two runs, about half a mile north of Albion." The oldest lady who has ever lived in the township was Mrs. Thomas Bowman, who died in the fall of 1862 aged nearly ninety-two years.

CREEKS AND BRIDGES.

The chief stream of the township is Conneaut Creek, which rises below Conneautville, in Crawford County, flows in a general northerly course to the Springfield line, then turns abruptly westward, and continues into Ohio. After changing its course, it forms the boundary line between Conneaut and Springfield, the former lying on the south and the latter on the north. In Ohio, it continues westward nine miles to Kingsville, then makes another sudden bend

to the east, and comes back eight miles to Conneaut, where it turns again to the north, and after a further course of about a mile empties into the lake a mile and a half from the boundary of Pennsylvania, forming Conneaut Harbor. It is the most crooked of the lake shore streams, the length from head to mouth by its windings being from seventy to seventy five miles, while the distance by an air line is not more than twenty-five miles. The valley of the creek forms the route of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad through Conneaut Township, and was utilized for the same purpose in laying out the old canal from Albion southward. Its length across the township is fully twelve miles. The West Branch of Conneaut Creek rises in Crawford County, near the Ohio line, runs in a general northeasterly direction through the south part of the township, and unites near Keepville, after a course of between nine and ten miles. The East Branch heads in Crawford County, below the Elk Creek line, runs past Wellsburg and Cranesville, and enters Conneaut Township a mile or so northeast of Albion. It has a length of not far from ten miles. At Wellsburg, it is joined by Frazier's Run, and at Albion by Jackson's Run. The latter takes its rise on the Conneaut and Elk Creek line, near Crawford County, flows north, then northeast, and is from four to six miles long. After receiving Jackson's Run, the East Branch continues about half a mile further, before merging with the main stream. Marsh Run heads in the west, flows eastward, and empties into the Conneaut about a mile from Albion Depot, having a length of four or five miles. The dividing ridge between the waters of the lake and the Allegheny turns to the south in Fairview Township, and follows nearly the line of Conneaut Creek into Crawford County. The frequent streams and their unusual crookedness are a source of heavy expense to the tax-payers, the number of bridges and the cost of keeping them up being undoubtedly greater than in any other township of the county. Not to name those on the branches, there are, on Conneaut Creek alone, the Law, Griffith, Porter, Perry and Salsbury bridges, along the Springfield line, and the Pomeroy, Kennedy, Silverthorn, Keepville and Spaulding within the township proper. These include the public bridges only, besides which the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company have two more, known as the Sawdy and Kennedy second. All of the township bridges are built of timber with stone abutments.

The valley of Conneaut Creek from Crawford County to Springfield varies in width from a quarter of a mile to a mile, and consists of a sandy loam, which is very fertile, producing everything that can be raised along the lake shore. West of Lexington, along the Conneaut and Springfield line, there are occasional small spots of bottom land, but generally speaking the hills run almost to the water's edge. A large tract of country, in the southwest, near the Ohio and Crawford County line, still remains in forest, being owned by the Pennsylvania Lumber Company. Fruits of nearly all kinds are grown readily. The price of land varies greatly, being as low as $15 an acre in some localities and as high as $65 in others.

LAND, LITIGATION AND PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

John B. Wallace, of Philadelphia, made his home in Meadville at an early day, to act as attorney for the Holland Land Company. In that capacity he located tracts in various places, among them being one of 10,000 acres in the western part of Conneaut Township. This property was sold by Sheriff Wolverton, on an execution against Mr. Wallace, in 1825, and purchased by or in behalf of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia. It was Mr. Girard's design to make extensive improvements by erecting mills, opening roads, etc., but while his agent was arranging to carry out his plans, news came in January, 1832,

of the great millionaire's death. By Mr. Girard's will, the Conneaut lands, with a large quantity of others, were left in trust to the city of Philadelphia as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of a college for orphans. After the death of Mr. Wallace, in 1833, his heirs claimed that the Conneaut lands had been wrongfully sold, because the title was in Mrs. Wallace, instead of her husband. Suit was brought by Judge Thompson and Benjamin Grant in the name of the Wallace heirs to recover the property, when a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs. The Moravian grant embraced between 400 and 500 acres in the northwestern corner of Conneaut, extending over from Springfield, where the most of the "Hospitality tract" lay.

On the John Pomeroy place, upon the second flat of Conneaut Creek, are the traces of an ancient mound, such as exist in Girard, Springfield, Harbor Creek, Fairview, Wayne, and other townships of the county. It is circular in form, inclosing about three-fourths of an acre. The embankment, when the country was cleared up, was about three feet high by six feet thick at the base, with large trees growing upon it. One of these trees, a mammoth oak, when cut down, indicated by its rings an age of five hundred years. Beneath the tree the skeleton of a human being was taken up which showed to a verity that giants lived in those remote ages. The bones measured eleven feet from head to foot, the jawbone easily covered that of a man who weighed over 200 pounds, and the lower bone of the leg, being compared with that of a person who was six feet four inches in height, was found to be nearly a foot longer. Another circle of a similar character existed on the Taylor farm—now owned by J. L. Strong. On the John Pomeroy place is also a peculiar mound, about 100 feet long, 50 wide and 25 high. It stands on the south side of a small stream, upon flat land, and is wholly detached from the adjacent bluff.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND COMMON ROADS.

The Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, the only one in the township, runs through its whole width from Girard Township on the north to Crawford County on the south. The ridge between Crooked and Conneaut Creeks is overcome by a deep excavation that is usually known as Sawdy's Cut. After that the road follows the valley of the latter stream through the township to its head in Crawford County. The road crosses the creek twice within Conneaut Township, first by the Sawdy bridge, and second by the Kennedy bridge near Albion. The Sawdy bridge has a span of about 100 feet and a fill of about fifty or sixty rods; the one near Albion, a span of equal length, and a trestle work of some twenty rods. Albion depot is the main station of the township. The Pennsylvania Erie Canal—now one of the things of the past—entered Conneaut from Elk Creek at a point between Cranesville and Albion, and continued south by nearly the same route as the railroad, but at a higher elevation. The once noted Eleven Mile Level, the longest on its line, reached from near Lockport, through Albion, to Spring Corners, Crawford County. North of Albion, the canal crossed the East Branch by a culvert forty-one feet high, with a span of between thirty and forty feet, which still stands and is used as a roadway. The main avenues of the township are the Lexington road, from the latter place to Girard, opened about 1797; the State road across the north part of the township, from Elk Creek to Ohio; the Meadville road, from Lexington into Crawford County; the Albion and Cranesville road; the Albion and Wellsburg road; the road from Albion due west to Conneaut Center; the Albion & Keepville; "Porky street," from Cherry Hill south; and the Creek road from Pomeroy's bridge to Crawford County.

SCHOOLS, MILLS AND BURIAL PLACES.

No record remains of the earliest schools in the township. A winter school was held in a cabin on the farm of Nathaniel Pomeroy, about one and a half miles northwest from Albion about 1822, by Rodolphus Loomis. Anna Randall taught a summer term at the same place. About 1823, a log schoolhouse was built in that neighborhood, at which Mary Randall and John Spaulding were early teachers. A school near the site of Thornton's grist mill in Albion Borough was taught by Sophia Kennedy. Others taught here, and the schoolhouse burned down about 1824. Among other early teachers at Albion, was David Powell, whose parents were residents of Crawford County.

Following is a list of the schools of Conneaut Township: Bowman, on the old State road, in the L; Valley, on the Creek road, near Albion; Bumpus, on the Conneautville road, to the southeast; Keepville; Kidder's Corners; Harrington, on the West Branch; Cherry Hill, a little east of the village; Center, a little south of the Town House; Brown, on the State road, west of Cherry Hill; Brock, on the southwest; and Kimball, on the Ohio line.

The manufacturing establishments of the township are Spalding's saw mill, on the West Branch; Brown's cheese factory, on the State road, east of Cherry Hill (opened May 11, 1874); Kennedy's brick yard and tile factory, near Kennedy's bridge; Robinson's blacksmith shop, and Brewster's and Case's wagon shops, near Kidder's Corners; a blacksmith shop near Albion; and a number of portable saw mills which have no permanent location. The Penn Lumber Company, about two years ago, erected a large saw mill in the extreme southwest corner of the township. The company owns 2,800 acres of land, has built a four-mile railroad track to the E. & P. Railroad, and is extensively engaged in sawing lumber, handles, etc., and shipping them to the market. Tracy is the post office name of the settlement.

There is an old graveyard at Saulsbury's bridge, where a number of the early settlers are buried, and others at Keepville and on the Creek road, near Kennedy's bridge. The oldest man known to have lived in the township was the father of ex-County Commissioner Garner Palmer, who died several years ago, lacking but little of a hundred.

VILLAGES.

The village of Albion Depot is on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, twenty-six miles from Erie City, and about a mile west from Albion Borough. It embraces, besides the depot building, a grocery and twelve or fifteen houses, most of which are occupied by employes of the railroad. Keepville consists of a post office, store, Methodist Episcopal Church, schoolhouse, cheese factory, shingle mill, and several residences, at the intersection of two roads, near Conneaut Creek, two and a half miles southwest of Albion Borough. It was named after Marsena Keep, Sr., who settled there in 1803. Keepville Wesleyan congregation was organized, with about fourteen members, in 1854, Rev. John L. Moore being the first pastor. The church building was erected the same year, at a cost of $1,500. In 1866 or 1867, a Methodist Episcopal society was organized from the Wesleyan society, and now has for its pastor Rev. Fiddler. The charge belongs to Spring Circuit, most of the appointments of which are in Crawford County. The Wesleyan society still survives, but is quite small. The cheese factory was built in 1873 by Amos K. Keep, H. Stoddard and Josiah J. Pelton, costing $1,500. A Methodist Episcopal Church, schoolhouse, two general stores, a blacksmith shop and twenty to thirty houses constitute the village of Cherry Hill, on the State road, about half a mile south of the Springfield line, and five miles west of Albion. Porter's grist and saw

mill, on Conneaut Creek, in Springfield Township, are a little north of the village. Cherry Hill stands on high ground, and the country about the village is cold, hard to work, and not very productive. The church was organized with about fifteen members, by Rev. J. W. Wilson, in 1858, and the building was erected the same year at a cost of $1,250. The society was attached to Albion Circuit till Lockport Circuit was formed, to which it now belongs. When Col. McNair established his agency for the Population Company, in 1797, he laid out a town plat of 1,600 acres, at the big bend of Conneaut Creek, near the present Springfield line, which he expected to become a place of a good deal of importance. At the suggestion of one of his surveyors, who was a Kentuckian, he gave it the title of Lexington. Roads were laid out, and, being the center of the company's operations in the west, Lexington in time became a village of no little pretension. At one period it had a store, schoolhouse, hotel, distillery, and several residences. A post office was established in 1823, with David Sawdy as Postmaster. Not a vestige of Lexington is now left. Its site is covered by the David Sawdy and L. R. Strong farms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The original line of Conneaut extended westward parallel with the southern line of Girard Township to Ohio, taking in Conneaut Creek and more than a mile of country north of that stream. This threw the whole burden of building and maintaining bridges upon Conneaut, and about 1835 she ceded the territory north of the creek to Springfield, in consideration of the latter township paying one-half of that item of expense. Springfield made a considerable gain of land, and Conneaut relieved herself from burdensome taxation.

Following is a complete list of the citizens of Albion and Conneaut who have been elected to Legislative and county offices: Assembly—David Sawdy, 1838; Humphrey A. Hills, 1853-54 (now residing at East Springfield); Orlando Logan, 1875-76. Commissioner—Abiather Crane, 1803 to 1805; John Salsbury, 1825 to 1828; David Sawdy, 1841 to 1844; Humphrey A. Hills, 1847 to 1850; Garner Palmer, 1862 to 1865, and 1869 to 1872. County Auditor—W. J. Brockway, 1875 to 1878. Mercantile Appraiser, Liberty Salsbury, 1872. Hon. George H. Cutler lived in Conneaut Township for a time, and taught school in Albion. He moved from there to Girard, and served the county as State Senator from 1873 to 1876.

BOROUGH OF ALBION.

The borough of Albion occupies an elevated site at the junction of Jackson's Run with the East Branch, near the Elk Creek line, a mile east of Albion depot, and twenty-seven miles southwest of Erie by the E. & P. Railroad. The first settlers at Albion were Thomas Alexander, Patrick Kennedy, William Paine, Ichabod Baker and Lyman Jackson. Michael Jackson, son of Lyman, who built the first saw mill, did not become a permanent resident until 1815, although he spent a few months there five years earlier. William Sherman settled at Albion in 1827, coming from Herkimer County, N. Y. He died on the 1st of February, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. Thomas Thornton came from England at an early age, and settled in Abion about 1857. Amos King built the first grist mill and Lyman Jackson taught the first school. The town was long known as Jackson's Cross Roads, and the post office name has been successively Jacksonville, Juliet and Albion. It is one mile from Albion to Cranesville and Wellsburg (the three places forming the points of an equilat-

eral triangle), six to East Springfield, eight to Girard, six to Spring and nine to Conneautville. The canal passed through the place, and to the business that grew out of it Albion owed most of its growth. The Denio Fork and Handle Factory was located at Albion until its destruction by fire in 1873, which resulted in the removal of the business to Miles Grove. Of the prominent residents of the place, E. W. Stuntz settled there in 1815, coming from Kingsville, Ohio; Dr. J. S. Skeels, in 1848, from Spring, Crawford County; Dr. P. D. Flower, in 1855, from Harbor Creek; Dr. L. D. Davenport, in 1850, from Ellington Center, N. Y., and Jedutlian Wells, in 1857, from Wellsburg.

Albion was incorporated as a borough in 1861, taking in a section of Conneaut Township exactly a mile square. It then contained 443 inhabitants. The population in 1870 was 452, and 433 in 1880. The first borough officers were elected in March, 1861, Perry Kidder being chosen Burgess. The religious denominations are Methodist Episcopal, Disciple and Catholic.

CHURCHES.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church in this vicinity stood about three-fourths of a mile west of Albion, and was built more than fifty years ago. It was occupied until about 1855, when the society was disbanded and the building removed. At Albion, a society had been formed previous to the dismemberment of the above class. It held services in the academy until about 1855, when the present church was built. It cost $2,000 and was dedicated by Rev. Calvin Kingsley. The society was a part of Springfield Circuit until 1854, when Albion Circuit was formed. It embraces the societies at Albion, Wellsburg, Cranesville and Pageville. The first pastor was I. O. Fisher in 1854–55, and latterly C. W. Foulke, 1881–82. The society now numbers about eighty members.

Catholic services have been held at Albion for many years in McGuire's hall and the Disciple meeting-house. Thirty years ago, the society was an old one. The membership includes about twenty-five families. This charge was supplied at first by priests from Crossingville, but more recently they come from Conneautville, Crawford County.

A Disciple congregation was organized in the spring of 1880 by Rev. Clarence J. Cushman. He remained in charge two years. The class is small but has a frame church edifice in process of construction.

BUSINESS, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The business establishments of the borough consist of a hotel—the Sherman House—three dry goods and grocery stores, two confectionery, one drug store, two hardware stores, two shoe shops, two millinery stores, two barber shops, feed store, clothing store and tailor shop, paint shop and two blacksmith shops. The Sherman House was built in 1828 by Benjamin Nois. It passed into the hands of William Sherman some time after, who continued as its proprietor some fifty years. The house is now managed by his son, Mott Sherman.

The borough contains a good two-story school building and a Masonic Hall.

Albion Lodge, No. 376, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 14, 1849, with the following eight charter members: Calvin Chaddock, William Sherman, Orsan O. Potter, John Clark, James McKendry, Ira S. Barber, Alonzo Sherman and E. E. Stone. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-two. A fire in 1851 destroyed its hall, charter and books. A second hall was erected, which also burned down on the night of February 10, 1884, together with one store. Meetings are regularly held every Saturday evening.

Western Star Lodge, No. 304, F. & A. M., was chartered December 1, 1856. Its charter members were C. W. Cross, Stephen Munger, William W.



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Skeels, B. H. Galpin, John Turner, James Cross, Joseph Towner, A. B. Crumb and E. Jackson. It owns the second floor of the building, built in 1874, in which the meetings are held. The lodge now numbers fifty-six members and meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Albion Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted March 10, 1875, with about twenty members. Its charter officers were George Nash, P. M. W.; W. J. Brockway, M. W.; George Runyan, G. E.; S. D. Sawdy, E.; E. W. Randall, Recorder; C. C. Carter, Financier; C. S. Young, Receiver; J. M. Sherman, G.; A. H. Wells, I. W.; G. N. Sawdy, O. W. The membership is forty-nine, and regular meetings are held the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

Albion Union, No. 101, Equitable Aid Union, was chartered with thirty-one members May 27, 1880. Its first officers were Dr. O. Logan, Chancellor; Mrs. Mary A. Sherwood, Advocate; S. A. Sanders, President; Moses Williams, Vice President; H. H. Adams, Auxiliary; B. E. Keep, Secretary; L. H. Salisbury, Treasurer; E. B. Hathaway, Accountant; Mrs. S. S. Keep, Chaplain; J. H. Carpenter, Warden; Edward Froby, Sentinel; C. V. Lick, Watchman; O. P. Mosier, Conductor. The Union now contains ninety members, and meets the first and third Fridays of each month. The two last-named orders are beneficiary in their object.

The school building was erected in 1868, at a cost, inclusive of furniture and apparatus, of $7,000. Previous to that the borough schools were held in the academy, built in 1838.

FACTORIES, NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

The manufacturing establishments are Thornton's grist and woolen mills, Wells' oar factory, and Van Riper's horse rake and wooden ware factory. All of these use steam. The water-power, once quite good, has become unreliable since the clearing up of the country. The flouring mill was built in 1828, by Amos King, and is now owned by Joshua Thornton. The woolen mill was erected by W. H. Gray, in 1840, burned in 1876, and rebuilt in 1880 by Thomas Thornton. Its present owner is William Thornton. Michael Jackson built the rake factory in 1846. It has been completely overhauled and much extended by George Van Riper & Co. The oar factory was built by Henry Salisbury and Reuben McLallen in 1859. It burned down on the 1st of March, 1868, and was rebuilt by Frank Wells the same year. Jeduthan Wells is the present owner.

A newspaper, the *Erie County Enterprise,* was started June 15, 1877, but failed in 1880 for want of support. Its publishers were J. W. Britton and F. J. Dumars. The Albion *Blizzard*, a weekly newspaper, was established by two of the young business men of Albion Borough—E. C. Palmer and E. F. Davenport—May 25, 1882. The first four numbers were published as a two-column folio, at which time the Post Office Department refused to allow it to pass as second-class matter. After a week or two of suspension, the *Blizzard* was enlarged to a quarto, June 29, 1882, and was entered properly in the mails as other newspapers. Near the close of Volume I, the outlook was that the paper must cease to exist, but the publishers made a canvass and received such encouragement that they bought a new cylinder press and enlarged their paper to a seven-column folio, issuing the first number July 12, 1883.

The borough has a general cemetery, which might be made a handsome place of burial. The appraisement for 1883 showed the following results: Value of real estate, $88,205; cows, fifty-two; value, $1,040; horses and mules, sixty-four; value, $3,825; value of trades and occupations, $6,705; money at interest, $4,997.

CHAPTER XI.

ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THE first settler in Elk Creek Township was Eli Colton, father of George W. Colton, the well-known politician. He was a native of Granby, Conn., and went into the township early in 1797. In the spring of 1798 or 1799 the settlers were George Haybarger and his brother-in-law, John Deitz, from Maryland, who were followed by their families in the succeeding fall, in charge of Arnestes Deitz, father of John. Mr. Colton married a daughter of the elder Deitz in 1800 or 1801. Mr. Haybarger changed to Mill Creek in 1810, where his descendants remain. In 1800, Elihu Crane took up the tract on which Craneville stands, where he remained until his death. He was from Connecticut, and settled in Conneaut Township in the spring of 1798, from which place he changed to Elk Creek. During 1800, or a little before, numerous parties located in the township, among whom were David Randall, Daniel Akers, Mr. Odell and Mr. Harrington. In 1802, David Sherrod arrived from Susquehanna County. James McCammon, with his sons, James and Robert, came from Ireland early in the century, locating first at Philadelphia, then at Meadville, and finally in Elk Creek. A man by the name of Wallace became a resident of the township nearly at the same time. Other early settlers were Jabez Clark, Charles Scott, Maxon Randall and the Shieldses and Spragues. Among the later settlers were the following: In 1815, Daniel Winchester, from Stafford County, Conn., and Samuel Wells, with his sons, Otis, Obed, Franklin, Samuel and Julius, from St. Albans, Vt.; in 1818, Josiah Steward; in 1824, the Stewarts, Rodgerses and Brookses from New York; in 1831, Thomas Bowman; in 1832, Levi and William Joslin, from Oneida County, N. Y.; Edmund Goodenow, from the same county; Sylvester Hubbard, from Tompkins County, N. Y.; Samuel Sherman and family, from Herkimer County, N. Y.; John Warner, from Massachusetts; and Wilson Cole, from Chautauqua County, N. Y.; in 1833, John Stafford, from Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., and William Vorce, from Chautauqua County, in the same State; in 1834, Orange and Perley Miller; in 1835, Jeremiah Crowley, a native of Ireland, and Noah Almey; in 1836, David Smith, from Vermont; in 1838, Hiram Irish, from Vermont, and Burr L. Pulling, from Saratoga County, N. Y. The growth of the township was slow until 1830, but it filled up rapidly from that date to 1840. Samuel Sherman took up a large body of land, which he divided among his boys. In 1840, Harley Sherman, son of Samuel Sherman, opened a grocery store at Wellsburg, where he lived until his death. The forefathers of the Shermans came to America from England, in 1634, settling in New England, from which section their descendants have spread into every State of the Union.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The township is one of the original sixteen, and received its title from the stream of Elk Creek, several branches of which rise in its northern portion. It originally extended north to a point parallel with the south line of Fairview, and was then nearly square. In 1832, the north part was sliced off in the formation of Girard, leaving a short handle which now constiutes a part

of Franklin. When the latter township was created in 1844, another piece was taken from Elk Creek, reversing the shape of the township, and causing it to stand in its present form, which is exactly that of a gothic L. The original area was 35,840 acres, which has been reduced to 20,696 acres. By the assessment of 1880, the valuation was as follows: Real estate, $464,915; horses, $371; cows, $623; oxen, $40; value of personal property, $34,044; value of trades and occupations, $10,175; money at interest, $25,582.

Elk Creek is bounded on the north by Girard and Franklin, on the east by Franklin and Washington, on the south by Cussewago Township, Crawford County, and on the west by Conneaut. The population was 288 in 1820, 562 in 1830, 1,645 in 1840, 1,535 in 1850, 1,462 in 1870, and 1,564 in 1880, inclusive of Wellsburg. The villages are Wellsburg, Cranesville and Pageville, and the post offices are Lundy's Lane (Wellsburg) and Elk Creek (Cranesville). Elk Creek Township has had but four county officials, viz.: Stephen J. Godfrey, County Commissioner from 1866 to 1869, and Mercantile Appraiser in 1871; C. C. Taylor, County Superintendent of Public Schools from 1869 to 1878; Richard Powell, County Commissioner from 1881 to 1884; and George Manton, County Auditor from 1881 to 1884. George W. Colton, Clerk to the Commissioners from 1852 to November, 1863, and Prothonotary from his resignation of the latter office to 1867, is a native of the township, but removed to Erie before he was chosen to the first position. O. H. Irish, Superintendent of Government Printing at Washington, was also a native of Elk Creek. The latter died in January, 1883, after having been prominent as a public man for many years.

The Elk Creek lands are generally rolling, with a clay soil, except a narrow belt of gravel along the East Branch of Conneaut Creek and its tributaries. The hill lands, which include about two-thirds of the township, are quite flat when the summit is reached, and are well watered, being the sources of numerous small streams. Land ranges in value from $20 to $40, according to its proximity to the villages. The township contains two cheese factories—the one at Wellsburg, and Kingsley's, in the southeast. Much timber remains, but it is fast disappearing. There is no railroad in the township, and the nearest station is that of the Erie & Pittsburgh road at Albion. A mile east of Wellsburg was a deposit of bog iron ore, from which a large share of the stock used in Vincent, Himrod & Co.'s old furnace in Erie was drawn. The ore has been used of late years in making mineral paint, being first applied to that purpose by Winton & Williams. In Glen Frazier is a mineral spring which has become famous over the western part of the county for its medical virtues.

ROADS AND STREAMS.

The main thoroughfares are the road from Albion, through Wellsburg, to Edinboro; the old road from Girard, through Cranesville and Wellsburg, to Meadville; and the Crane road, from Albion, through Cranesville and Franklin Township, to the Edinboro Plank Road. A hack runs several times a day, each direction, between Wellsburg, Cranesville and Albion Station, carrying passengers and the mails. Elk Creek has no large streams, the most important one being the East Branch of Conneaut Creek, which falls into the latter about half a mile west of Albion. The East Branch rises in Crawford County, just across the line. It is joined by Frazier's Run at Wellsburg, by Crane Run near Cranesville, by Mormon Run at Thornton's dam, near Albion, and by Jackson Run within the latter borough. Mormon Run received its name because used as a place of baptism by that sect, who were once quite numerous in the vicinity. The West Branch of Elk Creek has its source near the center, and runs north

into Girard, where it connects with the main stream a little below "The Devil's Backbone." In the southeast are the head-waters of the Cussewago, which pursues a southerly course, and, joining French Creek near Meadville, helps to make the Ohio and Mississippi. Forty years or so ago, there were twelve or fifteen saw mills on the East Branch, as well as several on other streams. The water-power was very fine in the early days, on account of the steady flow of water and the heavy fall in the streams.

CHURCHES.

The churches of Elk Creek are a Free-Will Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Universalist at Wellsburg, Methodist Episcopal at Cranesville, Free-Will Baptist and Methodist at Pageville, United Brethren on the Meadville road between Cranesville and Lockport, and Union United Brethren.

The Little Brick, or Randall United Brethren Church, holds services about a mile north of Cranesville, in a neat brick structure which was formerly a schoolhouse. The society was organized about 1853 by Rev. Michael Oswald. Rev. C. Z. Dilley is at present pastor in charge. The society contains about thirty members. It is embraced in the Erie Circuit, which besides the Randall appointment includes Branchville in McKean Township; Bethel, Fairview Township; Foy Schoolhouse, Franklin Township; Miller, Girard Township; and Union, in the south part of Elk Creek Township. The last named appointment is quite and old class, has about twenty members, and meets in a schoolhouse.

There is a considerable Catholic population in the south part of the township, who worship mainly at the church in Cussewago, Crawford County. They are mainly of Irish nativity or descent.

SCHOOLS.

Probably the first school in the township was taught by Maxon Randall, in his log cabin about a mile north of Cranesville, about 1815. About one and a half miles south of Wellsburg, stood a log schoolhouse, wherein Miss Becky Reese, who was afterward Mrs. William Monroe, taught about 1817. Samuel Clark, the son of an early settler of this township, held a school in the same cabin about 1818, and, following him, David Mathews conducted a term. Immediately south of Wellsburg a Mr. Higgins, an old bachelor, taught about 1820. The Sawdy Schoolhouse, in the northwest corner of the township, was built about 1823, and for many years subserved its educational purposes. Henry Miller, one of the first settlers, taught here. Betsy Colton, who became Mrs. Hiram Bradley, and Zachariah Tolbit were other early instructors at Sawdy. At Cranesville, on the corner now occupied by the post office, was a diminutive log structure in early days, where Matilda Eldridge and John Braddish were among the first teachers. The following is a list of the present schools: Sawdy, two miles north of Cranesville, on the Lockport road; Wellsburg (graded), Cranesville, Bowens, one mile from Cranesville, on the Crane road; Kingsley, a mile and a half south of Wellsburg, on the Meadville road; Union at Cold Spring, three miles south of Wellsburg, on the Meadville road; Pleasant Valley, two miles east of Wellsburg; Pageville, Miller, six miles east of Wellsburg, and an independent school of Elk Creek and Franklin Townships.

WELLSBURG.

The village of Wellsburg, in the narrow valley of the East Branch of Conneaut Creek, is situated at the crossing of the Girard & Meadville by the

Albion & Edinboro road. Samuel Wells, after whom it was named, settled at this point with his five sons in 1815, and at an early day his son Franklin built a grist mill and several saw mills. Samuel drilled a salt well about a mile south of Wellsburg, on the Clark farm, and for a considerable period the neighborhood was supplied by him with a home made article. This continued until the opening of the canal, when cheaper salt was furnished from Onondaga, N. Y., by way of Erie, which caused the abandonment of the well. The village, which was laid out by Otis Wells, did not make much progress until some six or ten years ago, when a brisk competition among the merchants led to low prices, a heavy trade from the adjacent country, new manufactories, and a general and most marked spirit of enterprise. Wellsburg is twenty-five miles from Erie, nine miles south of Girard, one each from Cranesville and Albion, and two miles from Albion Station. The mercantile establishments consist of three dry goods stores, one grocery and hardware store and one millinery store. A new schoolhouse was erected about two years ago, at a cost of over $5,000. The McLellan House is a large new hotel. The manufacturing interests of the village are unusually extensive, as will be seen by the following list: Long, Wells & Co's., new steam and flouring mill, the old Spires Grist Mill, Wells & Sons' tannery, Ralph Bowman's steam saw mill, J. R. Snyder's steam furniture and coffin factory, Frank Ziegler's broom factory, the Elk Creek Co-operative Cheese Factory (in operation about eleven years), Emanuel Ziegler's carriage, wagon and blacksmith shop, Purcell Bros'. spring bed factory, one cooper shop and two other blacksmith shops. Its population by the census of 1880 was 256, about half of whom have been added within a few years. Wellsburg has become the principal trading point for most of Elk Creek, a portion of Conneaut, the western portion of Franklin, the southern portion of Girard and even a section of Crawford County. Its post office name is Lundy's Lane. The office was established in 1852, when Gen. Scott was running for President, and named in honor of one of his battles during the last war with Great Britain. A telephone line connecting Wellsburg with Albion Station was put up in 1879. In addition to the salt well of Samuel Wells, another was drilled further up on the East Branch, on the farm now owned by S. A. Deriar. It was known as the White Well, but was never put in operation. On the same tract there had long been a strong show of petroleum. Boring was done to secure the oil, but only a small quantity was obtained. In 1861, during the height of the oil excitement, two wells were drilled on the farm of Harley Sherman, east of Wellburg. A large yield of gas was secured but not enough oil to pay.

The Free-Will Baptist congregation, the largest in the town, was organized on the 5th of May, 1839, Rev. Willard Stickney, of Washington Township, being the first pastor, and Asa Lichfield, clerk. Its later pastors have been Revs. Frank Wells, David Winton, Chauncey Joslin, E. R. Anderson, Rufus Clark, J. B. Page and Rev. Boynton, the present incumbent. Julius Wells and John W. Prescott were the first and only Deacons. The congregation has a commodious building, surmounted by a steeple and bell tower with a fine bell. A Sabbath school was established over thirty years ago, and has been in continuous operation. The membership of the church is about forty.

The Universalist Church at Wellsburg was organized in June, 1838, with twenty-five members by Rev. Edson Beals, who was the first pastor. The first meetings were held in the academy, which stood in the park on the site of the Universalist Church. The latter was erected in 1855 at a cost of $1,500, and was thoroughly repaired in 1871. Rev. A. J. Patterson, now of Boston, Mass., was pastor at the time of the church erection. After the pastorate of

Rev. Beals, the following served as ministers: Revs. Joseph Sargent, Ami Bond, Fowler, A. J. Patterson, Luce and Charles L. Shipman, of Girard. No regular services have been held for two years past. The numerical strength of the church is about sixty.

A Methodist Episcopal society was organized at Wellsburg in very early times. About 1835, it erected a frame meeting house on the summit of the hill between Wellsburg and Cranesville, the lot being the donation of Lyman Jackson. Formerly services had been held in an old blacksmith shop, converted into a schoolhouse and church. The church building became old and unfit for services. In 1875, or shortly before the society divided, a portion going to Cranesville and a portion to Wellsburg, the latter held services for a short time in the schoolhouse; then the Pleasant Valley Church building, several miles south of Wellsburg, was removed to the latter village, and is now used as the house of worship. Pleasant Valley was an old society organized in 1833, by Rev. William Todd. Its church edifice was erected in 1854, at an expense of $1,300. Wellsburg Church is small, containing about twenty members. It formerly was a part of Springfield Circuit, but when Albion Circuit was formed, became and has since remained a part of it.

The Wellsburg Cemetery, an inclosure of about ten acres, on a knoll in the north part of the village, is the principal burying ground of the township. The Shermans have a family burial place of about two acres.

CRANESVILLE.

Cranesville was founded by Fowler Crane, son of Elihu Crane, the first settler on the site, who laid out the village, and put up a hotel, store and ashery. In lies in the valley of the East Branch of Conneaut Creek, a mile north of Wellsburg, and a mile northeast of Albion, at the crossing of the Crane road by the Girard & Meadville road, and almost on the Conneaut line. The valley at Cranesville widens out more than at Wellsburg, and the village stands chiefly on the upland overlooking the stream, in rather a pleasant location. The old Erie Canal passed through the village, and is watered by Crane Run. It entered Elk Creek Township a little south of Lockport, and about half a mile east of the Conneaut Township line, and continued to Cranesville, where it diverged into Conneaut, having had a course of about two and one-half miles in the township. The culvert between Albion and Cranesville, by which the canal crossed the East Branch—an excellent pile of masonry—is now used for a township roadway. After Wellsburg got its start and the canal had been abandoned, Cranesville rather declined, but of late it has commenced to improve. The village embraces a Methodist Episcopal Church, one general store, one grocery, Robert Wait's planing mill, two blacksmith shops, paint shop, schoolhouse, about thirty-five dwellings and perhaps 150 people. The church building was erected at a cost of $2,000, in 1874, Rev. Mr. Williams being the first pastor. About the same time the old church that stood on the hill between Cranesville and Wellsburg was removed to Springfield. Cranesville society was detached from Wellsburg about 1874, and belongs to Albion Circuit. The old hotel was torn down in the summer of 1878, more attractive houses at Wellsburg and Albion having robbed it of its custom. A sandstone quarry was formerly worked between Cranesville and Lockport, near the Population road, from which material was taken for the locks of the canal. The post office name of Cranesville is Elk Creek. Its nearest railroad station is Albion.

PAGEVILLE.

Four miles southeast of Wellsburg, at the forks of the Crossingville road,

is the village of Pageville, consisting of a Free-Will Baptist Church, a schoolhouse, a saw mill, and a few scattered dwellings. This remote place was once the scene of extensive manufacturing operations. Being on the edge of a vast forest of ash and oak, E. Page selected it as the site of his oar factory, one of the most extensive in the country. The factory gave employment to some twenty-five men and its wares were sent to all parts of America and Europe. On its suspension the workmen found other homes, and the place declined to an ordinary cross roads collection of houses. The Baptist congregation was organized by Rev. Willard Stickney, the first pastor, in 1839, the same year as the one at Wellsburg. Rev. Carey Rogers preached here for many years, and Rev. Boynton is the present pastor. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1875, when a church was erected at a cost of about $1,200. Rogers' steam saw mill occupies the site of the old oar factory. A Methodist Episcopal society worships in the Baptist Church. It is small, but quite old, and is attached to Albion Circuit.

CHAPTER XII.

McKEAN TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF MIDDLEBORO.

McKEAN was organized as one of the original townships. Its limits were much larger when the township was established, but were reduced by the taking off of a slice for Franklin in 1844, and another for Summit in 1854. These curtailments of its territory account for the odd and irregular shape of the township. McKean is bounded on the north by Fairview, Mill Creek and Summit, on the east by Summit and Waterford, on the south by Waterford, Washington and Franklin, and on the west by the latter township and Fairview. It has a breadth in the widest part of about eight miles from east to west, and about seven from north to south. The old State line, before the purchase of the Triangle, ran a little north of the center, and cuts the borough limits of Middleboro into two almost exact halves. It also forms the north and south lines of many of the farms, and its location is as familiar to many of the residents as their own homes or the course of the public roads. The township was named in honor of Gen. Thomas McKean, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished soldiers in the Revolution, and second Governor of the State, after Independence, serving three terms, from 1796 to 1808. The township has given Erie a number of its best known citizens, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, the four Crouch brothers, the four Minnig brothers, and the Stancliff brothers. By the United States census, McKean had a population of 440 in 1820, of 984 in 1830, of 1,714 in 1840, of 1,921 in 1850, of 1,600 in 1860, of 1,426 in 1870 and of 1,394 in 1880. The assessment of 1883 gave the following results: Number of acres, 21,517; value of real state, $632,065; number of cows, 932; of oxen, 10; of horses and mules, 526; value of the same, $52,788; value of trades and occupations, $9,480; money at interest, $78,696.

STREAMS AND LANDS.

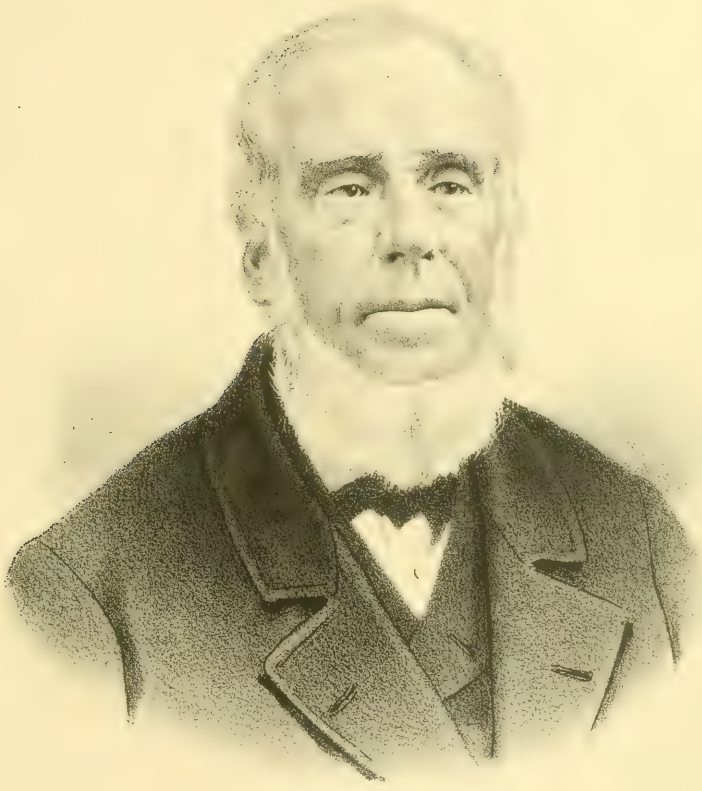
McKean is wholly watered by Elk Creek and its branches, with the exception of a small district in the south containing the head-waters of Big and Little Conneauttee Creek, which empty into French Creek below Edinboro. Elk

Creek rises in Tamarack Swamp, in the western portion of Waterford Township, and flowing nearly though the center of McKean, across the southern portion of Fairview and the northeastern portion of Girard, falls into the lake a short distance north of Miles Grove, having a length of between thirty and thirty-five miles. Its general course is westerly till it reaches the Girard Township line, where it turns to the northwest. A branch of Le Bœuf Creek has its origin in Waterford Township, near the head of Elk Creek, the two streams running in opposite directions, the one to the Gulf of Mexico, the other to the Atlantic Ocean. The South Branch of Elk Creek rises in Washington Township, near the line of McKean, and flowing directly north, unites with the main stream at Middleboro. At one time there were within the township eight saw mills and two grist mills on the chief stream, and two saw mills and one grist mill on the South Branch: now, all that are left are four saw mills and one grist mill on the former and a single grist mill on the latter. Its valley is generally narrow, but it begins to spread out just above Middleboro, near the crossing of the Edinboro road, reaching a breadth of about two miles. Below that it is from a quarter of a mile to half a mile in width.

McKean is one of the elevated townships of the county, and its surface is hilly, with numerous deep gulfs along the streams. The valley lands are first-class, and grain is easily raised. Off of the streams the country is naturally cold and clayey, but cultivation makes it fairly productive. In the southeast portion is a ridge known as South Hill, which is said to attain an altitude of 800 feet above the lake. The township contains two quarries of good stone, one on the place of David Dunn, in the north east section, the other on that of Albert Lampson, in the south part. Land ranges in value from $25 to $75 per acre.

MILLS AND SCHOOLS.

The grist mills of McKean Township are Sterrett & Barron's, on Elk Creek, at Sterrettania, and Wiswell & Hilliker's, at Branchville, on the South Branch. The first named, which is one of the largest in the county, was built by David S. Sterrett, in 1839, and has always done a flourishing business. A mill was built on the site of Hilliker's some thirty-five years ago. It burned down, was twice re-built and each time was destroyed by fire. The last fire occurred early in the morning of October 19, 1882, causing a loss of about $5,000, on which there was no insurance. The miller's house burned down at the same time. The first saw mill in the township was built in the summer of 1812 on Elk Creek, by Oliver Dunn, near where his son, James Dunn, now resides. The mill was operated about twenty years before it was abandoned. The second mill was built by Eber and Lemuel Stancliff on the South Branch of Elk Creek, about a mile south of Middleboro, about 1827; it was operated about twenty-five years, during which time it changed name and ownership repeatedly. The saw mills propelled by water are owned by Edmund Wood, Charles Osborn, August Decker and Sterrett & Barron. There is a steam saw and cider mill near the Plank road, a mile or so north of Middleboro, owned by A. T. Leland's heirs. W. W. Reed, of Erie, owns a cheese factory in the western portion, established about nine years ago, and another owned by William A. Bean, just outside of Middleboro, was started in 1872. There are three tanneries in the township—the Sterrettania, erected by William Potter about 1843; Chisholm's, a mile east of Sterrettania, established in 1864 in a building formerly used as a woolen factory, and Charles Rappold's, at Sterrettania, built in 1858. The township contains five cider mills, owned respectively by A. T. Leland's heirs, Henry Hauck, Henry Smith, William Wiswell and John P. Wagner. Several of these make apple jelly in large quantities.



John Kincaide

The first school in McKean Township was taught during the winter of 1811–12 by Seth Spencer, who hailed from Fredonia, N. Y., and returned thither soon after completing this primal school. Among his pupils were Seth Stancliff, still living at Erie at the age of ninety years, Joseph Weldon, who lives at West Springfield, this county, and who was the first male white child born in McKean Township; Anna Stanclift, living in California, at the age of eighty-eight years; Levi Grant, Eunice Joiner and others. Betsy and Sally Aldrich, sisters, from near Boston, Mass., were two of the earliest teachers. For several years, from about 1820 to 1825, they taught schools in the vicinity of Middleboro. They afterward married and settled in Springfield Township. Hiram Bumphrey taught for five terms at Sterrettania, commencing about 1828. He afterward became editor and proprietor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* and was a prominent man. Ansel and Ludim Crouch, who hailed from Peru, N. Y., were early noted pedagogues in the region about Middleboro. Polly Chambers taught at Sterrettania about 1830. Other comparatively early instructors of the township's youth were Frank Lampson, Orrin Reed and David Stancliff. The township schools are thirteen in number, as follows: The Union, in the Marsh neighborhood (used jointly by McKean and Waterford); the Aubrey, in the Grant settlement; the Dunn, in the Dunn neighborhood; the Glazier, on the plank road; the South Hill, on South Hill; the Marsh, in the Stancliff settlement; the Branchville, at the hamlet of the same name; the Harrison, in the Harrison district; the Barron, in the Barron neighborhood; the Sterrettania, in the village of that name; the Roher, in the north part of the township, and the Wagner, on the farm of Alex Wagner.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND ROADS.

There are three church buildings in the township, viz.: United Brethren at Branchville, and Methodist Episcopal at Sterrettania and on South Hill. The South Hill Church was dedicated on December 9, 1880, and cost $1,400. The land on which it stands was donated by O. Reed. Previous to the erection of the church building, the congregation held services in the schoolhouse. It forms a part of the McKean Circuit.

The Sterrettania Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1842. The society was organized years before, and worshiped in the schoolhouse. Among its earliest ministers were Revs. Aurora and Nathaniel Callender, and Rev. J. Chandler. This charge was attached to the McKean Circuit, until 1880, when it was made a part of Fairview Circuit, which embraces besides this appointment Fairview and Fair Plain. The church building was erected in part by a Presbyterian congregation, which had met previously in the schoolhouse. Soon after the church was built, it became a Congregational society, and a few years later passed out of existence.

The United Brethren Church at Branchville is a neat and modest frame structure, which was built about 1865. The society existed for a number of years previous and met for worship in the schoolhouse. It is now greatly reduced in membership, scarcely a half dozen remaining, but regular services are still maintained. Rev. Lewis is the present pastor, 1882–83.

A cemetery, used by the township in common, has long been established on the Waterford & Girard road, a short distance east of Middleboro; another on the plank road, about a mile south of the same village; one at Sterrettania; one attached to the old Catholic Church north of Middleboro, and a small one on South Hill. The Wiswells, Dunns and others have private burying grounds.

The main roads of McKean are the Erie & Edinboro plank, running through nearly the whole width of the township from north to south, and the

Waterford & Girard road, which crosses the township from east to west, following the valley of Elk Creek. The township has a post office at Sterrettania and formerly had one at Branchville. A mail route was established between Erie and Edinboro in the winter of 1835–36, Ansel Crouch being the contractor.

VILLAGES.

The villages of McKean are Sterrettania and Branchville. Sterrettania is on Elk Creek, near the Fairview line, in the extreme western portion of the township, twelve miles from Erie. It received its name from the numerous Sterrett family living in the village and vicinity. Robert Sterrett, the pioneer of the flock, came from Cumberland County and located there in 1804, remaining three years, when he sold out to his brother James. Of the seven sons and two daughters of James, all are dead except Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, of Erie. The village contains a Methodist Episcopal Church, a schoolhouse, a large grist mill, a saw mill, two tanneries, one cider and jelly factory, one wagon shop, one store, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop and one tailor shop. The private residences number fifteen or twenty, and the population is about eighty. Thomas Sterrett, a resident of Sterrettania, is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the county. The Sterrettania School was taught at various times by Hon. George H. Cutler and William Benson, afterward two of the leading members of the Erie County bar.

Branchville is a small collection of houses along the plank road, in the south part of the township. It embraces a United Brethren Church, a schoolhouse, a grist mill, a blacksmith shop and about a dozen residences. The South Branch of Elk Creek runs through the hamlet, giving it its name and furnishing water-power to the mill.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler within the present limits of McKean was James Talmadge, who came from Genesee County, N. Y., in 1795, and located in the Dunn neighborhood, near the east line, in the valley of Elk Creek. During the season of 1795, Mr. Talmadge ran a sail boat between Buffalo and Erie, which carried passengers and freight; among others, he brought in Col. Seth Reed and family, and Amos Judson, of Waterford. On settling in McKean, his wife and father accompanied him. Mr. Talmadge brought in the first bushel of wheat sown in Erie County. Thomas and Oliver Dunn, who had gone first to Springfield, moved into McKean in the fall of 1797, having been preceded by Stephen Oliver; Lemuel Stancliff, a New Englander, settled a mile south of Middleboro in 1799; Benjamin Grubb, a Lancaster County man, on the John Peffer farm, in 1800; Benjamin Grant, from Connecticut, in what is still known as the Grant neighborhood, in March of the same year; Robert Sterrett, at Sterrettania, in 1804, and James Aubrey about 1806. Eliachim Cook, who accompanied Mr. Grant, located in what is now Summit Township, but removed to Waterford in 1809. In 1807, after Mr. Sterrett sold his McKean property to his brother James, he removed to the bank of the lake, five miles west of Erie. John Evans, father of Robert and Thomas, came from Maryland in 1802, and first took up land on the present Mill Creek and Summit line, but removed to Mill Creek in 1811, to the farm now owned by his son Robert. Among other early settlers were Russell Stancliff, Rufus Trask, Benjamin Collum, David Weldon, Joseph S. Bush and the Dunlaps. The Staffords, a New England family, settled around Middleboro about 1815, and with the Stancliffs laid the foundations of the Methodist society in that village. Ansel Crouch went in from New York, in 1817. He was a soldier in the war of

1812. Hannah, daughter of James Talmadge, was the first white child born in the township. The event occurred in 1798. David Sterrett, son of Robert, settled on the homestead farm He was the father of Robert W., Thomas, James and Andrew J., and of Mrs. Wright, Norton, Brockway and Hall. James Aubrey's father was a Surgeon in Wolfe's army at the storming of Quebec. Stephen Oliver enlisted in the American Army at the outbreak of the Revolution and served until its close. He died January 14, 1857, aged ninety-seven years.

Lemuel Stancliff, one of the first settlers referred to, was a soldier in Washington's army at the time of Arnold's treason. Among the other early settlers were the following:In 1809, Ira Glazier, from Oneida County, N. Y., and Ezra White; in 1825, the Washburns, from Massachusetts; about 1826, Benjamin F. Morey, of Berkshire, Vt.; in 1831, John Drown, of Lyons, N. Y.; about 1835, the Marshes, from Nova Scotia, and Peter J Barron, from France; in 1837, Oren Reed, from Otsego County, N. Y.; in 1840, Lorenz, Antony and Daniel Hauck, all from Germany.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The State and county officers from McKean Township have been as follows: State Senate, Joseph M. Sterrett, 1837 to 1841 Associate Judge, Joseph M. Sterrett, 1850 to 1856. Assembly, Stephen Skinner, 1840 and 1842. County Commissioners, Joseph M. Sterrett, 1829 to 1831; Stephen Skinner, 1834 to 1837; Thomas Sterrett, 1837 to 1839 (died in office); Thomas Dunn, 1850 to 1853. Clerk to Commissioners, A. J. Sterrett, 1863 to 1881. Directors of the Poor, David Sterrett, 1847 to 1850; John Parmeter, 1852 to 1855; James Dunn, 1874 to 1877; Seymour Washburn, 1877 to 1880. Steward of the Almshouse, Thomas Dunn, 1858 to 1863. Jury Commissioner, William Grant, 1873 to 1876. County Surveyors, Hiram Bumphrey, 1833; Stephen Skinner, 1836 to 1839. County Auditors, Thomas Dunn, 1810 to 1821, 1822 to 1825; Eli Webster, 1829 to 1832; Oren Reed, 1852 to 1855, 1863 to 1865; Elias Brecht, 1857 to 1860. Joseph M. Sterrett left his father's house in McKean when a boy, to learn the printing trade. He founded the Erie *Gazette*, and ever after resided in Erie. A. J. Sterrett was born in McKean, but left home at an early age.

BOROUGH OF MIDDLEBORO.

Middleboro was incorporated as a borough in 1861, embodying about two-thirds of a mile square. It had a population of 126 in 1870, and 210 in 1880, being the smallest election district in the county in point of numbers. The village is situated on the plank road, nearly in the center of the township (which gave it its name), at the junction of the South Branch with the main stream of Elk Creek, ten miles south of Erie and eight north of Edinboro. Benjamin Cullom built the first house in Middleboro in 1810, on the site of Hartley Lampson's. He died in McKean Township in May, 1883, at the age of ninety-six years. Middleboro contains a Catholic and a Methodist Episcopal Church, a schoolhouse, one hotel, two dry goods stores, one grocery, one drug store, four blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one wagon, carriage and sleigh factory, two wagon shops, one saw mill, one saw, planing and shingle mill, two millinery stores and one shoe-maker shop. The public hall of the village is in the upper story of Peck's Block. W. A. Bean's cheese factory is situated just outside the borough. The post office name of the borough is

McKean Corners. A shovel-handle factory was erected at Middleboro by Francis Lampson in 1861, burned in 1868, rebuilt the same year by A. H. Lampson, and moved to Leipsic, Ohio, about 1873.

The McKean Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Russell Stancliff in 1819, at the hewed-log house of Lemuel Stancliff, about a half mile south of Middleboro, with the following members: Job Stafford and wife, Lucy Stafford, Polly, May and Deborah Irish. The next fall a revival was held, which added a number of others to the class. The meetings were held in various schoolhouses until 1837, when a substantial frame meeting-house was erected. It was extensively repaired and enlarged in 1869, and still serves the congregation. Among the earliest ministers were Revs. Eddy, Alfred Bronson and Mack. Latterly, Rev. G. W. Staples, 1881–82. The circuit is composed of Middleboro, Lawrence Schoolhouse (Summit Township), South Hill and McLane. Preaching takes place at each point once in two weeks.

St. Francis Catholic Church at Middleboro was built in 1876, at a cost, including bell and furniture, of $3,400. It superseded an old frame building, which stood two miles north of Middleboro, and was dedicated in 1833. The congregation was organized a few years prior to the building of this first church. The earliest Fathers of this congregation were Revs. Steinbaugh, Hartman and Joseph Oberhofer. Edward Hasse is the present priest. The society includes about fifty-four families. Services are conducted in both the English and the German languages.

Bates Post, No 83, G. A. R., was organized at Middleboro, August 21, 1880, with thirty-three members. Its first officers were: N. N. Newell, Com.; J. G. Grimler, S. V. C.; E. W. Davis, J. V. C.; L. W. Eastman, O. D.; William A. Herrick, Chaplain; John Weigel, Q. M.; J. W. Jarvis, Sergt.; P. A. Myers, Adjt. The post now numbers about seventy members and meets each alternate Saturday evening.

Diligent Lodge, No. 183, A. O. U. W., was instituted November 5, 1880, with eleven charter members, as follows: D. R. Waggoner, P. M. W.; G. W. Neyland, M. W.; David Rohrer, F.; F. G. Weigel, O.; John Weigel, Guide; C. F. Schuetz, Fin.; C. M. Morey, Receiver; F. M. Gould, Recorder; Henry Soety, I. W.; George Schuetz, O. W., and George Stancliff. The present membership is forty-two, and the lodge meets every Thursday evening at Weigel's Hall.

CHAPTER XIII.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Greenfield, one of the sixteen established when the county was organized, is bounded on the north by North East, on the east by Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the south by Venango, and on the west by Harbor Creek and Greene. Its boundary lines are all straight, with the exception of a jog of about an eighth of a mile, commencing at the J. C. Prindle place, on the west side, and extending to the T. C. Plumb farm on the south. As originally established, Greenfield was considerably larger than now, a long, wedge-shaped strip having been taken off of its northern part in 1841 and added to North East. The township as thus reduced is about seven miles in

length from east to west, about four and three-quarters in breadth from north to south, and embraces 19,723 acres of elevated ridge and table land. The loftiest elevation is at the farm of F. B. Brown, in the southwest, and about half a mile southeast from that, in Venango, is said to be the highest point in the county. By the United States census report, Greenfield had a population of 281 in 1820, 664 in 1830, 862 in 1840, 731 in 1850, 880 in 1860, 1,039 in 1870, and 1,020 in 1880. The assessment of 1880 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $358,977; number of horses, 253; cows, 684; oxen, 6; value of personal property, $24,711; value of trades and occupations, $1,400; money at interest, $200.

The surface of Greenfield Township is mainly hilly, but there are some fine flats along French Creek and upon a tributary of that stream which comes in from New York at the southeast corner. The valley lands range in width from a half mile to a mile and a half. They are mostly of a gravelly loam, and produce corn, oats, some wheat and all kinds of fruit, except peaches, but are much troubled with frosts. The hill lands, which are less affected by the frosts than the valleys, are a clay loam, and yield good crops of corn, oats and potatoes, but are best adapted for grass and grazing. A great many cattle are raised in the township, and many tons of butter are made and sold annually. Land ranges in price from $20 to $40 an acre, according to its location.

BEGINNING THE SETTLEMENT.

Remote as it is at present on account of its distance from a railroad, Greenfield was one of the first townships to be settled. After the restoration of quiet along the border, the Triangle became a favorite field for settlement. Among those who were impressed with its advantages was Judah Colt, a native of Lyme, Conn., who came on in 1795. Believing the country would fill up rapidly, he made the Population Company, which claimed most of the lands in the county, an offer of $1 an acre for thirty thousand acres off of the east end of the Triangle, which they declined. They were so much pleased with his energy and shrewdness, however, that they appointed him their agent for Erie County. Mr. Colt took up a permanent residence in 1797, having been preceded by Elisha and Enoch Marvin (his brothers-in-law), Cyrus Robinson, Henry and Dyer Loomis, Charles Allen, Joseph Berry, John and William Wilson, James Moore, Joseph Webster, Philo Barker, Timothy Tuttle, Silas and William Smith, Joseph Shadduck and John Daggett (each accompanied by his sons), and John Andrews. All of these were hardy and intelligent New England people. Mr. Colt established his headquarters at what came to be known as Colt's Station, around or near which most of the emigrants settled. The same year, Mr. Colt cut a road through from the lake at Freeport to the Station, the first in the county after the old French road, as an avenue for supplies, which were brought by lake from Buffalo. This road was extended in 1798 to French Creek, near what is now "Little Hope," or Greenfield Post Office, where Mr. Bissell had established a landing, and later in the season Mr. Colt and William Miles continued it to the forks of French Creek. The eastern road from North East to Wattsburg was opened about 1800; the one from Colt's Station to Waterford, by way of Phillipsville, in 1804 or 1806; and the Station road, from Wesleyville, by way of Colt's Station to Mayville, in 1813.

Mr. Colt brought his wife on in May, 1798, who remained with him till his removal to Erie. In 1803, James Taylor, with wife and one child, coming from Rockbridge County, Va., settled in the township, locating about two miles northeast of Colt's Station. Here they remained until 1812, when they removed to the State of New York, near the boundary line between that State

and Pennsylvania. Henry Taylor, a relative of the above named, settled in the township at the same time. He was a man of family, and several years later purchased land in North East Township, adjoining the borough, upon which he resided for some years. He figured conspicuously in the war of 1812. He was made Captain of the first military company at North East; subsequently removed to Michigan, and there died. The inducement that took Mr. Colt and his colony to Greenfield was the belief then generally disseminated that the hill lands were preferable to those of the lake shore, which were densely wooded, swampy and well-nigh impenetrable. In a short time, Mr. Colt saw his error, and in 1804 he removed to Erie, where he remained the balance of his life. He died suddenly October 11, 1832, aged seventy-one years and three months. Mrs. Colt survived till March 13, 1834, dying at the age of sixty-six. They left no children, and the large estate Mr. Colt had acquired passed into the hands of relatives. On Mr. Colt's departure, the greater portion of the colony left also, scattering in various directions, and most of them making amends for their blunder by taking up some of the choicest lands in the county. Enoch Marvin became the company's agent in the Beaver Valley, where he died and was buried. His brother Elisha was one of the few who remained, and he and his wife both died at Colt's Station, the first in 1829 and the second in 1858. Their son, William E., continued to reside at Colt's Station till the decease of his mother, when he made his home in North East.

OTHER MATTERS.

The first Protestant religious service in Erie County was held at Colt's Station on the 2d of July, 1797, shortly after the arrival of the colony from New England. About thirty persons assembled, from Greenfield, North East and Venango, to whom a sermon was read by Mr. Colt. The old graveyard, on the Erie & Mayville road, a little east of the Station, was the earliest (1801) of which any record has been preserved in the county. Elisha Marvin, was buried there, but his remains were taken up and removed to North East after the death of his wife. The first celebration in Erie County of the Nation's Independence was near Colt's Station, on the 4th of July, 1797. The first military company in Erie County was organized in Greenfield, in 1801. It had eighty members. Elisha Marvin was Captain.

While Mr. Colt remained at the Station, it was a busy place, being the depot of supplies for all the country round. For a year or two, the line of travel from the lake was through Colt's Station to French Creek, and then on to Pittsburgh, which lasted until a good road was opened between Erie and Waterford. After Mr. C.'s departure, the glory of the Station faded. Col. Joseph Selden opened a store there in 1820, which was continued by other parties until a few years ago. Morrow B. Lowry clerked in this store when a boy of sixteen, and B. F. Sloan spent a portion of his youthful years in the locality. A tavern was established about fifty years ago, and kept up till 1860 or 1865. The old tavern has been converted into a farmhouse, and there is nothing there besides but a schoolhouse, a liberty pole and two small dwellings.

STREAMS AND MILLS.

The chief stream of Greenfield is the West Branch of French Creek, which receives many small tributaries in the township. It heads in Findley's Lake or "pond," about two miles from the State line, in Chautauqua County, and running across Greenfield from the northeast to the middle, and through the entire width of Venango from north to south, joins the East Branch in Amity, just below Wattsburg, after a course of eighteen or twenty miles. The head-

waters of Six Mile, Twelve Mile, Sixteen Mile and of a branch of Twenty Mile Creek, are all in Greenfield, the first two flowing into the lake in Harbor Creek, and the second two in North East. They have their rise on the ridge north of the West Branch of French Creek, and not more than a mile or two from that stream. Some of the tributaries of the West Branch head within a few rods of the sources of the lake shore creeks.

The first saw mill was built by Leverett Bissell, at or near Little Hope, in 1799, being among the earliest in that county. Another was put up in 1824, by John Whiteside, in the south part of the township. The present manufacturing concerns are two portable saw mills near Shadduck's Corners, in the west portion; another near H. Raymond's, close to the New York line; T. Raymond's saw mill on French Creek, about a mile below Little Hope; a grist mill, saw mill and cheese factory at Little Hope (the mills were established by Whiteside and Messer over a half century ago, and the cheese factory was built by a company about ten years ago); and A. Moseman's cider mill, on the Wellman road, near the Greene line. Formerly there were two grist mills and two saw mills near Raymond's, but all have been abandoned.

VILLAGE AND CHURCHES.

The only settlement in the township which approaches the dignity of a village is Greenfield, on the West Branch of French Creek, just off from the middle road between North East and Wattsburg. The place is better known by its nickname of Little Hope. The site of the place was taken up about 1796, by Leverett Bissell, on a soldier's right of 400 acres. He built a saw mill and a landing on the creek, where batteaux came up loaded with supplies from the lower country. The original settler left the place in 1805 or 1806 in charge of his son Cyril, who located there and died about 1848. The present village embraces a grist mill, saw mill, cheese factory, store, blacksmith shop, schoolhouse and twenty or thirty houses. There is a cemetery just at the outskirts of the village, and a Methodist Church at the corners, not far distant. The old Miller Graveyard, a few rods to the east, is no longer used for burial purposes. Greenfield was long the only post office in the township. Besides the burial ground referred to, there is an old one on the Gilson place, in the eastern part of the township. The Methodist Episcopal Church near Little Hope was organized in 1836, and occupies a commanding position at the junction of the Wildman and Wattsburg roads. It has a parsonage attached, built in 1868. This society was the outgrowth of a class that worshiped at an early day, in what was known as the Campfield Schoolhouse, located about one mile south of the present church building (in Venango Township), and subsequently in the Miller Schoolhouse. The church building was erected about the year 1850. The appointment has been on the North East, Wattsburg and Greenfield and Mina Circuits respectively, the latter being formed in 1868, since which period the pastors of the charge have been as follows: J. K. Mendenhall, J. Allen, W. H. Hoover, L. E. Beardsley, A. Bashline, J. Akers, Z. W. Shadduck, G. Collier, 1882–83. What is known as the Second Greenfield Union Free-Will Baptist Church was organized at the date of the building of their present church edifice, situated in the western part of the township, in 1881. This organization was made up of the two congregations which had previously worshiped, the one at the Union Schoolhouse in North East Township, and the other at Shadduck's Schoolhouse in Greenfield Township, both of which had been in existence a number of years. Among the ministers who have preached for the congregations may be mentioned Revs. Chauncy

Burch, Morton, Losee and J. L. Higby, the latter preaching the dedicatory sermon in the church in the spring of 1882.

The United Brethren Congregation at Shadduck's Schoolhouse was organized with less than a dozen members by Rev. J. W. Clark about eight years ago. It was placed on Harbor Creek Circuit, of which it is now a part.

SCHOOLS.

Among the early schools of the township may be mentioned one that was taught in a schoolhouse which stood about two miles east of the present Miller Schoolhouse, as early as 1816, and at about that time A. Young was the "master." In the eastern part of the township, John Griswold taught an earlier school. In this portion of the township other early teachers were William Leonard, George Selkregg, a Miss Phillips, and Miss Mary A. Platt. There was a log schoolhouse at Colt's Station, in which school was held in the winter of 1820–21, by Porter Rogers. Lorenzo Rogers, a brother to Porter, and Asa Hall, were teachers in this building. Another of the early-built schoolhouses for this section stood in Venango Township.

The present schools are the Wilson, in the southeast, at the crossing of the Findley's Lake and North East & Wattsburg roads; the Davis, in the northeast, on the last-named road; the Miller, at Greenfield Village; the Colt's Station; the Parmenter, near the North East Township line; the Moore, in the south, at the crossing of the Waterford and Wildman roads; the Wildman, in the southwest, near the Greene line; the Prindle, on the road from Hiram Shadduck's to Harbor Creek; and the Shadduck, on the Colt's Station road, a little west of Shadduck's Corners. The township also pays half the expense of the Union School in North East Township, just over the line.

ROADS, ETC.

The main thoroughfares are the east road between North East and Wattsburg, and the middle road, through Colt's Station, between the same points; the Station road from Wesleyville to Mayville; and the road from Greene past the Methodist Episcopal Church and Greenfield Village to Findley's Lake. All of these were laid out on a straight line, but had to diverge in order to surmount the ridges. The township never had a plank road, and the nearest railroad station is at North East. The first marriage in the township was that of Joseph Shadduck to Betsy Willard, and the first child born was their son Ira. Greenfield has furnished but three county officers, viz., County Auditor, Mark Baldwin, 1833 to 1836; County Commissioner, William E. Marvin, 1845 to 1848; William Parker, 1853 to 1856. The first frame barn ever built in Greenfield Township is still standing at Shadduck's Corners. It was built by Joseph Shadduck about 1815. The third oldest man of whom there is any recollection in Erie County, was James Davis, of Greenfield—the very oldest having been Michael Hare, who died at Waterford in 1843, aged over a hundred and fifteen years, and whose remains are interred in the cemetery at that borough. Davis was born in Taunton, Mass., and resided in Greenfield at a huddle of cabins known as Log City, a mile or two toward North East from Colt's Station. When about one hundred years old, he moved to Michigan, where he died in the one hundred and fifth year of his age.

At what is known as Shadduck's Corners, a special post office was established June 15, 1883, with Daniel Hunt as Postmaster. The office is designated Hornby Post Office.



R. H. Henry

CHAPTER XIV.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township—one of the original sixteen—was known as Beaver Dam until 1840, when the present name was adopted in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory. Its western boundary has been twice changed—first, by adding a piece to McKean, and second, by the erection of Summit in 1854. Greene Township is bounded on the north by Mill Creek and Harbor Creek, on the east by Greenfield and Venango, on the south by Waterford and on the west by Summit and Mill Creek. Its greatest extent is seven miles from north to south, and six from east to west. It has an area of 22,020 acres, and contained 140 inhabitants in 1820, 443 in 1830, 1,081 in 1840, 1,542 in 1850, 1,450 in 1860, 1,395 in 1870, and 1,531 in 1880. By the assessment of 1883, the valuation of real estate was $560,517; the number of horses, 428; of cows, 795, and of oxen, 28; the value of personal property, $40,100; and the amount of money at interest was $19,023.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The earliest settlers in Greene Township were Peter Himebaugh and Conrad Wineman, two Pennsylvania Germans, who took up lands in 1800 along Le Bœuf Creek, and remained there the balance of their lives. About 1802, Jacob and Samuel Brown, Thomas Bunnell, and John and Ambrose Coover settled in the Le Bœuf Valley. In the spring of 1802, Thomas Hinton, with five sons and two daughters, made their homes in the northeast, in what has ever since been known as Wales, from their native country. The Browns built mills on the creek, and for a long period supplied a good portion of the timber used at Erie. In the Welsh settlement, the Hintons were followed by the Joneses, Knoyles, Morgans, Wilkinses and others of their countrymen. From 1804 on, a number of persons went in and left, and the tide of emigration did not commence again until 1816. Between that year and 1818, a colony of New England people located in the township, among whom may be named Cyril Drown and sons, Martin Hayes and sons, Isaac and David Church, Benjamin Gunnison, Roger Root, David Edwards and S. T. Rockwood. Weed's Corners was settled in 1828 by William B. Weed and William Yaple, who went there when the country south of Hayes's to Lake Pleasant was a continuous forest. The first German emigration was in 1833, when the Hirts, Pringles, Kellers and others settled on and near the Wattsburg road. Mr. Kuhl and sons removed from Mill Creek in 1835. The Irish began settling in the township about 1836, mostly on the Kuhl road. Among their number, the Barrys, Gallaghers, Morrisons, McManuses, Cosgroves and McGinneses were first on the ground. H. L. Pinney bought a farm in Greene in 1843, and moved there the next year. E. O. Pinney first rented a farm in 1843, and purchased in 1846; and Martin Pinney made the township his home in 1851. The first two are cousins of Martin Pinney and his brother Elisha Pinney, of McKean. Their fathers were twins, and looked so much alike that they could scarcely be told apart by their wives. Elijah, the father of H. L. and E. O., located in Harbor Creek in 1835; Elisha, the father of Martin and Elisha, Jr.,

in McKean in 1836. Griffith Hinton, one of the sons of Thomas, above referred to, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Sumner Bemis, on the 15th of March, 1880, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The Hinton family came from Wales in 1801, but did not settle in this county till the next year. Griffith Hinton served in the war of 1812. He removed from Greene Township to Harbor Creek in 1834.

LANDS.

Greene is one of the most elevated townships in the county, containing the dividing ridge from which the waters of Mill Creek, Walnut Creek, Four Mile Creek and Six Mile Creek flow into the lake, and of Le Bœuf Creek to the south. The main body of the land is clay and gravel, best for grazing, and great numbers of cattle are raised, and cheese and butter produced. There is a good valley along Le Bœuf Creek, in the southwest, ranging from half a mile to a mile in width, which is somewhat damp, but is rich in its yield of grass. Wheat is raised to some extent, but the valley is rather frosty for corn. Greene Township produces big crops of oats and potatoes, and fruits of all kinds are as certain a yield as in any other section of the county. The value of land is from $30 to $50 and acre. A considerable area of forest land still exists, and the township may be said to be the main supply point of Erie for firewood. The township post offices are West Greene, East Greene, Hamot and Six Mile Creek.

STREAMS AND MILLS.

As before stated, Greene is the fountain-head of no less than five Erie County streams, viz., Le Bœuf Creek, Mill Creek, Walnut Creek, Four Mile Creek and Six Mile Creek. Le Bœuf Creek rises on the south edge of the township, and empties into French Creek below Waterford; a branch of Mill Creek starts on Jacob Lilleman's farm, in the northwest; Four Mile Creek on R. Zimmer's farm, about a mile northeast from St. Boniface; Six Mile Creek, on the farm of Mrs. Sarah Filley, a short distance south of Wales, and Walnut Creek, near the Greene and Summit line, a little northeast of Whiteford's Corners. The great gully of Four Mile Creek begins nearly at the head of the stream, about three and a half miles south of the Harbor Creek line, and continues to the crossing of the Station road, below Cooper's mill. The mills of the township are the saw and feed mill of Miles Brown, on Le Bœuf Creek; Kane's saw mill, near the north boundary, and David Ripley's saw mill, back of St. Boniface Church, both on Four Mile Creek, and two saw mills on Six Mile Creek, north of Wales. The first, last and only grist mill in the township was built by Jacob Brown early in the century, and ran until 1872, when it burned down. Formerly there was another saw mill on Le Bœuf Creek, one near the Lake Pleasant road, a third near John Evans', and a fourth at Bogus Corners, but all have been abandoned.

ROADS AND RAILROAD.

The leading thoroughfares are the Wattsburg Plank Road; the old road to Wattsburg by way of Phillipsville, which branches off from the plank road at the Seigel place; the Lake Pleasant road; the road from Harbor Creek to Waterford, through West Greene; the old Shunpike, from Augustus Graham's, in Summit, to Waterford, and the road from the Shunpike to West Greene. The Wattsburg plank was completed in 1853, and given up as a toll road in the spring of 1865. The Lake Pleasant road was opened from Erie to the Martin Hayes place in the winter of 1821–22, and extended to French Creek in the winter of 1826–27, through what was, for a good part of the way, a dense wilderness. Both of these roads traverse the entire width of the township

from northwest to southeast. The Shunpike was laid out in 1827–28 to avoid the Waterford Turnpike, growing out of a quarrel between its owners and the stage company over the rates of toll. The Harbor Creek & Wattsburg road was opened in 1810, and the one which branches off from the Shunpike has been in existence thirty to forty years. The only railroad in Greene is the Philadelphia & Erie, which crosses about a mile of its southwest corner, between Summit and Waterford. It has no station in the township, and the nearest are at Belle Valley, Langdon's and Jackson's. The railroad bridge over Le Bœuf Creek is at the line between Greene and Waterford.

HAMLETS AND CHURCHES.

Greene Township has no incorporated towns, and no settlements that can strictly be called by the name of villages. There are, however, several thickly settled localities which have been honored with special names, such as West Greene, St. Boniface, Wales, Bogus Corners, Weed' Corners and Six Mile Creek. Wales, in the northeast, on the Venango line, derives its name from being first settled by Welsh, of whom the Hintons were the pioneers. The district known as Wales includes a Presbyterian and Methodist Church, a schoolhouse and a few farmhouses. The Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1849 by Rev. G. W. Cleveland, its first pastor, and erected a building in 1851 at a cost of $800. The succeeding ministers have been Revs. Steele, William H. Adams and John McMaster. The latter is now in charge, and the congregation is weak. The Methodist congregation has been in existence some thirty-five years. Rev. J. O. Osborne was pastor 1881–82. The circuit includes Phillipsville, West Greene and Wales.

St. Boniface is a German settlement on the Wattsburg Plank Road, seven miles from Erie, which derives its name from the Catholic Church there located. The congregation was organized in 1857 by Rev. J. A. Oberhofer, with a congregation of some forty families. Rev. Oberhofer remained in charge of the church until 1867, and again in 1871 became its pastor, and sustained that relation with the congregation until the summer of 1873. Since then, the pastors have been as follows: Fathers Maloney, M. Apple and Edward Hasse, the last of whom is now in charge. The post office name is Hamot

A church was erected in 1857, which burned down in 1867, and the present elegant building was erected in 1873, at a cost of $4,000. Meantime a separation took place between the German and English speaking members of the congregation, which led to the construction of another edifice by the latter in 1870, at a cost of $400. This building, known as St. Peter's Church, was subsequently removed to Kuhl's Hill. A Catholic school, a parsonage and a graveyard are attached to St. Boniface Church. Both congregations have the same pastor and get along now in harmony. Besides the church buildings, the settlement contains a grocery, wagon shop, blacksmith shop and a few residences. East Greene Post Office and a schoolhouse are situated near Bogus Corners. The Corners are at the intersection of a cross road with the Wattsburg plank, not far from the center of the township. The East Greene Post Office was established about 1829, with N. M. Manly as Postmaster. Half a mile west are a German Lutheran Church and graveyard, a grocery and a saloon. The congregation erected its building in 1857, at a cost of $600. It is known as St. Paul United Lutheran and Presbyterian Church, and was organized several years previous with twenty-two members, by Rev. Michael Kuehler, of Erie, and, until the construction of the church, worshiped in a schoolhouse. At present, a temporary vacancy exists in the pastorate. The membership is about thirty-five. Weed's Corners, at the intersection of the road from West Greene with the Lake

Pleasant road, is nothing more than a few farmhouses. It derives its name from William B. Weed, who was the first settler. West Greene consists of a small collection of buildings at the meeting of two roads in the south part of the township. Besides the post office, there is a Methodist Church, a cheese factory, store, blacksmith shop and schoolhouse. The cheese factory was opened May 12, 1873, and the church building has been up about twenty years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at West Greene was organized in 1827, by Rev. Knapp, with five members—Nathaniel Brace and wife, John Brace and wife and Mrs. William B. Weed. Originally, this appointment formed a part of North East Circuit, which embraced Erie City, Waterford, Wattsburg, North East, McKean, Russellville and other charges; at present it belongs to Greene Circuit, which includes three charges --Phillipsville, West Greene and Center Chapel—in this township. Rev. J. O. Osborne is the present pastor. The early meetings were held in dwellings and schoolhouses until about 1848, when a large frame church was built at a cost of $800. It was superseded in the autumn of 1883 by a new frame structure, erected on the site of the old church, a short distance north of West Greene, at a cost of $1,500.

About 1848, a church was built at West Greene and occupied for a number of years by a Free-Will Baptist congregation. After the dismemberment of the society, the building was removed to a farm.

In addition to these churches, the United Brethren have one on the Lake Pleasant road, just above the head of the lake, on the line between Greene and Venango, the congregation of which was organized in 1871, by Rev. John A. Thomas. The building was erected in 1872, at a cost of $1,300.

Six Mile Creek, about a mile north of Wales, consists of two or more saw mills and a few houses. There has been a post office at this point for several years. In the northwest part of the township is an old United Brethren society, which has been meeting for twenty-two or twenty-three years at the residence of David Ripley, Sr. Formerly it held services in the Lawrence Schoolhouse. The class forms a part of Harbor Creek Circuit.

PUBLIC MEN.

The public officers furnished by Greene Township are Capt. Thomas Wilkins, Collector of the Port of Erie from 1861 to 1869; Jonas Gunnison, a prominent Erie attorney and a member of the Assembly in 1859; Rodney Cole, County Commissioner from 1851 to 1854; William B. Weed, from 1867 to 1870, and Albert B. Gunnison, from 1875 to 1881; Ora P. Gunnison, Deputy Sheriff for a few months; Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for a long term; Acting Collector of Internal Revenue from October 8 to November 8, 1875; Mercantile Appraiser in 1879, and Clerk to the County Commissioners, from 1881 to 1883; Horace L. Pinney, Jury Commissioner from 1870 to 1873; E. O. Pinney, Trustee of Erie Academy from 1875 to 1878, and William E. Hayes, County Auditor from 1874 to 1880. Rev. Martin Hayes, for forty years a prominent minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and C. A. Hayes, a lawyer in Chicago, are natives of Greene.

SCHOOLS.

According to William B. Weed, in 1825 no schools were held in what is now Greene Township. Soon after 1825, however, a schoolhouse was built on Lot 184, in the east part of the township. A second was erected about two miles farther south, and a third was built on the farm of William B. Weed. One of the first teachers was Mrs. Brace. She was a pioneer woman of the township, hailing from Connecticut. Below is a list of the school buildings:

Kuhl, on Kuhl Hill; Drown, on Wattsburg road, near Hosea Drown's; Bogus Corners; New, at John Evans, near Wales; Weed, on Lake Pleasant road, near Weed's Corners; Lawrence (the voting place), on Lake Pleasant road, near the center; West Greene; and Brown near LeBœuf Creek, in the southwest. Pleasant Independent District, embracing parts of Greene, Summit and Mill Creek, has a building on the Lake Pleasant road, in the Pinney and Hayes neighborhood. Lake Pleasant Independent District takes in the southwest part of Greene and adjacent corners of Amity, Waterford and Venango.

CHAPTER XV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF EDINBORO.

IN the organization of Erie County, the territory now embraced in Washington Township, together with portions of Waterford and Franklin since taken off, was given the title of Conneauttee, after its lake and principal streams. The name was changed to Washington in 1834, to correct the inconvenience caused by two very similar township names in the same county. In 1844, a large slice was cut out of the west side in the formation of Franklin Township, and another reduction was made at a later period by taking a piece from the northeast corner and adding it to Waterford. The original jurisdiction covered 31,360 acres, but the township limits have been reduced to 27,473 acres, with a width from north to south of six and three-fifths miles, and a length from east to west of eight and a half in the widest part. The township is bounded on the north by McKean, Waterford and Franklin, on the east by Waterford and LeBœuf, on the south by Venango, Cussewago and Cambridge Townships, Crawford County, and on the west by Elk Creek and Franklin. It contains three small villages—McLane, McLallen's Corners and Draketown—all of which have post offices except the last named. The population of the township was 438 in 1820, 743 in 1830, 1,551 in 1840, 1,706 in 1850, 1,943 in 1860, 2,744 in 1870, and 1,880 in 1880. The assessment of 1880 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $734,836; number of horses, 473; of cows, 1,133; of oxen, 50; value of the same, $46,763; money at interest, $48,731.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In the year 1796—the whole of Erie County being at the time an unbroken wilderness, excepting trifling settlements at Erie, Waterford, North East, McKean, Harbor Creek, Fairview and Mill Creek—Alex. Hamilton and William Culbertson, both of Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Penn., visited the site of Edinboro and selected lands with the design of establishing a colony. They returned to their home in the fall and spent the winter along the West Branch of the Susquehanna enlisting settlers. In the spring of 1797, they came back, and were soon followed by Job Reeder, Samuel Galloway, Simeon Dunn, John and James Campbell, Mathias Sipps, John McWilliams, Phineas McLenathan, Matthew Hamilton, James, John, Andrew and Samuel Culbertson, Mrs. Jane Campbell (a widow), two of her sons and daughter Hannah, and the wives of Alex. Hamilton and William Culbertson. Other parties arrived later in the season, making about fifty colonists during the year 1797.

The Widow Campbell retraced her way to the Susquehanna in the fall, and returned the next spring, bringing her other three children. She and her family took up over 1,000 acres, embracing the properties now owned by John, Samuel and Moses Reeder, Elias McWilliams, P. Crane and R. B. McLaughrey, building several cabins so as to hold the land. James Culbertson located on the Hardman farm; John on the Lick, Webster and Giles places; Samuel on the old Perry farm, and William on the old Kinter farm. The latter soon changed to the tract now covered by Edinboro, and proved himself to be the most enterprising man of the party. He built the first house in Edinboro and the first grist mill and saw mill on Conneauttee Creek; was Justice of the Peace for forty years. Mr. Culbertson's earliest residence was on the site of F. C. Vunk's house, from which he moved to a building on the site of R. C. McLaughrey's store.

Alexander Hamilton took up 600 acres, including what is now the Martin Pratt farm; Phineas McLenathan settled on the west side of the lake, where his grandson John lives; and Mathias Sipps near the Waterford road, not far from the center of the township. Following are as nearly as can be ascertained the years in which other pioneers settled in the township: In 1798, Peter Kline; 1800, James Graham; 1802, Daniel Sherod; 1805, John Tanner and Davis Pifer; 1814, Simeon Meacham; 1816, Judah Wells; 1817 or 1818, Robert McLallen, James Port and Nathaniel Etheridge; 1819, Isaac Taylor; 1819 or 1820, Nathaniel Gardner; 1825 or 1826, Jesse Lewis; 1827, Henry R. Terry; 1828, Jacob Lefevre; 1832, Sherman Greenfield and L. B. Goodell; 1833, George Sweet, Evi Twichell and Willard Wellman; 1834, J. J. Compton, Benjamin White, Jesse Tarbell, Wanton Slocum, the Hawkinses and M. M. McLaughrey; 1835, John White, the Proudfits and the Potters; 1836, the Shieldses. Mr. Sweet was from Cayuga County, N. Y., and Mr. Compton from Delaware County, N. Y. Dr. J. C. Wilson made his location in 1856, coming from Bucks County, Penn. Among the early settlers in the Little Conneauttee Valley were Zopher Davis and John Sherwood, both of whom located in 1819; Walter Palmer, Henry Drake, Russell Stancliff, Ralph D. Phelps and Theo. Phelps. Jacob LeFevre was the second Justice of the Peace, receiving his appointment from Gov. Wolf in 1832, and serving till 1840. The first marriage was that of Job Reeder to Nancy Campbell, March 1, 1800; the first death that of Mrs. William Culbertson in 1804. Jane Culbertson was the first female child, born in 1799, and John Augustus Culbertson the first male child, born in 1800, though this was disputed by William Boardman, of Union City, who claimed to have first seen the light in the Little Conneauttee Valley in 1796.

There was no road in the county nearer than Waterford, and a dense wilderness extended on both sides from the Allegheny River to the far West, so the early settlers had to travel to Waterford on foot or horseback for their supplies.

ROADS.

The leading highways of Washington Township are the Erie & Edinboro Plank Road, with its extension to Meadville, by way of Venango; the plank road from Waterford to Drake's Mills, Crawford County; the old Waterford road, the road from Cranesville to Waterford, the State road from Lockport through McLane to Waterford, and the Sherrod Hill road from Edinboro to Cussewago. The old Waterford road was established about 1802. The Erie & Edinboro Plank Road Company was formed in 1850, with Judge John Galbraith as President; and in the same year the Edinboro & Meadville Company was organized, with Judge Gaylord Church as President. Both roads were

completed in 1852, and simultaneously abandoned about 1868 or 1869. The plank road from Waterford to Drake's Mills, built about the same period, was allowed to fall into the hands of the township authorities when the others were abandoned.

There is no railroad in the township, and the nearest railroad station is at Cambridge, in Crawford County, where most of the freight to and from Edinboro is received and shipped.

STREAMS, LAKE AND LANDS.

Few townships in the county are better watered than Washington is by Conneauttee and Little Conneauttee Creeks and their branches. The East Branch of Conneauttee Creek rises near McLane, and the West Branch in a cranberry marsh in Franklin Township, about two miles from the Washington line. After coursing through the western and central portions of Washington Township from the north, they unite their waters at the head of Conneauttee Lake. Flowing through the lake, the stream continues some eight miles further to a point near Cambridge, where it joins French Creek, after a total length of about fifteen miles. Pratt Creek unites with the East Branch about a mile north of the lake, and Herbert Creek runs into the main stream two miles below the outlet. The Little Conneauttee rises in McKean, perhaps a mile north of the township line, runs across the eastern portion in a southerly course, and empties into the Big Conneauttee a short distance above its mouth, having a length about equal to its more prominent namesake. Besides the above mentioned streams, the north part of the township contains the headwaters of the South Branch of Elk Creek, which joins the main stream at Middleboro. Lake Conneauttee was originally about three-fourths of a mile long by half a mile wide, but was somewhat enlarged by the construction of the dam for Culbertson's mill across the outlet.

The lands of Washington Township will average as well as any of the southern districts of the county. There are no abrupt hills or precipitous gullies, and nearly the whole face of the country is susceptible of cultivation. A broad, fertile valley extends from the McKean line across the entire township, along Big Conneauttee Creek, and the valley of the Little Conneauttee, though narrower, is equally productive. Both valleys are good grain land, but that of the Big Conneauttee is marred by swamps, which are difficult of drainage. A high chestnut ridge, rising gradually from the valleys, lies between the two streams, which produces grain, but is best for dairying. There is another ridge on the west side of the township, extending from Franklin to the Crawford line, which is the exact counterpart of its eastern neighbor. The price of land is from $25 to $50 an acre, averaging perhaps $30.

VILLAGES AND CHURCHES.

The village of McLane lies upon the Erie & Edinboro Plank Road, at the crossing of the State road, on the summit between the head-waters of Big Conneauttee Creek and the South Branch of Elk Creek, fourteen miles south of the city and four miles north of Edinboro. It consists of a Methodist and Baptist Church (both frame), two stores, one blacksmith, wagon and carriage shop, one shoe shop, a schoolhouse, and about a dozen houses. The name was changed from Compton's Corners to McLane, in honor of Gen. John W. McLane, the gallant first Colonel of the Eighty-third Regiment. There is a union cemetery at the village, and a private race course a little south.

The McKean Baptist congregation at McLane, until the erection of their church edifice, held services in McKean Township. James Steadman, Jr., and

James Steadman, 3d, Margaret Steadman, Sarah Thompson, Zera Crouch, William Crouch and Phidina Crouch met at the house of Martin Stancliff December 7, 1838, to consider the propriety of organizing a Baptist Church, and on the following Saturday Elders McCumber, Alford and R. Cheney were appointed a council for that purpose. The congregation met at the South Hill and Branchville Schoolhouses until 1866, when the present church building at McLane was erected. It cost about $2,000, and was dedicated January 23, 1867. Rev. Phelps' pastorate closed in 1882, and at present there is no regular minister in charge.

The Methodist Episcopal society at McLane was organized in 1863, with six members, by Rev. L. D. Brooks, its first pastor. The church building was erected in 1867, at an expense of $1,800. The membership is now about thirty. The society is attached to McKean Circuit.

The village of McLallen's Corners is on the Little Conneauttee, at the crossing of the Waterford & Drake's Mills Plank Road by a road leading to Pollock's bridge in Le Bœuf Township. It embraces a Christian Church, a cheese factory, a schoolhouse, a store, a blacksmith shop and several houses. One of the oldest residents of McLallen's Corners was Abel Trow, who died in 1881 at the age of ninety. The Christian Church was organized in the spring of 1828 with six members by Rev. Simeon Bishop. Services were held in the schoolhouse for twenty years; during the pastorate of Rev. Asahel Fish, who had charge of the congregation for about sixteen years, a church was erected, which has now been in use for thirty-five years. Succeeding Rev. Fish, the pastors have been Rev. William Bullock, Elders Jesse E. Church, Gardner Dean, G. W. Sherman, Stephen Washburn, Aaron Cornish, J. S. Johnson, G. W. Sweet, Philip Zeigler, J. H. Carr, A. M. Letts and Joseph Weeks, who now serves this charge. Rev. Eli Halliday came in 1857. The present membership is about 100.

Draketown, on the Little Conneauttee Creek, about two-thirds of a mile south of the State road, is nothing more than a thickly settled farm region. Besides a few houses, there is a Christian Church, a schoolhouse, a store and a blacksmith shop. The Christian Church was organized in January, 1877, by Elder G. W. Sweet, who is still its pastor. The church building, a neat frame, had been erected the previous summer. The membership of the congregation is about seventy.

There is a Methodist building at Ash's Corners, north of Draketown, and another of the same denomination at Sherrod Hill, in the southwestern part of the township. The building at Ash's Corners was erected in 1867, at a cost of $1,600. An old society had previously existed in this locality and met for worship in the Draketown Schoolhouse, the one at Phelps' Corners, one mile east of the present edifice, and the Ash Schoolhouse. The charge is a portion of Waterford Circuit, which besides this and Waterford appointments has a class at Sharp's Schoolhouse. The membership of the Ash congregation is small. Rev. John Graham was first pastor in charge after the new building was erected.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Sherrod Hill, several miles west of Edinboro, is in a prosperous condition and owns a substantial frame building. It is attached to the Edinboro Circuit.

The cemetery at Edinboro is the common burial ground for town and township, but there are a number of graveyards scattered about the country. The most prominent are those at McLane and Draketown.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught by William Buckley on the



A. Thayer M. D.

west side of the Conneauttee Creek in what was known as the old Plank Schoolhouse. This building was also used for religious services. About 1819, Miss Barna Crosette taught a school in a room in Isaac Taylor's cabin about one and a half miles southeast of Edinboro. Soon after, a log schoolhouse was built on the east line of Mr. Taylor's farm, and besides the Taylor children, the families of Philip Kinter, of Joseph Walker and of John Tanner and others received instruction. Miss Crosette, who afterward married Samuel Perry, and resided near Edinboro, taught also in this log schoolhouse during a summer term or two. Horace Powers, from Massachusetts, was the first to hold sway here during the winter. He died many years after near Edinboro, aged seventy-six. The first schools were held in the southeast portion of the township. The northern part was later settled and held its first schools in the cabins of its pioneers. A large schoolhouse stood in Edinboro in 1821, and had been erected years previous. It was used for both educational and religious purposes. Hiram Powers gave instruction here as early as 1821. Probably a year later, Matthew Simpson presided at the teacher's desk. Amos Bailey, a New Yorker, taught the next winter, and soon after took his departure from the neighborhood. Capt. Samuel Beede, who hailed from New Hampshire, and dwelt at Compton's Corners, was the pedagogue about 1824 and 1825, and was followed by John Hodges, who died recently at the advanced age of over ninety years at his residence about eight miles east of Edinboro. Mr. Fullerton was also an early teacher at Edinboro. A schoolhouse was built in early times on the Perry farm, about a mile east of Edinboro. Following is a list of the school buildings and their locations: Greene, on the Greene road, in the southwest; Sherrod, on Sherrod Hill road, near the west line; White, on same road, two and a half miles from Edinboro; Gibson, on Gibson Hill road, a mile and a half from Edinboro; Wellman, on Greene road, a mile and three-fourths from Edinboro; Swift, at the Wellman cheese factory; Gillaspie, at junction of Erie plank and Crane roads; McLane, in the village of that name; Ash, at Ash's Corners; Macon, on road from Crane road to the State road; Draketown, in that village; Gleeton, on the Waterford road, two miles east of Edinboro; James McLallen, on the same road, half way between Edinboro and Waterford; McLallen's Corners, in that village; Cummings, on the Waterford plank, at the crossing of the Kinter Hill road; Kinter, on the Kinter Hill road, two miles southwest from Edinboro—making sixteen in all. Besides the above, the township is interested in three union schools, viz.: One in Franklin Township, near the west line; and two in Cussewago Township, Crawford County, near the south line.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

The factories and mills of Washington Township are as follows: Wait & Ensign's steam saw mill and shingle and lath factory, north of McLane; Wellman's cheese factory, steam saw mill, shingle and lath factory, on the Crane road, about two and a half miles northwest of Edinboro; St. John's tannery, in the Conneauttee Valley; a cheese factory and cider mill, near McLallen's Corners; M. G. Gardner's steam saw mill, on the Little Conneauttee, near Draketown; Edwin Beach's saw mill, on the same stream, below McLellan's Corners; Jesse Lewis' carding and fulling mill, and J. F. Wade & Bros.' saw mill and shingle and lath factory, on the Conneauttee, about three-fourths of a mile south of Edinboro; J. F. Wade & Bros.' planing mill, sash and door factory, on the same stream, a short distance below; I. R. Reeder's saw mill, on the same stream, still lower down; N. White's factory, on the Kinter road and Giles Run; Anderson's cider and jelly mill, one and a half miles west of Edinboro.

BOROUGH OF EDINBORO.

The borough of Edinboro was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1840, and includes some 500 acres of high, gravelly land at the foot of Lake Conneauttee, twenty miles south of Erie, seven miles north of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad at Cambridge, and two miles north of the Crawford County line. The valley of the Conneauttee is about a mile wide at this point, and the country around the borough is one of the finest sections of Erie County. The corporate limits, which cover a portion of the lake, are about a mile from north to south, and about two-thirds of a mile from east to west. The population was 232 in 1840, 363 in 1850, 474 in 1860, 801 in 1870, and 876 in 1880. The first officers were: Burgess, William Kellison; Council, James Stancliff, L. B. Goodell, Abel Whitney, Daniel Shryock, Simeon Meachem; Assessor, Abel Whitney; Collector, Cornelius Graham. By the assessment of 1880, the valuation of the borough was as follows: Real estate, $193,422; number of horses, 81; of cows, 49; value of the same, $5,510; value of trades and occupations, $16,450; money at interest, $48,225.

The third grist mill in Erie County—one each having been previously built at Union and Walnut Creek—was erected on the outlet of Lake Conneauttee, very nearly on the site of the present mill, in 1801, by William Culbertson, one of the first settlers, who added a saw mill in 1802. The property fell into the hands of Isaac R. Taylor and James Reeder some thirty years ago, who built new mills, which are among the most extensive in the county. The establishment of the mills may be said to have laid the foundation of the town. By degrees quite a number of houses sprung up around them, and Mr. Culbertson finally concluded to survey the site into lots, to which he gave the name of Edinboro.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Edinboro has four churches, two hotels, one bank, six doctors, one lawyer, one normal school, several halls, societies of the Masons and United Workmen, and a variety of manufactories. Of the latter, the principal are J. T. Reeder & Co.'s grist mill; M. Phelps' cheese factory, established in 1868; Taylor & Reeder's pump factory and planing mill. The village also contains three dry goods stores, five groceries, two drug stores, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, one clothing store, one jewelry store, three boot and shoe stores, three millinery stores, one saloon, two livery stables, four blacksmith shops, one carriage shop, one wagon shop, two harness shops, one tailor shop and one cooper shop. The buildings of the borough are of wood, with the exception of Isaac R. Taylor's fine residence, and Normal Hall, which are balloon frame brick structures, and Dr. Hotchkiss' brick residence. Town lots range in value from $125 to $500, averaging probably $300. The hotels of Edinboro are the Robinson House and the Cutler House. The first named was built in 1843, on the site of one that burned down, and was run by A. Robinson from 1852 to 1883, when he sold it to W. Bennett. The Cutler House is of recent date.

The cemetery of the borough, in a pretty location, on a knoll near the foot of the lake, and overlooking its whole extent, embraces three acres, the gift of William Culbertson for the purpose. It has been in use perhaps seventy years.

CHURCHES.

The religious societies of Edinboro are Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Close Communion Baptist and Advent, all of which have neat frame buildings.

The Presbyterian Church of Edinboro was organized in 1829 by Revs.

Samuel Tait and Pierce Chamberlain. A Presbyterian congregation had been organized here prior to 1819 by Rev. Mathews. From about 1821 to 1824, Rev. Bradford Marcy, of Venango Township, Crawford County, preached at Edinboro once in four weeks. Rev. Chamberlain, after the organization, supplied the church for several years. He resided at Rockville, Crawford County. Rev. Jared Spicer was probably the first resident minister. He came about 1837, and remained only a year. During his pastorate, the congregation separated into New School and Old School branches. The former employed Rev. James F. Reed at first; he remained seven years, and was succeeded by Rev. Ottinger for one year; Rev. E. W. Beebe followed, and remained many years. The Old School division secured the services successively of Alexander Cunningham and J. W. Dickey. In 1865, the two branches re-united, and were served twelve years by Rev. William Grasse. Rev. Bush was pastor from 1878 to 1880, when Rev. R. G. Williams, the present minister, took charge. In 1836, the congregation erected the first church in the village. In 1854, the New School branch erected a new house, and the year following the Old School branch also constructed a new church, which in 1871 was sold to the Baptist Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Edinboro was organized about 1829, prior to which date, however, Methodist preaching had been held in the vicinity by Rev. Russell Stancliff and others. Revs. Job Wilson, Mack Callender and Butt Barris were among the first ministers. The second church in the village was built by the Methodists in 1838, and now constitutes the Town House. The present building was erected in 1863.

The Edinboro, formerly Washington, Regular Baptist Church was organized, it is thought, about 1838. Rev. E. C. Rogers was minister in charge about twenty-five years. He was succeeded in 1874 by Rev. H. H. Phelps, who preached to the congregation for five years. Revs. Norman Thomas and J. R. Pendell each maintained the pastoral relation for about a year. In April, 1882, Rev. Phelps was recalled, and now supplies the congregation, which is small. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1871, when the society purchased the Old School Presbyterian Church.

The Advent Christian Church of God was organized at Edinboro in 1863, with about thirty members, by Rev. H. L. Hastings, of Boston, Mass. Services had been held irregularly for twenty or more years previously by members of this faith who resided here. Rev. J. D. Brown was the first pastor. He came in the autumn of 1864 and remained six years. After a vacancy of four or five years, Rev. G. W. Stetson became pastor, and continued in charge for seven years. A vacancy now exists in the pulpit. The membership is about eighty. The church edifice was erected in 1864 at a cost of $1,200.

SECRET SOCIETIES, NEWSPAPERS AND POST OFFICES.

The charter for Oasis Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M., was granted March 4, 1868, and in the following autumn the lodge was organized with the following eight charter members: John W. Goodell, Charles Burnham, Martin Cornell, Job Taylor, A. J. Proudfit, George Proud, H. D. Rogers and C. C. Roberts. The present membership is about fifty. The lodge owns the third floor of the Stanford building, which constitutes their hall. It was dedicated October 12, 1875.

Edinboro Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W., was chartered September 10, 1877. Its first officers were: W. B. Skelton, P. M. W.; William B. Green, M. W.; T. H. Goodrich, G. F.; W. W. McWilliams, O.; O. H. Durham, Recorder; William P. Burchfield, Financier; E. H. Austin, Receiver; M. V. Cornell, G.; D. Burrows, I. W.; N. T. McLallen, O. W.

In 1855, Edinboro boasted of three newspapers—the *Native American*, a monthly, and the *Gem* and *Museum*, weeklies, of which latter Mr. Lewis was editor. The *Native American* and *Gem* died natural deaths in 1856, and the *Museum* was moved to Waterford, where it led a struggling existence for several years under the name of the *Enquirer*. Henry Lick established the *Express* in 1859, which lived until December 29, 1860, when the material was sold to Mr. Clute, and used in establishing a journal at Three Rivers, Mich. The Edinboro *Independent* was started in February, 1880, by the Cobb brothers. They sold the paper December 1, 1881, to James T. Armstrong. Rev. J. R. Pendell became editor and proprietor in the spring of 1884.

The post route to Erie and the post office at Edinboro were established in 1837. Dr. Stranahan was the first postmaster.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the public officers furnished by Edinboro and Washington Townships: Auditors, Russell Stancliff, 1834 to 1837; James H. Campbell, 1845 to 1848; Samuel Reeder, 1851 to 1853; John W. Campbell, 1856 to 1859. Commissioners, Russell Stancliff, 1840 to 1843; William Campbell, 1846 to 1849; Josiah J. Compton, 1855 to 1858. Treasurer, Mortimer Phelps, 1855 to 1857. Prothonotary, C. P. Rogers, 1866 to 1869. Assemblymen, John W. Campbell, 1859; E. C. Twichell, 1862–63; Chauncey P. Rogers, 1872; E. H. Wilcox, 1873–74;. Sealer of Weights and Measures, William P. Butterfield, 1883.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The most conspicuous institution in Edinboro, and the one which has contributed most to its advancement, is the Normal School. This prosperous seat of learning grew out of an academy which was opened in 1855. The Normal School was built by subscription in 1856, was erected at a cost of $3,200, and was used as an academy in 1857–59. Prof. J. R. Merriman and Prof. Sears were engaged as instructors. Owing to the large attendance of scholars, two additional buildings, now known as the Assembly Hall and the Ladies' Boarding Hall respectively, were erected in 1858, at an outlay of $11,000, also raised by subscription. The State Superintendent, Dr. Hickok, on examining the school, pronounced the accommodation insufficient to justify him in accepting it as a State Normal School. During the winter of 1859–60, $10,000 were raised by subscription, and in 1860 a fourth building was erected, now known as the Gentlemen's Boarding Hall. On January 26, 1861, the institution was formally recognized by the State Superintendent as a State Normal School. The buildings connected with the school are as follows: Literary Hall, the original academy, built in 1857, and rebuilt in 1880; Dormitory, built in 1858; Library, built in 1858, rebuilt in 1880; Normal Hall, built in 1875; Dormitory, built in 1860; Music Hall, built in 1878; Recitation Building, built in 1880. Normal Hall and the Recitation building are brick clad, all the other edifices are wholly of frame. They stand on a tract of twelve acres, on the southeast edge of the borough, which has been planted with trees and laid out with walks. The Normal School has a good scientific apparatus, and the best collection of apparatus for teaching common schools in the State. It owns a library of 4,500 volumes. The teachers number twelve in the Normal department, and four in the Model School. Prof. Cooper, Principal, came to the school in 1861 as an assistant, and was promoted to the general charge in 1863.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ELGIN.

UP to the year 1821, all of Erie County from the eastern boundary of Union and Amity to the Warren County line was known as Brokenstraw Township. In that year, the name was changed from Brokenstraw to Concord. This continued until 1826, when the township was divided, the northern portion receiving the name of Wayne and the southern retaining the old title. The three names, Union, Amity and Concord were all suggested by William Miles. In the act of April 11, 1807, Brokenstraw and Union were constituted one election district, to be known as No. 10, and the house of John Taylor was designated as the election place. This relation continued until 1821, when each township became a separate election district. As constituted in 1826, Concord contained 25,590 acres, but its size has been reduced to 19,624 by the taking off of a slice for Corry Borough in 1863; of another in 1866, when that place was incorporated as a city, and of a third by the creation of Elgin Borough in 1876. Concord is the extreme southeastern township of the county. It is bounded on the north by Wayne and Corry; on the west by Warren County; on the south by Crawford County; and on the east by Union. The assessment of 1873 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $467,119; number of cows, 582; of oxen, 36; of horses and mules, 278; value of same, $30,587; value of trades and occupations, $2,075; money at interest, $26,365. The only settlement within the township that can lay any claim to be styled a village, since Elgin was made a borough, is the small collection of buildings at Lovell's Station, which is also the sole post office. The population of Concord was 83 in 1820, 225 in 1830, 652 in 1840, 882 in 1850, 1,255 in 1860, 1,112 in 1870, and 1,171 in 1880.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The only county officers Concord has been favored with have been Simeon Stewart, County Commissioner from 1849 to 1852, and David Nash and William H. Belknap, County Auditors—the first from 1858 to 1861, and the second from 1860 to 1863. Mr. Stewart was the Commissioner under whose supervision the present court house at Erie was planned and erected. While the township has been treated so sparingly in the bestowal of official honors, it has evened the matter up, in a certain sense, by turning out more attorneys than any other in the county. Its representatives in the legal profession are A. W. Covell, of Erie; H. W. Blakeslee, late of Erie, but now of Bradford; H. A. Baker, C. L. Baker, C. G. Olmstead and C. L. Covell, of Corry; and F. G. McClintock, of Union. In medicine it claims Frederick Beebe, of Findley's Lake, and Cisco Stewart, of Iowa; and in the editorial fraternity it is represented by F. S. Heath and D. M. Colegrove, of Corry.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers in Concord were William Miles and his brother-in-law, William Cook, who came from the Susquehanna Valley with their families in June, 1795. They first located on what is now called the Wilber Webb farm,

just north of the Crawford County line, and secondly a short distance south of the line in Sparta Township. Mr. Miles moved to Union in 1800, and Mr. Cook the year after. No other permanent settlements were made until 1800, when James and Robert McCray, natives of Ireland, took up homes for themselves in the township, and Joseph Hall, a Virginian, who had gone to Beaver Dam in 1797, moved over to the present site of Elgin Borough. From that date, no evidence exists of any additions to the colony until 1822 or 1823, about which time a brisk emigration set in from New York. Among the first of this class of settlers was Elder Jeduthan Gray, a Baptist minister, who, with a family of grown-up children, located on or near the William Gray place. The section was long known as the Gray settlement, and a post office by that title was kept up for a number of years. Deacon Graves went in at the same time or shortly after, and was followed within the period between 1825 and 1835, by Ezekial Lewis, Jesse and Heman Heath, Simeon Stewart, William Bugbee, Abner Lilly, John B. Chase, James Crowell, Russell Darrow, Hiram Cook, Paul Hammond, Stephen Hollis, Buckingham Beebe, Elijah Pond, Oliver D. Pier and others. G. J. Stranahan, founder of the well-known family of that name, settled in Concord in 1836, having formerly resided in Herkimer County, N. Y. His sons, John D. and P. G. Stranahan, moved to Le Bœuf, the former in 1849 and the latter in 1850, from which place, P. G. changed to Union in 1859. Oliver D. Pier, one of the pioneers of the township who is still living, though totally blind, was, in his day, a famous hunter. With a single gun, he claims to have killed 1,322 deer, besides a number of wolves, bears and other wild animals.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Concord is in general a hilly township, but contains very little waste land. Bordering French Creek, there is a good valley, ranging from eighty rods to half a mile in width, south of Corry, and spreading out to one and two miles between that city and Union. The soil of the valley is much better than that of the high ground, but the farmers are more troubled by the frosts. Corn and oats are produced in all parts of the township, and most of the farmers raise their own wheat. The great industry, however, is dairying, for which the country is better calculated than for grain. All kinds of fruits are raised, except peaches. The value of land varies from $25 to $80 per acre, according to its situation and quality. The loftiest elevation is on the Darius Walton place, where a view is afforded into two States and four counties.

THE STREAMS.

The chief stream is the South Branch of French Creek, which rises on the James Bell farm, in the southeast, runs to the western edge of Corry, then turns abruptly to the west, flows in a westerly direction across the northern part of the township into Union, and joins the main stream a few rods below the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad bridge in Le Bœuf. It has a course of fully fifteen miles in the township, and a total length of about thirty miles. Its valley forms the route of no less than three railroads, the Oil Creek, P. & E., and N. Y., P. & O. The tributaries of the South Branch in Concord Township are Scotch Run, Slaughter Run, Spencer Run, Baskin Run, Spring Brook, Lilly Run and Beaver Dam Run. Scotch Run rises on the J. Aiken place, and unites in the public highway, at the foot of Stewart Hill, on the W. W. Covell place, having a length of over two miles. Spring Brook is made by a number of large springs on the line of Concord and Wayne, and falls into the South Branch on the place of A. Palmer, after a course of perhaps a mile.

The State Fish Hatching Pond, west of Corry, is at the source of this stream. The head of Lilly Run is on the J. D. Hammond place, and it terminates near Elgin, having a course of four miles. Beaver Dam Run takes its rise in the south part of Amity, flows through the southwestern corner of Wayne, and combines with the South Branch near Elgin Borough, through which it passes. Its length is not far from five miles. Slaughter, Spencer and Baskin Runs all come in from Wayne, between Elgin and Corry. In addition to these streams, the township is the starting place of several tributaries of Spring Creek and Oil Creek, which rise on the highlands and flow to the east and south. The head-waters of Oil Creek, French Creek and Spring Creek are all within a few rods of each other, near the summit of the Oil Creek Railroad, in the southeast.

The township has only two bridges of any importance, both at Lovell's. They were built at a cost of $500 to $600.

RAILROADS, COMMON ROADS, ETC.

The N. Y., P. & O. and the P. & E. Railroads run through the northern section of the township from Corry to the Union line, following the valley of the South Branch. From Corry to Lovell's, the tracks run side by side, but at the latter place they diverge somewhat and continue at a short distance apart to Union. Below Union they separate entirely, the N. Y., P. & O. running to the west, and the P. & E. to the lake at Erie. The old Oil Creek Railroad, now the Buffalo, Titusville & Pittsburgh, follows the upper channel of French Creek from Corry to the Summit, crossing the township into Crawford County. This road has no station in Concord, and Lovell's is the only one on the other roads. Of the common roads, the main ones are the Meadville & Columbus —the first opened in the township—the Union & Corry, which passes through Elgin, the Elgin & Sparta, the Corry & Spring Creek, and the Corry & Titusville. Lovell's Station, on the N. Y., P. & O. and P. & E. roads, three miles west of Corry, and thirty-four east of Erie, consists of a few houses only. A water mill was started at this point by James Crowell at an early date, which ran down; a machine shop, a saw mill and a planing mill were built and destroyed by fire. The present saw mill was built by D. J. Crowell about 1879. The village post office supplies a number of the people of Concord and Wayne.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The public schools of Concord are as follows, all the buildings being plain wooden structures: Fay, on Ox-bow Hill; Hemlock, near E. J. Ormsby's; McCray, near Lovell's Station; Stewart (1st), near E. A. Hammond's; Hays, near F. S. Heath's; Stewart (2d), near A. H. Bower's; Pine Wood, near E. Hatch's; Lewis, near Samuel Lewis; Moffat, near W. Young's; Chaffee, near Corry; Lindsley, near C. Pier's, and Cook, near the south line. The township is also interested with Sparta Township, Crawford County, in the Harbor School. Daniel Sackett, then of this township, was one of its first pedagogues. He taught, about 1823, in a log schoolhouse, the first in the township, which stood on the site of the present Cook School building. Andrew Aiken and Joseph Gray and wife afterward taught in this primitive schoolhouse.

The church buildings are the Wesleyan and the Methodist Episcopal. The Wesleyan was built on the McCray place, about a mile south of Lovell's Station, about 1840. The class was organized several years before by Rev. John Broadhead, besides whom Revs. J. E. Carroll, Thomas Savage, G. M. Hardy and Rev. Dempsey have been prominent among the ministers. Rev. Thomas

Burrows, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now preaches to this congregation, the membership of which is about fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal building, also a frame, was dedicated in July, 1879, soon after this society was formed. It stands near F. S. Heath's. The present membership is about thirty-five. The society is connected with Spartansburg Circuit. Rev. C. M. Coburn was the first minister, succeeded in 1881 by J. B. Darling, and in 1883 by S. W. Douglass.

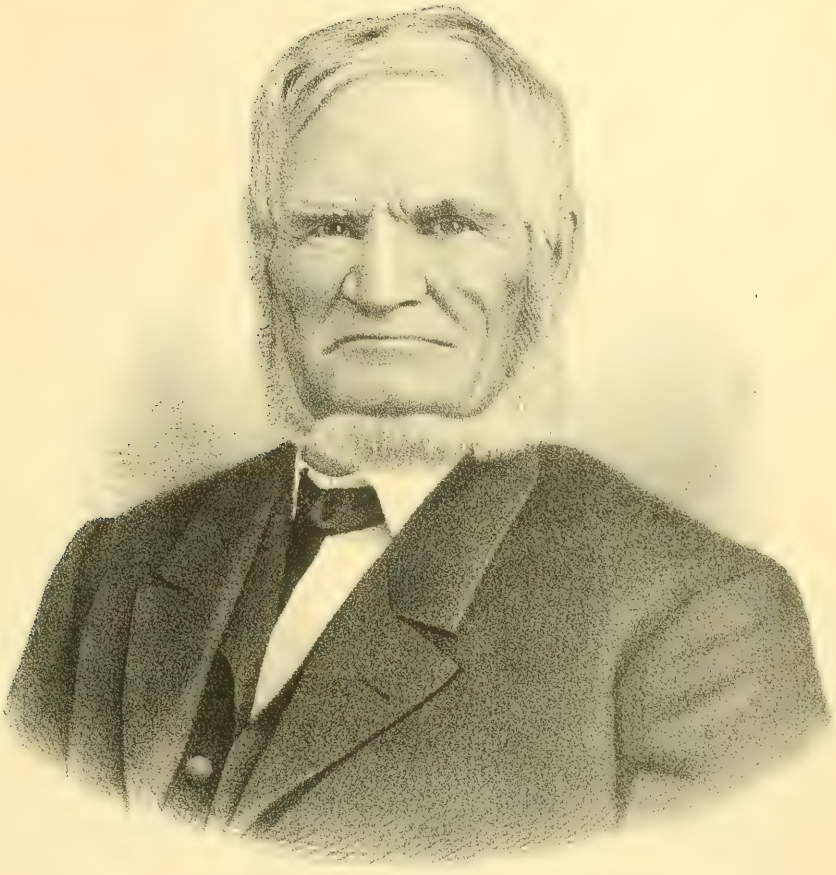
A graveyard is attached to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the Stewart burial place is on the farm of A. Bowers. Most of the interments take place in the cemetery at Corry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The township is without a grist mill since the incorporation of Elgin Borough. The saw mills are William Young's and David Crowell's. A cheese factory has been in operation for some years near Wilbur Webb's, almost on the Crawford line. Several wells have been put down for oil, but the precious fluid has never been discovered in a profitable quantity. Large quantities of hay are packed and shipped to the oil region.

BOROUGH OF ELGIN.

Elgin Borough was incorporated in the winter of 1876, with territory about a mile square taken out of the western part of Concord Township. A grist and saw mill were established by Joseph Hall, on Beaver Dam Run, at an early day, and as the settlement grew it became known as Hall Town. A grocery was started about 1856, but the village did not amount to much until the opening of the Philadelphia & Erie road, when its name was changed to Concord Station. The title was again altered when it was made a borough, and that of the post office was changed about the same time. Elgin consists of a Methodist Church, a schoolhouse, a barrel factory, a grist mill, a saw mill, two groceries, one general store, a hotel, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one shoe shop and perhaps forty private residences. Its population in 1880 was 154. Beaver Dam Run passes wholly through the town, and the South Branch of French Creek cuts through one corner. Elgin has the advantage of two railroads, the N. Y., P. & O. and the P. & E. The borough possesses a neat cemetery. Elgin gets considerable of its trade from western Wayne and Concord. It is thirty-three miles east of Erie, six east of Union, and five west of Corry, by railroad in each case. A Christian or Disciple Church was erected at Elgin about 1868, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Yost, of Corry, and the contributions of the citizens of Elgin generally. A society of this denomination was shortly before formed at the village, and attained a membership of about sixty. Revs. Walker and Way were its first ministers. The membership soon decreased through removals, and in a few years the society ceased as an organization. A Methodist class was organized at the schoolhouse one mile south of Elgin, in 1854 or 1855, by Rev. Josiah Flower, then of the Wattsburg Circuit, with S. D. Lewis as Class Leader. In 1858, it changed the place of meeting to the Elgin Schoolhouse, and there continued until two years after the Christian Church was built, in which the meetings have since been held. The society was a part of the Wattsburg Circuit until 1877, when it was attached to Spartansburg. The pastors have been J. W. Wilson, 1877; C. M. Coburn, 1878, 1879 and 1880; J. B. Darling, 1881 and 1882; S. W. Douglass, 1883. The membership of the Elgin congregation is fifty.



Jos Henderson

CHAPTER XVII

CITY OF CORRY.

ON almost the last page of Miss Sanford's history of Erie County, published in 1862, appears the following modest paragraph: "At Junction, in Concord Township, where the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad intersects the Philadelphia & Erie, quite a cluster of buildings has arisen in the woods within the last three months." Few persons at that date could have been made to believe that the humble backwoods settlement thus described would, in less than ten years, become a bustling city of nearly 7,000 inhabitants, the name of which would be as familiar to a large part of the business world as hundreds of places that had been in existence since the beginning of the century. Looking down upon Corry from the high hills which overshadow it, three valleys are seen extending in as many separate directions, the one to the west being that of the South Branch of French Creek, the one to the north that of Hare Creek, and the one to the east, which is the widest and most important, that of the Brokenstraw. The central portion of Corry is built on the summit land between these streams, but the residence and manufacturing sections have spread out east, north and west, until they reach into each of the valleys. The South Branch of French Creek almost touches the southwestern edge of the city, while the Brokenstraw is two or three miles beyond its eastern boundary. Bear Creek—so named from the number of those animals that gathered in the swamp on the northwestern verge of the city—flows through it from west to east, rising in Wayne Township, and emptying in Hare Creek. The latter stream, which cuts across the northeastern corner of the city, was named from Michael Hare, who was one of the pioneers of Wayne Township, and died at Waterford, at the most advanced age attained by any citizen of the county. It rises in French Creek Township, Chautauqua County, N. Y., crosses Wayne Township, and joins the Brokenstraw in Columbus Township, Warren County, about three miles east of the city. Hare Creek was once navigable for rafts as far up as Corry. A smaller stream than any of the above rises on the high land, in the south part of the city, and, flowing through the depot grounds, enters Hare Creek on or near the northeastern boundary.

HOW THE CITY STARTED.

Corry owes its origin and growth to the circumstance of its being adopted as the point of junction for the Philadelphia & Erie, the Atlantic & Great Western, the Oil Creek and the Cross Cut Railroads. The P. & E road (then Sunbury & Erie) was opened from Erie to this point in 1858, and to Warren in 1859. In June, 1861, the A. & G. W. (now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio) was completed from Jamestown to the junction, and the next year it was continued through to Ohio. The Oil Creek road, with a broad gauge track to correspond with the A. & G. W., reached Corry from Titusville in 1862, and the Cross-Cut road was built to Brocton in 1867. These two roads have since been consolidated under the name of the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Western. For awhile, in 1861, the little huddle of shanties that sprung up at the intersection of the P. & E. and A. & G. W. roads was known as "Atlantic & Erie

Junction." In October of that year, a piece of land was purchased by the A. & G. W. Railroad Company, from Hiram Corry or Cory, who owned the tract at the junction, and, in consideration of his liberal dealing, Mr. Hill, General Superintendent of the road, changed the name of the station to Corry.

The first building was a small, wedge-shaped ticket office and eating house, directly in the angle between the P. & E. and A. & G. W. Railroads, on the east side. Beginning at this point, the settlement spread out during 1861 along Main street, and to some extent along Cross street. There was little or no improved land in the immediate vicinity, and a good part of the tract since covered by the city was a swamp, covered with immense pine and hemlock trees. A less promising location for a town than Corry was at that time, could not be conceived by the most lively imagination.

RAPID GROWTH.

Although the settlement grew with more than average rapidity in 1861, its era of amazing energy did not fairly commence till 1862. Samuel Downer, a wealthy Boston oil refiner, had conceived the shrewd notion that by erecting a refinery at some point, at or adjacent to the oil fields, and convenient for shipping, he would possess an immense advantage over his rivals, who had to carry the crude oil over hundreds of miles of railroad. With this end in view, W. H. L. Smith was sent from Boston in the summer of 1861, to prospect for a favorable site. His choice fell upon the junction, and he promptly purchased fifty acres from Mr. Corry, for what would now seem a "mere song." This tract he laid out in town lots, and it was cleared under the superintendence of Eugene Wright, of Boston. By fall, a frame building had been put up, as the office of the Downer Oil Company, a post office had been established, with C. S. Harris as first Postmaster, and a small refinery, known as the "Frenchman's," had been put in operation, in the rear of the present Downer works. By this time the Oil Creek road was under contract, and it had dawned upon the minds of a good many people that Corry was destined to become a place of more than ordinary importance. The summer of 1862 witnessed the opening of the Oil Creek road, the erection of the Downer & Kent Oil Works, several other factories, the Boston Hotel and Gilson House, and a large number of store buildings and residences. People from every section flocked in by the thousands, many of them men of uncommon dash and fertility of resource. Money was plenty and real estate sold readily. The founders of the town realized a fortune from the sale of lots, and several parties who owned land adjoining the plot were also made wealthy. From that period on to the panic of 1873, Corry continued to grow at a rate that encouraged its citizens to think that it would some day be a formidable competitor with Erie for the leading position in the Northwest.

The town as laid out by Mr. Smith did not cover more than a third of its present dimensions. Since then, additions have been made which render the city lines about two and a half miles in width from east to west, and nearly three miles in length from north to south. The original owners of the land, besides Mr. Corry, were Amos Heath, H. D. Francis, Mr. Crandall, Anson Johnson, Hollis King, Lorenzo Dow and Mr. Dunham. In laying out the place, a portion was taken from both Wayne and Concord Townships, the straight portion of Smith street marking the old boundary between them. Those who are curious to know something of the history of these townships are referred to the sketches elsewhere.

BOROUGH AND CITY.

Corry was organized as a borough in 1863, and the first election was held

on the 18th of August, of that year, a few less than 100 votes being cast. The first borough officers were the following: Burgess, S. A. Bennett; Treasurer, H. N. Ransom; Clerk, S. A. Beavis; High Constable, E. W. R. Baker; Council, Eugene Wright, H. N. Ranson, F. H. Parkman, James Lewis and O. B. Vincent. A city charter was obtained in 1866, which took off an additional area from Concord Township and a strip about a mile wide by two and a quarter in length from Wayne Township, making the Warren County line the eastern boundary of the corporation. Two wards were created by the charter, the dividing line being the track of the A. & G. W. Railroad. The first city election was held in the spring of 1866. The Mayors of the city with terms of service have been as follows: W. H. L. Smith 1866–67; S. A. Bennett, 1867–68; R. H. Palmer, 1868–69; F. S. Barney, 1869–70; M. Crosby, 1870–72; F. A. Phillips, 1872–73; A. F. Kent, 1873–74; B. Ellsworth, 1874–75; T. A. Allen, 1875–79; F. Stanford, 1879–81; J. D. Bentley, 1881–82; T. A. Allen, 1882–83; Isaac Colegrove, 1883–84.

The census of 1870 and 1880 showed the population to be as follows:

	1870	1880
First Ward	3,559	2,758
Second Ward	3,250	2,519
Totals	6,809	5,277

The following were the valuations of the two wards in 1883:

	First Ward.	Second Ward.
Real estate	$500,740	$538,375
Personal estate	5,841	11,115
Trades and occupations	36,070	33,010
Money at interest	16,200	34,642
	$558,851	$617,142
Total		$1,175,993

THE CITY IN GENERAL.

Those who only know Corry by what they see at the depot or by passing through in the cars have no proper conception of the place. Having sprung up in the woods, as if by magic, it has always labored under some disadvantages in appearance, which are not incident to old and regularly developed communities. It is only recently that the main streets were cleared from stumps, and the outside thoroughfares still contain frequent remnants of the forest. Yet it is wonderful how much has been done in the short space of twenty years to build up a snug and progressive city. Many tasty private residences have been erected, and some of the public buildings would be a credit to larger cities. The stores are generally large, well stocked and apparently liberally patronized. A park of three acres has been laid out and planted with trees, which gives promise of being a real ornament. It is true that the sidewalks are still principally of plank and that the streets remain unpaved, but improvement in these regards will come in due season.

As a railroad center and shipping point, Corry has few equals and no superiors among our inland cities. With three great railroads passing through, giving direct connection with the oil regions, the anthracite and bituminous coal fields and the markets east, west, north and south, the city possesses rare advantages as a manufacturing point, and it is not surprising that enterprising men have availed themselves of the fact to a considerable extent. Freight trains go through every few minutes, and twenty-one passenger trains leave daily in the winter and twenty-five in the summer. As long as the railroad system exists, Corry must be an important distributing point and a leading

center of business. Property is low compared with other places that are advantageously situated, and choice sites are still to be had on reasonable terms. It is stated in the report of the Board of Trade for 1881 that every manufactory started in Corry has been "eminently successful."

OIL WORKS.

As mentioned before, it was to the establishment of the Downer Oil Works that the city owes its origin. The Downer Oil Works, located between Washington street and the railroads, were erected in 1862. The owners are the Downer Kerosene Oil Company of Boston, the members of the company having remained unchanged since the works were built. W. H. L. Smith was sent out from Boston as manager, which position he held until 1868. C. A. Murdock succeeded, and, in 1872, T. A. Allen, the present manager, was appointed to the position. Until about 1872, all grades of illuminating and lubricating oils were refined from the crude petroleum, but of later years the business has been directed to the production of "heavy ends," which are then shipped to the Boston refinery. The Corry works consist of a number of substantial brick buildings, the main one being 27x313 feet, two stories high, containing office, shops, loading tanks, etc. The still house is 52x200 feet, the pump room, 26x87 feet, the boiler room, 27x76, and other buildings are of various dimensions. Fifteen tanks have a combined capacity of 441,400 gallons, and the distilling capacity is about 60,000 barrels of heavy oils annually. About twenty-five men are employed.

One of the most successful and enterprising business firms of Western Pennsylvania is Clark & Warren, of Corry, manufacturers of all the finer products of petroleum. The members of the firm are R. C. Clark and M. H. Warren. They commenced business as producers and refiners of oil at Grafton, Ohio, in 1875. Two years later, they removed to this State, and became one of the pioneer firms in producing oil in the Bradford field, erecting works at Sawyer City, three miles from Bradford. Not content with the old processes of refining, these energetic men instituted a series of experiments on distillation and refining with the aim of obtaining better results than the old methods afforded. Success crowned their efforts, and, in 1881, they commenced the erection of works at Corry in accordance with their new and improved plans of distillation. The complete success of their operations is attested by the continued enlargement of the capacity of the works. At present the firm use 500 barrels of crude petroleum daily, and arrangements are now being made to increase the capacity to 1,000 barrels per day. The products of the works include all the finer grades of lubricating oils, coal test filtered cylinder oils, filtered cylinder stocks, illuminating oils of 120 degrees, 150 degrees and 300 degrees fire test, fine neutral oils and the various grades of petroleum, formerly known as vasaline, cosmoline, etc. The products of the works are sold through the Pennsylvania Oil Company (limited), of which Mr. Warren is President, and Mr. Clark, Vice President. The products have almost a world-wide reputation, and the sales are largely European. The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, in a recent issue editorially, compliments the works of Messrs. Clark & Warren as one of the best appointed oil refineries in the United States, and speaks at length of their painstaking efforts and improved methods to manufacture superior oils. The firm holds patents upon the construction of stills, the heating of stills, the construction of filters, the heating of filters and for renewing bone black, all their own inventions. The extensive works are located in the western part of the city at the junction of the N. Y., P. & O., P. & E. and B., N. Y. & P. Railroads, where employment is given to about sixty men.

OTHER LEADING INDUSTRIES.

The Corry Wooden Ware Manufactory owes its origin to Wilder & Howe, who in 1865–66, built a pail factory on East Main street. It burned down in 1867, and was rebuilt on the present site, the corner of Washington and East Wayne streets, in 1868. In 1869, the Corry Manufacturing and Lumber Company was organized, and operated the works until succeeded by D. H. Wilder. A. M. Kent & Co., the present owners, assumed control in 1878. Lard and butter packages, tubs and pails are manufactured, at the rate of about 2,500 pieces per day. The lumber, mostly pine, is obtained from Warren County, and about 3,000,000 feet are annually consumed. The wares are shipped to all parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, to West Virginia, Maryland and other States. Employment is given to 100 hands.

Harmon, Gibbs & Co., manufacturers of steam engines, erected their shops on the west side of Center street, immediately north of the railroad in 1877. The building is 50x105 feet and three stories high. Steam engines and boilers of from 10 to 150 horse-power are manufactured, besides a general line of machine and foundry work. Their Ajax oil engine is a specialty, and the demand for it equal to the capacity to supply. Employment is given to twenty-five skilled machinists. The firm is composed of C. G. Harmon, L. L. Bliss, C. H. Bagley and the estate of George H. Gibbs.

The Corry City Iron Works were established at the northwest corner of Main and Concord streets in 1880, by P. I. Lynch. Soon after, he admitted G. D. Gilbert into partnership, and the proprietors were successively Lynch & Gilbert, P. I. Lynch and the Corry City Iron Company, of which George N. Barnes is President, P. I. Lynch, Treasurer and manager and C. B. Ely, Secretary. The engine shop is 45x65 feet, two stories high. Boilers only were manufactured until June, 1882, since which date in addition portable and stationary engines for agricultural purposes have also been produced. When running at full force, about seventy-five men are employed.

The Corry Novelty Works, located on East Pleasant street, were erected in 1870 by King, Shafer & Co. The main shop is a two-story brick building, 32x62. Mr. Shafer retired in 1873, and the firm has since been H. King & Sons, succeeded by H. King & Son, present proprietors. For several years, a general machine and repair business was continued, then the manufacture of King's patent portable engine was commenced, and has ever since been continued with success.

An important manufacture, recently started at Corry, is that of the caligraph, by the American Writing Machine Company, of which T. A. Allen is President; C. G. Harmon, Treasurer; G. W. N. Yost, Secretary, and A. A. Aspinwall, Manager. Mr. Yost, having perfected the Remington Type Writer, invented the caligraph. Its manufacture was commenced in New York, but in the spring of 1883 the works were removed to Corry. The instrument is meeting with a wide and extensive sale, and an increase in the capacity of the shops has already been made; about 150 employes are usually at work and sixty-five caligraphs are made per week.

George N. Barnes, in June, 1883, started the Corry Lounge Factory in the basement and first floor of the Opera House building, where he gives employment to from fifteen to eighteen workmen and manufactures about one hundred lounges of various patterns per week.

In the same building Murray M. Raymond in January, 1883, commenced the manufacture of the baby jumper and swing, of which he is the inventor. This novel invention is meeting with wide and favorable reception, and the business of Mr. Murray is increasing. At present 150 jumpers are manufactured weekly.

One of the largest industrial establishments of Corry was the Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company recently suspended. The manufactures were the Climax mowers and reapers, steam engines and boilers, mill machinery etc. The buildings are large brick structures, and at one time about two hundred men were employed. (These works have since resumed).

The large steam tannery of Emanuel Weisser, on East Wayne street, was erected by C. A. Auer in 1862, and the present owner purchased it in 1871, and has since greatly enlarged the buildings and capacity of the tannery. About thirty men are employed, and 30,000 hides are annually tanned. Mr. Auer in 1872 erected another tannery on Turnpike street, and still operates it.

Other manufactories of the city include a bedstead factory, three planing mills, four carriage shops, one cigar box factory, two cooper shops, one brick yard, one broom factory, one mitten factory, one sucker-rod factory, one oil cup factory, three flouring mills, one sausage factory, two breweries, three bottling works, three patent medicine manufactories, nine cigar factories, one saw and shingle factory, one saw mill, one candy factory, one brush factory, one brush block factory, one handle factory, one cider and vinegar factory, one feed mill, one wood pump factory, one bedspring factory, one drain tile works, one foundry, one meat refrigerator factory, one fruit cooler factory, and one nickel plating works.

GENERAL BUSINESS FEATURES.

A special advantage that Corry possesses is the convenience for procuring coal, lumber and stone. Bituminous coal reaches the city at a low charge by way of the B., T. & W. and the N. Y., P. & O. roads from Mercer and Butler Counties, and the latter road and the P. & E. give it the benefit of competition in securing anthracite from the Eastern Pennsylvania fields. Large bodies of timber still stand near the city, and a good quality of building stone in inexhaustible quantity is found a few miles down the Brokenstraw. There is also plenty of good clay for making brick, and sand for building purposes is found in ample quantities in the vicinity.

The mercantile houses of the city embrace the following different lines of business: Wholesale—Groceries, 2; hardware, 2; confectioneries, 1; tobacco and cigars, 9; oysters and fruits, 3; illuminating oil, 1; pork packing, 1; drugs, 1; carriages, 2. Retail—Groceries, 19; dry goods, 12; clothing, 5; millinery, 6; drugs, 7; meat markets, 7; variety stores, 4; leather, 1; fruits and confectionery, 3; boots and shoes, 7; furniture, 2; merchant tailors, 3; bakery and confectionery, 4; news depots, 3; harness, 3; jewelry, 2; hardware, 5; stoves and tinware, 2; hats, 1; feed stores, 2.

The city has intimate business relations with a wide scope of country, embracing, besides Wayne and Concord Townships in our county, several townships each in Warren, Crawford and Chautauqua Counties. The farming population tributary to Corry is really more extensive than that which helps to sustain Erie. The post office at Corry distributes mail matter over a territory extending perhaps ten miles in every direction, the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes alone amounting during the year 1880 to some $10,000. The financial institutions of the city are the first National Bank and the Corry National Bank, both established in 1864, with a capital in each case of $100,000. A good index to the business of the city is shown in its hotels, which number fourteen, of which four are equal to the average in places of the size.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The city is governed by a Mayor, and Council of three members for each ward. The latter body is presided over by the Mayor, who also appoints the

Committees. The expense for the year 1881 was a little over $17,000. The city tax was thirteen and a half mills on the dollar. The Fire Department consists of a Chief Engineer and two assistants, two engineers and fireman for the two Silsby steamers, three hose companies and a hook and ladder company. The value of the Department property is estimated at $11,840, and the annual expense is between $2,000 and $3,000. For a place that is largely built of wood, there has been a remarkable freedom from fires. The school system is under the control of a Board of Directors, consisting of three members for each ward. The schools are graded, and a superior high school is maintained, which includes in its course a thorough training in book-keeping. Including the Superintendent, there are nineteen teachers. The school term is eight months. The schoolhouses are five in number, three of them being capacious and handsome brick buildings, and two frame buildings.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Directly after Corry was incorporated as a borough, an election was held August 18, 1863, for a School Board, which resulted in the election of the following Directors: For three years, G. H. Coney and R. Morgan; for two years, W. H. Doan and J. L. Hatch; for one year, L. J. Tibbals and L. Rockwood. A schoolhouse which had been erected on Concord street the year previous by the School Board of Concord Township was transferred to the borough, and the first schools under the dispensation of the Borough Board were taught in the winter of 1863 by J. L. Hatch and Miss Mary Doud. Commencing in 1864, the Catholic schools were under the control of the Board for several years. In 1865, the rapidly increasing population necessitated more accommodations. An acre of ground was purchased at the corner of Washington and Essex streets for $1,350, and the schoolhouse thereon was designated the Union Schoolhouse, completed by Henry Drake in March, 1866. Vincent Moses, a theological student from Clymer, N. Y., was its first Principal. In 1865, however, the Board leased a building on East Main street, near the Philadelphia & Erie crossing, where school was held until 1870. When Corry became a city in 1866, the schools were yet ungraded, so rapid had been the increase. In that year the old red schoolhouse on the Columbus pike became city property; it was re-named Wayne School, No. 4, and used until the completion of the Hatch School. In 1869, a course of instruction, compiled by H. J. Manley, then President of the School Board, was adopted, and the schools were regularly graded and classified. The same year a school building was leased on Pleasant street. This school was suddenly burnt down in March, 1869; but a room was engaged on the corner of Main street and Second avenue and the school re-commenced in a few days. It was continued until the completion of the Fairview Schoolhouse. In 1869, a tax was levied to erect a new brick schoolhouse on the corner of Second avenue and Fairview street, the lot having been purchased two years previous. The contract was let to Henry Drake for $14,580. The building was dedicated April 2, 1870. A new frame building was erected in 1869 on Concord street for the accommodation of primary pupils, and lots were purchased between Congress and Bond streets, east of Wright, for the erection of a large brick edifice. The necessary expenditure exceeding the amount that could be levied by tax, a special act of Legislature was obtained in 1870 authorizing an additional tax of seven mills. The contract was awarded to S. L. Leach for $21,500. The building was completed in 1871, and, including heating, seating and furnishing, cost $30,000. It was named in honor of J. L. Hatch, who had been a member of the board since its first organization. The Union Schoolhouse on Washington street was

totally destroyed by fire December 12, 1871, having an insurance of $6,000. A temporary structure of three apartments was forthwith constructed, and the schools continued in this building until it was replaced in 1882 by a neat brick edifice of four rooms, at a cost of $6,000.

The school property at present consists of three handsome brick structures, known as the Hatch, Fairview and Washington Street Schools, and two small frame buildings on Concord street. At the Concord Schools are three teachers; at the Washington, three; at the Fairview, four; and at the Hatch, including Superintendent, Principal and Assistant of high school, nine. The schools are divided into primary, secondary intermediate, junior and grammar grades of two years each, and high school of three years. The high school permits the selection from three courses—Latin and English, German and English, and commercial. Ten classes, aggregating 148 members, have completed the course. Frederick Hooker was elected Principal of the schools in 1869; resigning the same year, he was succeeded by James McNaughton, who gave up the charge of the schools in May, 1871, and Miss G. M. Kent was appointed to act as Principal of the High School. A. J. Crandall was elected Principal in 1871. The following year, A. B. Crandall, a member of the board, acted as District Superintendent. In 1873, V. G. Curtis was elected Principal and Superintendent, remaining ten years. His successor, A. D. Colegrove, is now serving his first year.

NEWSPAPERS.

Corry sustains three newspapers, the weekly *Telegraph* and the daily and weekly *Herald*. The *Telegraph* was established in 1865 by Joseph A. Pain, who still owns and edits it. The earliest newspaper venture in the place was by Stebbins & Larkins, who put forth No. 1 of the Corry City *News* on the 22d of October, 1863. Within less than two years, this journal changed managers four times and names twice, finally appearing as the *Telegraph*, when it fell into the hands of Mr. Pain. The latter gentleman published a daily edition of the *Telegraph* for about a year after getting control of the establishment, and again he battled courageously for nine years, but unsuccessfully, in trying to keep up the *Daily Blade*. The *Herald* is to a certain extent the successor of the Union Mills *Star*, first issued in 1866, removed to Corry in November, 1867, and the name changed to the *Republican*. Its editors and owners have been Horace G. Pratt, Dan Scott, W. B. Gallegher, Henry C. Eddy, Pratt & Gail, S. Colegrove, W. A. Moore, and others. The weekly, which received its present name in 1877, was purchased by F. S. Heath December 1, 1880. The daily edition was started February 5, 1883. Among journals that have died out, after a lingering illness, as the obituary writers say, were the daily and weekly *Review*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Democratic Press*, *Democrat*, *Daily Itemizer*, *Daily Whetstone*, *Temperance Vindicator*, *Daily Republican*, and *Enterprise*.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Probably no city of the same size in the United States equals Corry in the number of its secret societies. Almost every secret organization in the Union is represented, as will be seen by the following list:

Jonathan Lodge, No. 685, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 19, 1870, with the following nine charter members: H. L. Wyman, A. P. Friesman, J. W. Chipman, S. H. Johnson, Thomas Blackburn, J. H. Armstrong, T. P. Ober, A. O. Watson and E. W. Buss. The present membership is 111. Meetings are held each Wednesday evening.

Corry Encampment, No. 241, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 26, 1873.



James Sill

The charter members were J. E. Stubbs, W. M. Arnold, H. O. Mackres, William Mulkie, H. D. Clemons, H. O. Watson, D. W. Nutting and Charles Stricker. Many others were initiated the evening of institution. The present membership is about forty. The second and fourth Monday evenings of each month are the appointed times for meeting.

Corry Lodge, No. 365, F. & A. M., was chartered March 19, 1866. The membership is now 100, and meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month.

Columbus Chapter, No. 200, R. A. M., was instituted at Columbus, Warren County, May 10, 1866, and removed to Corry January 13, 1870. It has fifty-five members, and meets Thursday evening, on or before the full moon.

Clarence Commandery, No. 51, K. T., was instituted January 22, 1874, with sixteen charter members. Forty-four is the present membership, and the second Tuesday of each month the regular date of meeting.

Corry Union, No. 2, Equitable Aid Union, was organized May 2, 1879, with about eighty members, now reduced to seventy-five. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

J. J. Andrews Post, No 70, G. A. R., was instituted in June, 1867, with about twenty-five members. It now numbers 140, and meets every Friday evening.

Corry Grange, No. 55, P. of H., was organized December 23, 1873. It meets the first and third Saturdays of each month, and now has a membership of about 140.

Corry City Lodge, No. 470, K. of P., was instituted October 16, 1880, with forty charter members. The active membership is now ninety, and meetings are held every Tuesday evening.

Lincoln Council, No. 75, Royal Arcanum, was instituted April 10, 1878, with fourteen members. Sixty-one is the present membership, and the first and third Wednesdays of each month the regular evenings for meetings.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 148, D. O. H., was organized August 17, 1867, with twenty members, now reduced to nineteen. Meetings are held each alternate Thursday.

St. Joseph's Branch, No. 4, C. M. B. A., was organized April 24, 1878, with sixteen members. There are now about sixty members, and meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Ahaveth Sholem Lodge, No. 160, B'nai Brith, was organized May 30, 1871, and now has a membership of twenty-nine. Meetings are held each alternate Sunday.

Bliss Council, No. 3, R. T. of T., was instituted in April, 1879, and now has about 200 members. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening.

Hope Council, No. 55, R. T. of T., was instituted March 15, 1880, with about twenty-two members, now increased to fifty. Tuesday evening is the date of meeting.

Ely Lodge No. 45, K. of H., was instituted in November, 1874, and now has a membership of sixty-one; meetings are held the first and third Mondays of each month.

Humboldt Lodge (German), No. 51, K. of H., was instituted in February, 1874, with about twenty members. The membership has not materially increased since. Meetings are held each alternate Tuesday.

Washington Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., was organized in January, 1870, and has 137 members. Meetings are held every Saturday evening.

La Fayette Council, No. 2, Guardian Knights, was instituted December 8, 1879, and now numbers sixteen in membership. The first Tuesday of each month is the date for regular meetings.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 24, K. & L. of H., was instituted in March, 1878. It meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, and has now a membership of about fifty.

Germania Lodge, No. 26, K. & L. of H., was organized March 26, 1878, with eighteen members. For a time the lodge met with Evening Star Lodge, but it procured the old charter, and meets the first and third Saturdays of each month. The membership is small.

GAS, GAS WELLS, PUBLIC HALLS.

Gas is furnished by a company with a capital of $50,000. Several quite extensive gas wells have been struck in the effort to find oil, but the supply gave out too soon to enable them to be utilized to any extent worth speaking of. There are two public halls, the Academy of Music, with a seating capacity of 1,000, and the Harmon Opera House, estimated to accommodate about 700.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The city is well supplied with churches. They include two Methodist Episcopal, two Catholic, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Congregational, one Episcopal, one United Brethren, one German Lutheran and one Jewish. There is a Universalist society, but it has no building.

The first Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in September, 1862, by Rev. George F. Reeser. The early meetings were held at private houses and at the schoolhouse until the erection at the southeast corner of Concord and Pleasant streets, during the summer of 1865, of a frame meeting house at a cost of $10,000. The building was dedicated October 27, 1865, and is now in use. The pastors at Corry have been as follows: 1864 and 1865, J. W. Wilson and G. W. Staples; 1866 and 1867, J. S. Lytle; 1868–69 and 1870, J. C. Scofield; 1871 and 1872, W. F. Wilson; 1873, W. H. Moseman; 1874 and 1875, A. S. Dobbs; 1876 and 1877, N. Norton; 1878, A. S. Goodrich; 1879, J. W. Wilson; 1880–81 and 1882, A. G. Merchant; 1883, James G. Townsend. The present membership of the church is about 290.

St. Thomas Catholic Church dates its origin back to 1860, in which year Father Thomas Lonnergan came from Warren, Penn., and organized a small society. The early meetings were held at private houses until 1862, when a frame church was built on the southeast corner of Church street and Fourth avenue. It was dedicated in September, 1862, by Bishop Joshua M. Young, and has since been twice enlarged. Father Lonnergan has been the only pastor; his assistants have been Revs. J. Delaroque, J. M. Dunn, B. McGiveney, J. Brady, J. Meher and B. Donohue. The present membership includes about 200 families. The congregation has almost completed a handsome brick church structure, the cost of which will exceed $30,000. Its cornerstone was laid in 1872, and five years later the foundation was completed. It was placed under roof in 1883, and will be ready for occupancy it is expected in 1884. The building stands on Washington street near the foot of First avenue.

The first Baptist services at Corry were held in the unfinished second story of a dwelling on the northwest corner of Washington and Wayne streets November 28, 1862. The congregation was organized with seven members October 18, 1863; Rev. J. R. Merriman became pastoral supply, and services were held in a hall on Main street until February, 1865, when the hall was rented to the Disciples. The Baptists were without a place of worship till later in the same spring when their present church edifice on the southwest corner of Second avenue and Pleasant street was built. It was first used April

19, 1865, for the public memorial services of the martyred President, and was dedicated April 26, 1865. Rev. A. D. Bush became pastor in April, 1864; Rev. W. R. Connelly succeeded in August, 1868; Rev. A. C. Williams in October, 1870; Rev. S. K. Boyer in March, 1872, remaining five months. The church was then without a pastor till September, 1873, when Rev. John Trowbridge was elected. He was succeeded in April, 1875, by Rev. J. B. Vrooman, who remained two years. Rev. E. F. Crane then served about two years and his successor, Rev. M. W. Dillingham, the present pastor, has officiated three years. The membership of the church is about 225.

The First Presbyterian Church of Corry was organized January 18, 1864, with the following nine members: Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Osgood, Charles Boyle, Mrs. Martha Boyle, Asel M. Davis, Mrs. Mary A. Davis, Mrs. Ellen M. Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gridley and Miss Nancy J. Knight. Rev. J. Odell was engaged as temporary supply and served the church about one year; increasing in the membership to twenty-one. Rev. Hutchens acted as temporary supply for a few months, and in October, 1865, Rev. John C. Taylor became stated supply, remaining until March, 1867; when he left, the church membership was sixty-one. Rev. Alvan Nash then became stated supply, and died at the expiration of one year's service. In November, 1868, Rev. S. G. Hopkins was installed the first pastor, resigning in March, 1876, to accept a call to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio; Rev. D. V. Mays then served as pastor from June, 1876, to November, 1877, and was succeeded in the following December by Rev. B. M. Kerr, who remained two and a half years. Rev W. N. Sloan, the present pastor, entered upon his official relations in October, 1880. The first Elders were E. S. Osgood and Charles Boyle; the present ones James Turner, T. A. Allen, Lewis L. Bliss and George H. Humason; the present Deacons are C. H. Bracken and Levi P. Hurd. The membership now numbers about 200. Services were held in the Concord Street Schoolhouse, McKenzie's Hall and Cook's Hall successively, until the winter of 1865–66, when the congregation erected near the corner of Church and Center streets a neat, frame edifice which was enlarged two years later. During the winter of 1883–84, a handsome skeleton brick structure was reared on the southwest corner of Pleasant and Center streets at a cost of $10,000.

The first services of Emanuel Episcopal Church were held July 10, 1864, in McKenzie's Hall. They were conducted by Rev. Calvin C. Parker, a Missionary of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The first Vestrymen were James Foreman, H. L. Wyman, O. S. Reynolds, F. A. Phillips, George H. Coney, S. A. Bennett and E. W. R. Buker. During 1865–66, the church edifice was erected. It was 100x45 feet in size and stands on the southwest corner of Center and Smith streets. The lot cost $500, the building $4,000. When the corner-stone was laid in September, 1865, there were but twenty communicant members. Rev. Parker resigned June 1, 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. John T. Protheroe, who resigned in May, 1871. During that year the church was enlarged by the addition of side aisles, organ chamber, etc., at an additional expense of $5,000. Subsequent rectors have been Rev. Thomas Bell from October, 1871, to August, 1872; Rev. Robert W. Grange, June, 1873, to November 16, 1874; Rev. William G. W. Lewis, April, 1875, to August 31, 1877; Rev. Thomas A. Stevenson, January, 1878, to August, 1881; John L. Taylor, the present rector, who took charge in June, 1882. The present communicant membership is 110. The present Vestrymen are O. C. Holden, Senior Warden; J. B. Davis, Junior Warden; Charles Middleton, Augustus Harrington, Frederick Stanford, R. C. Dawson and E. M. Bonnell.

In 1864, Rev. John W. Clark, preaching on the Bear Circuit, organized a small United Brethren class at the Little Red Schoolhouse, and in 1865 commenced building on the corner of Pleasant and Lemon streets a frame house of worship. The year following, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Hill, the site of the building was changed and the unfinished structure was taken down, removed to the turnpike, and there completed at a cost of about $2,000. This building was destroyed by fire in 1872, and immediately another was erected, at an expense of $2,500, on North Center street, where services are now held. The membership of this society is about fifty. Its pastors since Rev. Clark have been J. Hill, 1865; W. Rittenhouse, 1866; O. Badgley, 1867; W. Cadman, 1868–69; I. Bennehoff, 1870–71; J. Holmes, 1872; H. H. Barber, 1873; J. Hill, 1874; P. Butterfield, 1875; A. Peckham, 1876; S. Evans, 1877; W. Cadman, 1878; N. R. Luce, 1879; J. P. Atkins, 1880; L. L. Hager, 1881–82; D. C. Starkey, 1883. Corry is a mission station.

About forty years ago, a Methodist Episcopal class was organized, and held meeting in a schoolhouse in Wayne Township; in 1860, it erected a meeting-house about one and a half miles north of Corry, and in 1870 the society was re-organized by Rev. J. W. Wilson, with about thirty-five members, and the house of worship was removed to Pike street, Corry, and has since been the home of the North Corry Methodist Episcopal congregation. The society is attached to Columbus, Warren County, Circuit. Among its pastors subsequent to 1870 have been A. A. Horton, A. S. Goodrich, S. S. Burton, William Rice, Rev. Fordon and Rev. Adams; Rev. J. W. Wilson is the present pastor. The membership is about sixty.

The first Congregational Church of Corry was organized in 1874. The early meetings were held in the Christian Church, located on the northeast corner of Fourth avenue and Pleasant street. This handsome building was purchased by the Congregational society in 1878, and it has since remained its place of worship. It is a brick structure, the dimensions of which are about 50x100 feet, its original cost being about $15 000. It was repaired in 1882 at an expense of $4,000. The Christian congregation, now defunct, formerly owned a frame meeting-house on the site of the above brick structure. It was destroyed by fire, and replaced, through the munificence of G. W. N. Yost, by the brick church. The pastors of the Congregational Church have been Rev. Joseph Adams, who remained two years; Rev. J. B. Davidson, three years; Rev. E. A. Squier, eighteen months; a temporary vacancy now exists. The membership is about 100.

St. Elizabeth (German) Catholic Church was established in April, 1875, with about twenty-eight German families who had formerly been connected with St. Thomas' Church. Under the management of a building committee, consisting of H. L. Spiesman, J. Franz, J. Rehrich, Martin Huffman, Frank Rosboch and Henry Heineman, the congregation at once proceeded to the erection on Pleasant street of a fine brick church, which was completed in 1876 at a cost of $7,000. It was consecrated in September, 1876. The society owns a parsonage, school and cemetery. Rev. F. Winters, the first pastor, remained in charge till October, 1883, when Rev. Reck succeeded him. The society numbers about forty families.

The German Lutheran Church, a skeleton brick structure, 26x40 feet in size, located on the northeast corner of Concord and South streets, was erected in 1876–77, at a total cost of $2,140. It was dedicated June 3, 1877. The society was organized several years previous, by Rev. M. Kugler, the first pastor, and services had been held in various places. Rev. Kugler was succeeded in the autumn of 1877 by Prof. Herman Gilbert, of Thiel College, Greenville,

who has since conducted services here each alternate Sunday, and is present pastor. The church membership enrolls about fifteen families.

The Hebrew congregation at Corry was organized about ten years ago and has a small membership. Its first rabbi was Rev. Galen, who was succeeded by Rev. Bernstein. Rev. S. Fielchenfield then took charge about seven years ago, and still serves the congregation. Meetings have been held in various buildings. In the autumn of 1883, the congregation purchased the old Presbyterian Church.

The Universalist Church of Corry was organized with thirty-three members March 7, 1877, by Rev. Aaron A. Thayer, who remained in charge about three years. The first officers elected were A. A. Aspinwall, Moderator; W. Ed Marsh, Clerk; C. G. Harmon, Treasurer; L. Hammond, H. A. Baker and G. W. Pardee, Standing Committee. The membership increased to about eighty-five, but for a year past no services have been held. The congregation owned no place of worship, and met last in the Congregational Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The city has three cemeteries—Pine Grove, St. Thomas (Catholic) and the Jewish. The first named embraces a tract of ten acres near the northern terminus of Center street, purchased by a corporation of Amos Heath for $2,000 in 1866. About $8,000 have since been expended by the company in improvements. St. Thomas' Cemetery is in the southwestern part of the city, and covers about two acres. The Jewish Cemetery is a small inclosure in Wayne Township, near the north line of the city.

The following is a list of the citizens of Corry who have held elective State and county offices: Associate Judge, Hollis King, November 8, 1866, to November 17, 1871; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, C. O. Bowman; Assembly, C. O. Bowman, 1869; W. W. Brown, 1872 to 1874; Isaac B. Brown, 1881–82, and 1883–84; County Commissioner, W. T. Brown, 1872 to 1875; Mercantile Appraiser, L. E. Guignon, 1875; William T. Brown, 1880; Director of the Poor, S. A. Beavis, 1869 to 1872; Jury Commissioner, D. L. Bracken, 1879 to 1882.

W. W. Brown moved to Bradford, and was elected to Congress from the McKean District in 1882.

The following Corry physicians had registered at the Court House in Erie in 1882: A. S. Bonsteel, Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, N. Y., 1872; C. B. Kibler, University of Buffalo, 1870; H. O. Mackres, University of Buffalo, 1867; M. Pickett, University of Buffalo, 1869; D. Storer, practice of medicine since 1844; G. A. Elston, Medical Department University of New York, 1880; Emma L. Jordan, Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, 1879; John B. Chace, American Medical College, Cincinnati, 1855; S. R. Breed, practice of medicine since 1856; D. E. De Ross, Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, 1875; J. E. Weeks, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1881; B. H. Phelps, Cleveland Medical College, 1871; H. S. Tanner, Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, 1859; Mrs. F. H. Stanford, Boston University School of Medicine, 1878.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

UP to the year 1821, that section of the county now embraced in Wayne and Concord was known as Brokenstraw Township, a name given to it in the act of organization. In the year stated, the title was changed to Concord, through the influence of William Miles. Wayne was set off from Concord in 1826, and was named after Anthony Wayne. Wayne embraces a portion of the Donation lands. The township of Brokenstraw (of which Wayne formed a part) constituted with Union one election district until 1821, ranking as No. 10 of Erie County.

Wayne is bounded on the north by Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the east by Columbus Township, Warren County, on the south by Corry City and Concord Township, and on the west by Amity and Union. It has been twice reduced in size, first in 1863 by the creation of Corry as a borough, and second in 1866 by the act elevating that place to the dignity of a city. The charters of Corry took off a strip about one mile wide by two and a quarter long, from the southeastern corner, but what the township lost in territory has been more than made up in the increased value given to the balance by the growth of the city. The South line of the township is nearly uniform with the straight portion of Smith street in Corry. Wayne has an average width of about six miles, and a length of about eight, with a perfectly regular line on the north side, two slight jogs on the east and west, and more considerable ones on the Concord and Corry sides. The boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, which forms the north line of the township, was established by Commissioners on the part of the two States in 1785, who completed their work in 1787. They surveyed the entire boundary between the Delaware River and Lake Erie, marking each mile with stones on which figures were cut, showing the distance from the first-named stream. Their report was confirmed by the Legislature in 1789. The eastern boundary of the township was marked out in the act of 1800, incorporating Erie and Warren Counties. Wayne Township contained a population of 197 in 1830, 738 in 1840, 1,122 in 1850, 1,224 in 1860, 1,295 in 1870, and 1,306 in 1880. There is but one post office within its limits, Wayne (at Beaver Dam). Before Corry grew to importance, Beaver Dam and Columbus, Warren County, were the trading places of the township. The assessment of 1883 gave the following results: Number of acres, 22,480; value of real estate $522,048; number of cows, 773; of oxen 26, of horses and mules, 320; value of the same, $35,462; value of trades and occupations, $3,935; money at interest, $21,577.

LANDS AND THEIR VALUE.

In general, Wayne is a hilly township, but it contains some handsome and fertile valleys along the South Branch of French Creek and Hare Creek, and Scioto, Beaver Dam and Spencer Runs. The hills attain an elevation of 200 to 400 feet above the French Creek Valley, and are cut by deep ravines especially in the southern portion, which, however, have generally sloping sides, admitting of easy cultivation. The summits of the ridges are irregular, but

there is little waste land in the township. The character of the soil adapts it best for grazing, and butter-making and cattle-raising are the staple industries of the township. It used to be thought that wheat could not be raised to advantage, but of late a considerable amount of that grain has been harvested, and its cultivation is steadily on the increase. The principal timber is beech, maple and hemlock, though considerable tracts of pine, oak and chestnut once existed in the south part of the township. Much of the timber has been cut off, and what remains will soon disappear at the present rate of consumption. Apples bear profitably, pears give a fair yield, a few peaches are raised and fruits of other kind correspond with the average southern townships of the county. The price of land ranges from as low as $20 to as high as $50 per acre, being most valuable for farming purposes in the vicinity of Beaver Dam.

THE STREAMS.

The streams of Wayne Township are Brokenstraw Creek, with its tributary, Hare Creek; Bear Creek, Francis Run and Scioto Run, branches of the latter; and Spencer Run, Baskin Run, Slaughter Run, Beaver Dam Run and Spring Brook, tributaries of the South Branch of French Creek. The latter stream does not enter Wayne at all, but courses along in Concord, a few rods from the south line of the former township, which does not take in more than a third of its valley. It will be seen from the number of these streams that Wayne is a finely watered township. The Brokenstraw heads in Clymer Township, Chautauqua County, N. Y., runs through the northeast corner of Wayne Township into Warren County, and joins the Allegheny River at Irvineton, after a course of fifty to sixty miles, only a small part of which is in Erie County. Hare Creek rises in French Creek Township, Chautauqua County, N. Y., flows across the entire width of Wayne Township, and empties into the Brokenstraw in Columbus Township, Warren County, about three miles east of Corry. It runs through the latter city for a short distance, and has a length of about fifteen miles. Bear Creek and Scioto Run, tributaries of Hare Creek, rise, the first on land of Uriah Benjamin, and the second on the Greeley farm. Bear Creek falls into Hare Creek within the limits of Corry, and Scioto Run on land of D. C. Kennedy, north of that city. Each stream has a length of perhaps five miles. Francis Run rises about three miles northwest of Corry, and empties into Bear Creek within the city limits, after a course of about three miles. Spencer Run heads near Carter Hill, Baskin Run near the New York line, Slaughter Run in the northwest corner of the township, and Beaver Dam Run in the southeast part of Amity, all uniting with the South Branch in Concord, the first named a little west of Corry, the second at Lovell's Station, the third about a mile above Elgin, and the fourth within that borough. The length of these streams is from seven to nine miles. Spring Brook is a sparkling stream formed by a number of fine springs that burst out of the hillsides at the State Fish Hatching Establishment, a short distance west of Corry, near the line of Concord and Wayne. It unites with the South Branch after a course of probably half a mile. Two or three large beaver dams existed in early days a mile or so north of Elgin, which gave name to Beaver Dam run.

VILLAGE OF BEAVER DAM.

The only village in the township is that of Beaver Dam (Wayne Post Office), situated near the extreme southeastern corner, on the run of the same name, at the junction of the Erie and Warren with the Wattsburg and Spartansburg roads, one and a half miles north of Elgin, six west of Corry, twenty-

six by common road southeast of Erie, and thirty-four by the railroad. The valley of Beaver Dam Run at this point is broad and beautiful, making one of the finest stretches of country in Erie County. The village is supposed to owe its origin to John Bunker, who started a store and ashery at the cross-roads at an early day. This was followed by another store by Mr. Foot, and the place, about 1840, boasted, in addition, two taverns, one kept by Mr. Crook and the other by Mr. Ellis. The stages between Erie and Warren and Jamestown ran through the village daily. The building of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and the growth of Corry and Union, had the effect of drawing all the travel and most of the trade from Beaver Dam; the taverns were abandoned, and only one store is left. The village consists at present, besides the store, of one blacksmith shop, two wagon shops, one undertaker shop, one cheese factory (opened in the spring of 1866, and now owned by Kincaide & Howard), one schoolhouse, three churches (Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian and Presbyterian), a public hall, one vacant business stand, and some twenty frame residences, with a population of about 100. All of the buildings are frame. The village cemetery is neatly laid out and contains some fine monuments.

At Beaver Dam is a frame Presbyterian Church, erected in 1867 at a cost of $3,000. An Associate Reform congregation was organized here about 1820, with fifteen members, by Rev. Robert Reid, but in a few years the organization affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination. The earliest meetings were held in dwelling houses; in 1830 a church building was erected on the site of the village cemetery. It was superseded by the present structure. William Gray and William Carson were the Elders when the Presbyterian organization was effected. Rev. Absalom McCready was the first settled pastor, Revs. Stright and Rice followed, and of late years the ministers have been supplies. The society is now small, and no regular services have been held for several years.

The United Presbyterian congregation at Beaver Dam was organized with twelve members by Rev. David Love in 1859. Rev. J. L. Aten was the first regular pastor, and was succeeded successively by Revs. John Jamison, Allen (supply), A. S. Abbey and H. H. McMaster. No regular services have been held during the past year. The membership is twenty-three. The church edifice, a substantial frame edifice, was erected in 1872 at a cost of $3,000.

The first class of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in Wayne Township was formed in Warren Palmer's log cabin in the Donation District in 1832. It consisted of eight members, and had Rev. Hiram Kinsley for pastor. In 1838, a congregation with twenty members was organized at Beaver Dam by Rev. William Patterson, who acted as first pastor. The congregation was without a church building till 1839, when one was erected by voluntary contributions. A new and more imposing edifice was erected in 1872, at a cost of $3,200. The old building still stands. Until 1877, excepting three years when it was connected with Asbury, Union Township, Church, this society was a part of Wattsburg Circuit. It was then annexed to Spartansburg Circuit, the ministers of which have since been: John W. Wilson, 1877; C. M. Coburn, 1878–80; J. B. Darling, 1881–82; S. W. Douglass, 1883. The present membership is thirty-nine.

North of Beaver Dam a short distance is the "Wayne Valley Church of United Brethren," built in 1870 at a cost of $1,500. The congregation was organized the same year, with twenty-one members, having Rev. Daniel Dean for the first pastor. It numbers about forty members, and now has Rev. A. Meeker as minister. It is attached to Wayne Circuit.

The earliest white inhabitants at Beaver Dam were Samuel Smith and Will-



J. L. Cook

iam Gray. The latter subsequently removed to Waterford. In the old Abolition times, the village was an important station of the "underground railroad." Mrs. Elizabeth Smith died at the residence of her son-in-law, James D. Smith, in Beaver Dam, on the 6th of August, 1875, in the ninety-ninth year of her age, being one of the oldest women known to have lived within the county. She emigrated to this country from Ireland with her father, John Wilson, and sister, in 1798, the party settling in what is now Union Township. In 1799, she was married to William Smith, of Wayne, their wedding being the first in the county south of the Triangle. About 1816, they removed to Waterford, where Mr. Smith died in 1855, after which she made her home as above. Mrs. Smith was the mother of three sons and eight daughters.

A temperance society was formed at Beaver Dam as early as 1832. No drinking place has ever been maintained in Wayne Township, except in 1840, when one of the hotels of the village received a license. Marl was found near Beaver Dam many years ago, and burned for lime.

CARTER HILL AND HARE CREEK.

Carter Hill consists of a schoolhouse, cheese factory building, Methodist Episcopal Church, and several farmhouses at a cross roads in the northern central part of the township. It derives its name from Elijah Carter, who moved there from Greenfield when the country was still a wilderness. The cheese factory was put up during the flush times of that business, and is not now in operation. The Carter Hill Post Office was abandoned in 1883. About a mile south is the town house of the township. The Carter Hill Methodist society has held meetings in private houses and the schoolhouse for nearly fifty years. During the autumn of 1883, it erected a neat frame house of worship at a cost of $1,000. The membership is about thirty. This appointment has been at different times attached to various circuits, including Beaver Dam, Wattsburg and Columbus. It is now connected with Columbus Circuit, of which Rev. Mr. Wilson is pastor.

Quite a bustling little settlement has sprung up within a few years on Hare Creek, four miles north of Corry. It consists of a Christian Church, Mutual Protective Hall, schoolhouse, saw mill and about a dozen residences. The Christian Church was dedicated in August, 1880. The society was organized several years before, and held its first meeting in the adjoining schoolhouse. Rev. B. Mason was the first minister. His pastoral relation terminated in 1883. The Dutton Graveyard is near the church.

SCHOOLS, MILLS, ETC.

The first educational instruction in Wayne was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of the pioneer William Smith. At her cabin, she taught her own and a few of her neighbors' children for several years, commencing about 1808. A Mr. Kelley, of near Titusville, held a term or two in a cabin at Beaver Dam, then called Brokenstraw, about 1822, and the first schoolhouse was built there several years later. The schools of Wayne are thirteen in number, and the township is interested besides in one union school on the New York line. The buildings are frame, and are located as follows: Beaver Dam, in that village; Donation, near John Whitney's; Hill, near Gordon Betts'; Carter Hill; Spencer, near G. W. Spencer's; Clark, near the New York line, on the Wattsburg & Corry road; Fitch, near O. D. Fitch's; McIntire, opposite the Christian Church; Greeley, on land of Erastus Cleveland; Plank Road, on Columbus

& Clymer road; Scioto, on land of J. Brewer; Kincaide, near the P. Miller farm.

The mills and factories not otherwise mentioned, are a woolen factory, saw mill and two shingle mills on the Brokenstraw ; two saw mills on Hare Creek, and one shingle mill and one saw mill on Slaughter Run. Other saw mills were in operation years ago, but have either burned down or been abandoned. The only railroad is the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh, better known as the " Cross-cut," which runs wholly across the township in its eastern part from Corry to Brocton, N. Y. The Philadelphia & Erie and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio (formerly the Atlantic & Great Western) roads extend through Concord almost on the south line of Wayne, but nowhere enter the latter township. The main common roads are the Erie, Waterford & Sugar Grove Turnpike, which passes through Corry, Beaver Dam and Union; the Erie & Warren road, which runs through Carter Hill and Wattsburg; the Corry & French Creek, N. Y., up Hare Creek, and the Corry & Clymer, up Scioto Creek. The township owns two good bridges, one across the Brokenstraw, in the northeast, and one across Hare Creek, just outside the city limits of Corry. All of the rest are ordinary structures. The graveyards not previously named are the old Smith, near G. W. Spencer's, and the Jewish Cemetery of Corry, on the Corry road, near the north line of the city. Most of the burials take place in the cemeteries at Corry and Beaver Dam.

THE STATE FISH HATCHERY.

About a mile west of Corry, on the road leading to Elgin, is the State Fish Hatching Establishment, now, and from the date of its opening, in charge of Seth Weeks. A number of strong springs burst out of the hillside, furnishing a regular supply of cold, pure and healthy water. Several thousand fish of various kinds and sizes may be seen here at all times, swimming about in the little ponds and lakes. The eggs are hatched under the care of Mr. Weeks, and when the young fish attain a proper size they are sent to different parts of the State and put in the streams to which they are adapted. The commonwealth owns nine acres of land at this point, embracing all of the springs that are used for the hatchery.

A little east of north of the fish establishment, on a slight hill upon John Hatch's land, the early settlers found the traces of one of those pre-historic mounds, reference to which has been made in other township sketches. It has been plowed down, and no sign of it is any longer apparent. About half a mile west, on the right hand side of the road from Corry, upon the O'Neill place, is another, the outlines of which are still readily followed. It consists of a circular embankment, with a trench on the outside, from which the dirt was evidently dug, and embraces about three acres, being something like a third larger than the easterly one.

THE PIONEERS.

It has been generally represented that William Smith, who emigrated from Ireland, was the first settler in the township, but this statement is contradicted by an old resident, who says the earliest white inhabitants were Messrs. Hare, Rihue and Call. The first mentioned of these pioneers was Michael Hare, who died in Waterford at the age of one hundred and fifteen years eight months and twenty-two days, and was buried in the cemetery at that place. He and his wife Betty lived in a cabin on the east side of Hare Creek, about a mile north of Corry. It was from him that Hare Creek was named. Hare, Rihue and Call left before the country was cleared up, the former

making his home finally at Waterford. Call's location was on the farm owned by Amos Heath, and Rihue's where Mayor Stanford has his brickyard in Corry. During 1797, a man by the name of Prosser went in. Joseph Hall settled at Beaver Dam, in the same year, but afterward changed to Elgin. The settlers in 1798, were William and Samuel Smith and Daniel Findley; in 1800, William Carson and John Kincaide, with his five sons, several of whom were grown; in 1806, William Gray, who changed to Waterford; in 1817, Joseph Grant (a native of New London, Conn.), who moved to Wesleyville late in life; from 1820 to 1824, Daniel Yeager and Messrs. Perkins, Childs and Doud. The Messrs. Smith were followed at an early date by their brothers, James and Robert. Samuel located originally opposite the E. Perkins' place, James in the valley of the South Branch, near the fish establishment, and Robert on the hill near where O. Abbey lives. John Heath, father of Amos, purchased what is now the G. W. Spencer place, in 1827 or 1828, when Amos was a boy of four or five. A Mr. Miller had previously lived on the farm and built a saw mill on the run farther up, which was the first in the township. Matthias Spencer moved to what is known as the Spencer place in March, 1831. He was born in East Haddam, Conn.; changed from there to Columbus, Warren County and then to Wayne Township. In 1865, he went to Erie to live with his son, Dr. H. A. Spencer, where he remained until his death. Isaac Kennedy, father of D. C., settled on the farm where his son resides in 1834. Chauncey G. Rickerson, a native of Windham, Conn., moved into the township in 1835. Robert Osborne, from Beaver County, located on the farm where L. and E. M. Miller live in 1839, his son R. J. being fourteen years of age at the time. D. W. Howard made his location in 1840, and Philander Miller about the same time. The township did not fill up rapidly till after 1830. John W. Smith, son of William, was the first white child born in the township, the year of his birth being 1800. Joseph Grant commenced in the valley of Beaver Dam Run, near the United Brethren Church, where his son Benjamin, the famous Erie lawyer, was born in a log house, which has been destroyed. E. Perkins went in on foot with a pack and an ax.

PROMINENT MEN.

The citizens of Wayne Township who have been honored by election to State and county offices are few in number, as will be seen by the following list: Director of the Poor, John G. Kincaide, 1876 to 1879; County Commissioner, L. M. Childs, 1865 to 1871; Assembly, Samuel E. Kincaide, in 1876 and 1878, for two years each time. Amos Heath, Dr. Osborne and D. W. Howard have been frequently nominated by the Democrats for county positions, and D. C. Kennedy has served as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Four of the sons of Matthias Spencer became professional men, viz.: Two physicians, Dr. H. A. Spencer, of Erie, and Dr. E. V. Spencer, of Mt. Vernon, Ind.; and two attorneys, John W. Spencer, of Rising Sun, Ind., and Elijah M. Spencer, of Mt. Vernon, Ind. Both of the latter have been members of the Indiana Legislature, and John W. was a Judge at the time of his death.

THE GREELEYS.

The most prominent name associated with the history of Wayne Township is that of Horace Greeley, the great editor and politician. Zaccheus Greeley, the father of Horace, commenced life as a farmer on a small scale in Vermont. Becoming embarrassed, his farm was sold by the Sheriff, and he worked for a time as a laborer in New Hampshire. In the year 1825, having saved a small sum of money, he started to search out a home in the wilds of Pennsylvania, making his way to Wayne Township, near the New York line, where his

brothers, Benjamin and Leonard, had gone some two years before. He there purchased 200 acres of land, to which he afterward added 150 acres more. Returning to New Hampshire, he brought his family on in 1826, the party consisting, besides Mr. and Mrs. Greeley, of Barnes, their oldest son, and their three daughters, Esther, Arminda and Marguerite. Horace, who had apprenticed himself in a printing office at Poultney, Vt., did not accompany the family, although pressed hard to do so. During the ensuing four years, he visited them twice in their wilderness home, walking most of the way, and remaining about a month each time. In 1830, he came on again, and after remaining home awhile, found employment for a short period at Jamestown, and in the *Gazette* office at Erie. Some time during the summer of 1831 he left Erie, called to see his parents in Wayne for a few days, and then started on foot for New York, where he arrived on the 17th of August, with exactly $10 in his pocket. Years after, when he had made a reputation through the *New Yorker*, he again paid a visit to the township, remaining for a brief period only. It was during this stay that he wrote one of his best poems, "The Faded Stars," beneath the trees near the home of his parents. Zaccheus Greeley and Mary, his wife, both lived the balance of their years on the farm in Wayne and were buried near by. Mrs. Greeley's death occurred about 1854. The father died in 1867, at the age of eighty-seven. Horace Greeley was born on the 3d of February, 1811, in Amherst, Vt., and died in Pleasantville, N. Y., November 29, 1872. Esther, his sister, married Orester Cleveland, long a partner in the New York *Tribune*. Barnes remained on the homestead farm. Arminda was wedded to her cousin Lovell, and Marguerite united herself to a writing master named Bush, from whom she parted.

CHAPTER XIX.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Amity was created out of Union in 1825, and embraces 16,149 acres. Amity had a population of 385 in 1830, 560 in 1840, 739 in 1850, 1,016 in 1860, 924 in 1870, and 1,033 in 1880, of whom all were whites and few if any of foreign birth. The township lines are straight on all sides. Its length from east to west is about six and three-quarter miles, and breadth from north to south about four and one-fourth miles. The township is bounded on the north by Venango, on the east by Wayne, on the south by Union, and on the west by Le Bœuf and Waterford. Its post offices are Hatch Hollow and Lake Pleasant (Milltown). The township has no settlements of any size, the only places that can be called villages, even by courtesy, being Milltown and Hatch Hollow. There is no railroad within the township, and the nearest station is at Union. The main portion of Amity was embraced within the Tenth Donation District. The assessment of 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $365,329. Number of cows, 678; of oxen, 27; of horses and mules, 279; value of the same, $28,252; value of trades and occupations, $2,351; money at interest, $1,660.

STREAMS AND BRIDGES.

The chief stream of Amity Township is French Creek, of which all the

others within its limits are tributaries. The East and West Branches unite on the north line, just outside the borough limits of Wattsburg, and the joint stream flows across the township in a southwesterly course into Waterford, leaving a triangular strip of territory on the upper side known to the inhabitants as "Canada." Its total length within the township is nearly seven miles. The most important tributaries on the north side are the outlet of Lake Pleasant, Jones' Creek and Henry Brook; and on the south side the Hubbell Alder Run, the Hatch Hollow Alder Run, Deerlick Run and Duncombe Run. The outlet of Lake Pleasant rises in the lake of that name in the southwest corner of Venango, has a length of about three miles, and empties into French Creek on the farm of L. A. Stow. Jones' Creek heads near the south line of Venango, and falls into the chief stream on the Thomas Ashton place, having a course of about four miles. Henry Brook also takes its rise in Venango, is about two miles long, and joins French Creek on the farm of L. Northrop. The Hubbell Alder Run begins on land of the late J. G. Hubbell, at the Wayne line, flows about five miles and ends near Wattsburg, after a course of some five miles. On the farm of W. C. Maynard it receives Lowe Brook, a small stream which rises in the northeast. The Hatch Hollow Alder Run heads in Union Township, and becomes a part of French Creek on the G. W. Baldwin place, close to the mouth of the outlet of Lake Pleasant. It has a length of about five miles. Duncombe Run takes its rise on the S. W. Hayes farm, directly south of Wattsburg, and falls into French Creek on the place of W. T. Everson. The head of Deer Lick Run is on the north edge of Union, and its length is not far from four miles. It unites with the main stream on the farm of C. E. Duncombe. The only bridge over French Creek proper, within the township, is the iron one at Baldwin's Flats, which has a span of 100 feet and cost $2,340. Another iron bridge, with eighty feet span, crosses one stem of the East Branch near Wattsburg, built at a cost of $1,439. Both of the above are open bridges. Those over the other streams are ordinary in character.

MILLS AND ROADS.

French Creek once gave power to several mills in Amity, but all have been abandoned. Those on the other streams are as follows: On the Hubbell Alder Run, Schoaf's steam saw mill, near the Wayne line; on the Hatch Hollow Alder Run, Doolittle & Chaffee's steam saw mill, and Wheeler's water saw mill; on the outlet at Milltown, Donaldson's steam saw mill and water shingle mill; Richard's water grist mill and saw mill, Cox's steam saw mill. W. R. Palmer has a creamery just south of Wattsburg, which was built in 1872. John Ellethorp has a blacksmith shop, and Mr. Williams a wagon shop at Milltown. There is also a blacksmith shop at Hatch Hollow. There is no store in the township. The first saw mill in Amity was put up above Milltown on the stream which runs through the Eaton Gross place and empties into the outlet of Lake Pleasant. The second mill was erected by Capt. James Donaldson on the outlet at Milltown in 1822 or 1823. It was a grist and saw mill combined.

The main roads are the Waterford & Wattsburg, along the south side of French Creek; the Lake Pleasant & Wattsburg, which is merged into the former on Baldwin's Flats; the Union & Wattsburg, passing through Hatch Hollow; the Beaver Dam & Wattsburg; the Corry & Wattsburg; the Lake Pleasant & Union; and the Lake Pleasant, Hatch Hollow & Union. The Erie & Lake Pleasant road terminates at the Stow bridge on French Creek, and is designated above that as the Lake Pleasant & Wattsburg.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The township schools are the Young, in the southeast; Inman, on the Venango line, in the northwest; Hubbell, near the mouth of Lowe Run; Ladd, near Wattsburg; Hayes, on the Union & Beaver Dam road; Hatch Hollow, in that settlement; McGee, on the line between Union and Amity; Hill, near the northwest corner of Wayne Township; Phillips, near Wattsburg, on the line between Venango and Amity; Duncombe, on French Creek, in the southwest; and Baldwin, on Baldwin's Flats. The Ladd building is used as the town house and election place. The McKee School is maintained jointly by Amity and Union, and the Phillips by Amity and Venango. In addition, there is a school at Milltown, belonging to the Lake Pleasant District, which embraces the corners of Amity, Waterford, Greene and Venango. Of the early schools of the township, mention may be made of a log schoolhouse that was built about the year 1825 by the neighborhood, and stood probably one-half of the distance between the residence of J. Chaffee and the borough of Wattsburg. The first teacher in this building was James White, and the next was Margaret Rouse. Some years later, a schoolhouse was built at Hatch Hollow. Polly Berry and Sallie Chaffee were the early teachers in this house. This was the first schoolhouse at Hatch Hollow, the one now located there being the second. In 1835, a small log schoolhouse was standing on Baldwin's Flats, near Alder Run, in which, about this date, a summer school was taught by Mrs. Lucetta Baldwin. She had been preceded by Miss Polly Donald. The winter following the summer school of Mrs. Baldwin, A. Duncombe taught in the building named. Later, this house was burned, and another (of frame) was erected on nearly the same site. Both were built by subscription. Artemus Tracy and Robert Middleton were early teachers in the latter building. This building also burned down after a few years of service. Another was built near Baldwin's soon after, which was used until the erection of the present one there.

LANDS, VILLAGES, ETC.

Amity is in general a hilly township, but there are some magnificent flats along French Creek, the outlet of Lake Pleasant, the Hatch Hollow Alder Run and Deer Lick Run. The valley of French Creek ranges from half a mile to two and a half miles in width, reaching its greatest extent at the outlet of Lake Pleasant. The township as a whole is more suited for grazing than anything else. Great quantities of butter are made, and the raising of cattle is an important industry. It is doubtful whether as much wheat is reaped as the people consume, but oats, corn and potatoes are produced in excess of home needs. Apples thrive vigorously, but other fruits do not succeed so well. Valley lands are held at as high a rate as $75 an acre, but some swampy spots are not valued at more than $20. On the hills, the price of land ranges from $30 to $40. Perhaps one-third of the township is still in a wild state and covered with timber.

Milltown is a place of about thirty buildings, and nearly a hundred people, situated on the outlet, about a mile and a half below Lake Pleasant, and fourteen and a half from Erie. It got its name from the number of mills located there. The settlement possesses a schoolhouse but no church. Its post office title is Lake Pleasant. Half a mile west in Waterford Township, is a Baptist Church, of frame, which was built in the summer of 1877. Until recently, there had been an organization of the United Brethren in Christ, on Baldwin's Flats, which society was formed about the year 1857, by Rev. Michael Oswald, but was disbanded in the summer of 1883.

Hatch Hollow, in the valley of the lower Alder Run, on the Union &

Wattsburg road, is a place of less size than Milltown. In addition to the mills and schoolhouse, there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, a frame structure, which was completed and dedicated in 1859. The congregation was organized some years prior to 1835, and has, excepting a short period, been an appointment on the Wattsburg Circuit, of which it now forms a part. It was for a time connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Union City. Hatch Hollow derived its title from the numerous Hatch family in the neighborhood. It is the post office of the south part of the township.

The cemetery at Hatch Hollow embraces about three acres. It has been in existence about twenty-five years. There is a burying ground of about an acre on the T. Ashton farm, and a number of family graveyards are kept up in various parts of the township.

William Sanborn was elected to the Assembly in 1846 and 1847, and Francis F. Stow, County Auditor in 1867.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first lands taken up in Amity Township were by William Miles, the founder of Wattsburg, who located 1,200 acres on the outlet of Lake Pleasant, in 1796, but made his home in Concord. About the same time John Fagan cleared up a piece of land near Hatch Hollow, and a man named McGahan went in the same year. Fagan remained until 1807, when he changed to Mill Creek. Hazen Sheppard and wife located in the township in 1812; the old lady was still living in 1880, at the age of ninety-two. John Carron is said to have been the first permanent settler, but the year he went in is unknown. In 1816, Benjamin Hinkston settled in Greene Township from Vermont, but changed to Amity in 1818. In 1819, Charles Capron moved in from New Hampshire, and was joined the same year by Seth Shepardson and Timothy Reed. Capron's father and mother accompanied him. James McCullough and Capt. James Donaldson became residents of the township in 1820, the latter locating near Lake Pleasant. Capt. Donaldson was from Cumberland County. He went first to the P. H. Yost place in Venango, where he lived with his family a number of years. From there he moved to Milltown. Other settlers went in as follows: In 1829, Jabez G. Hubbell, of Otsego County, N. Y., with his wife and sons, Hiram and David, Royal D. Mason and Jacob Rouse; in 1830, the Duncombes, Pliny Maynard and Elias Patterson; in 1831, William B. Maynard, son of Pliny; in 1833, George W. Baldwin; in 1847, John Allen, from Otsego County, N. Y.

CHAPTER XX.

GIRARD TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGHS OF GIRARD AND LOCKPORT.

THE township of Girard was carved out of Elk Creek, Fairview and Springfield in 1832, receiving its name from Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia millionaire, who owned a large body of land in the adjoining township of Conneaut, on which he had arranged just before his death to put up mills and make other important improvements which were expected to benefit the whole country around. The old line between Fairview and Springfield ran through the township parallel with the present line dividing Elk Creek and Conneaut.

Girard Township is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Fairview and Franklin, on the south by Conneaut and Elk Creek, and on the west by Springfield. In the widest part it is six and a quarter miles from east to west, by seven and three-eighths from north to south. The population was 2,060 in 1840, 2,443 in 1850, 2,453 in 1860, 2,018 in 1870, 2,338 in 1880, inclusive of Miles Grove and West Girard, and 1,732 exclusive of those villages. The only post office is Miles Grove. Most of the trading is done in the latter place and Girard Borough.

The United States census of 1880, Jacob Bender enumerator, gave the following results: With the exception of one person, a mulatto, the population is all white. In sex it is singularly evenly divided, there being 1,168 males against 1,170 females.

The acreage in tilled land is 13,845; permanent meadows, pastures, orchards, etc., 2,920; woodland and forest, 3,582; total, 20,347 acres. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat and potatoes. Total value of farm productions of all kinds, $217,080, divided among 240 farms.

The appraisement of 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $1,354,587; of personal property, $47,523; money at interest, $51,355.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the limits of the township were William Silverthorn and his son, Capt. Abraham Silverthorn, who came in 1798 from Fayette County. About 1799, Robert Brown, of Northumberland County, located at the mouth of Elk Creek, but in 1804 he moved to Weigleville, and from there to Erie. He was the father of William A. Brown and Mrs. George A. Eliot, of Erie City. These parties were followed in 1800 by Robert Porter, Isaac Miller and John Kelley. Mr. Kelley, who was from Mifflin County, moved to West Mill Creek in 1802, and died there the next year. In 1801, Jacob Coffman came from Somerset County, and located on the site of Lockport; and about the same time Patrick Ward settled on the Lake road. Mr. Coffman, who was from Somerset County, was accompanied by his four sons. Conrad, one of the boys, went back to Somerset County about 1814, married there, and did not return until 1836, when his son J. C. was a young man of seventeen. The family were intimate in Somerset County with the famous Judge Jeremiah S. Black. William and Samuel McClelland and William Crane, natives of Ireland, took up lands in the northeast part of the township in 1802; John Miller, from Fayette County, and George Kelley, from Mifflin County, in 1803; Joel Bradish and brothers, from Saratoga County, N. Y., and James Blair, from Fayette County, Penn., in 1804; Martin Taylor, from Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1813; William Webber, from Genesee County, N. Y., in 1814; Cornelius Haggerty, in 1815; Samuel Jenner and his son Peach, from Vermont, Justus Osborn and his son Philip, from Fredonia, N. Y., Abner Boder, from Connecticut, and Scott Keith and wife, from Pittsford, Vt., in 1816; Elijah Drury, from Genesee County, N. Y., in 1817; Ethan Loveridge and Nathan Sherman, from Oneida County, N. Y., in 1818; Joseph Long, from Massachusetts, in 1825; Matthew Anderson, from Chenango County, N. Y., in 1830; George Traut, from Columbia County, N. Y., in 1831; James Miles, from Union Township, and Titus Pettibone, from Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1832; and William Kirkland, in 1833. Among other early settlers, the date of whose arrival is not ascertained, were Messrs. Taggart, Pickett, Badger, Martin, Wells, Clark, Laughlin and Wolverton. The last four were the earliest who located on the site of Girard Borough, Mr. Wells having owned most of the land embraced within the corporate limits. James Silverthorn located



Jacob Weidman

among the first, and Thomas Miles about 1801. John Ralph kept a sort of tavern at the mouth of Elk Creek in 1804. John R. Ward was the first male child, and the late Mrs. George A. Eliot, of Erie, the first female child born in the township. The country does not appear to have been cleared up very rapidly, as, according to Mr. Long, there was no road along Elk Creek when he reached there in 1825. The remains of William Miles and those of his wife and oldest son Frederick are interred in the family graveyard, north of Miles Grove. The old gentleman resided with his son James, near the mouth of Elk Creek, from 1841, the year of his wife's death, until his own demise in 1846. Girard Township can claim the honor of having had the second oldest person in the county—Patrick Ward, who died at the age of one hundred and five. When one hundred and three years old, he walked from his residence to Girard (three miles), for the purpose of voting.

LANDS AND ROADS.

It is a common remark that the land between Walnut Creek, in Fairview, and Crooked Creek, in Springfield, is the best along Lake Erie, and of this choice section Girard Township is claimed by its citizens to be the very cream. The lake plain is from three to four miles wide, running back by a succession of steps which give a pleasing variety to the country. Near the lake the soil is sandy, but on the ridge it becomes gravelly, and is very productive. Back of Girard Borough the land continues to rise, is much broken, and, except along Elk and Crooked Creeks, where there are some fine valley farms, is better adapted to grazing than grain, though this is to be stated with some notable exceptions. The whole township is a splendid fruit country, and many acres have been planted to grapes and strawberries. The strawberry crop is to Girard what the grape crop is to North East, vast quantities being raised annually and shipped to all points of the compass. The farm improvements will average better than any other part of the lake shore, and the taste shown in some instances would be creditable to any locality. Land is valued at from $100 to $125 per acre along the Ridge road, from $60 to $100 along the Lake road, and from $35 to $60 in the south part of the township. During the construction of the canal, there was a sandstone quarry—a novelty for Erie County—at Elisha Smith's, east of Girard Borough, from which a quantity of stone was taken for the locks of the canal.

The main thoroughfares of Girard Township are the Lake road, the Ridge road—both running direct to Erie—the two roads between Miles Grove and the borough, the road through Lockport and Cranesville to Meadville, and the Lexington road into Conneaut Township. The Ridge and Lake roads are thickly settled, and the first named especially is unquestionably the finest in the county, having a fine row of shade trees on both sides almost the entire distance from Girard to Fairview. The stage company had extensive stables at West Girard, which were burned in January, 1832, with the loss of fifteen out of sixteen horses. After the opening of the railroad in 1852, few persons cared to travel by coach, and the stage line was soon abandoned.

RAILROADS AND CANAL.

The Lake Shore Railroad traverses the whole township from east to west, crossing Elk Creek a short distance west of Miles Grove. The old wooden viaduct over this stream, built for the use of the railroad in 1852, was 115 feet high and 1,400 feet long. It was replaced in 1858 with a splendid culvert and extensive filling. The only station of this road is at Miles Grove, or Girard Station as it is more generally known to travelers. The Erie & Pitts

burgh Railroad intersects the Lake Shore almost a mile west of Miles Grove, and runs southward across the township, parallel to and not far from the Springfield line. Aside from Miles Grove, it has but a single station in the township, the one known as Cross's, at the north end of Crooked Creek bridge, a long and uncomfortable looking piece of trestle work. This station is the depot for the village of East Springfield, from which it is a mile and a half distant. The railroad office is the only building at the station. Judge Cross, of Springfield, from whom it received its name, once lived there, and still owns 800 acres of land in the vicinity. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad traverses the entire width of the township from east to west, crossing the Elk Creek Valley by a splendid iron bridge, within sight from Girard Borough. Its station is between the borough and Miles Grove, a little east of the latter place. The old Erie Canal entered Girard on the east from Fairview, along the foot of the first rise, cut through the ridge to Elk Creek, crossed that stream by an aqueduct ninety-six feet above the water, and 500 long, and followed the valley of the Lockport Branch southward.

STREAMS, ETC.

The chief stream of Girard is Elk Creek, which comes in from Fairview, flows nearly through the center of the township from east to northwest, and empties into the lake about a mile and a quarter beyond Miles Grove, after a length of thirty to thirty-five miles. The West Branch rises in Elk Creek Township, runs north eight or ten miles and unites with the main stream near the Fairview line. Hall's Run flows through Lockport and falls in a little south of Girard Borough. Brandy Run heads in Fairview Township, about a mile further south; and Spring Run west of Miles Grove—each of them being of sufficient size to furnish water-power for one or two mills. The valley of the chief stream is narrow and precipitous in the eastern portion of the township, but further west it widens out, with steep, but beautiful bluffs on both sides. At the junction of the West Branch there is a high peak, resembling part of a Roman profile, with its base at the water's edge, which has received the peculiar title of "The Devil's Nose." A short distance south is the striking natural curiosity, famous over the western portion of the county as "The Devil's Backbone." The West Branch runs along the base of an almost perpendicular hill for a quarter of a mile, then rounds the bluff and comes back to a point opposite the one which it left, forming a sort of a loop. At the narrowest place, the crest or backbone is not more than two feet across, and the height being over a 100 feet, it is a severe test of a person's nerves to walk along the lofty pathway. The spot is a favorite resort of the people for miles around. Not far from the "Devil's Backbone" is the fruit farm of Asa Battles, which contains 6,000 apple, 1,000 peach, 600 or 700 pear and many quince trees, besides fourteen acres of strawberries and five or six of grapes. The other streams of the township are Crooked Creek and several rivulets flowing into the lake in the northeast. Crooked Creek rises near Lockport, runs through the southwestern portion of Girard and the northeastern of Springfield, and empties into Lake Erie about three-fourths of a mile beyond the village of North Springfield. It has a course of about ten miles and there are some good lands in its valley.

MOUTH OF ELK CREEK.

The mouth of Elk Creek figured extensively in the early plans of internal improvement, as well as in the courts of the county and State. When the canal was under discussion, there was a bitter strife as to the adoption of the

eastern route by way of Waterford, or the western one by way of Girard. The Legislature, at length, by recommendation of the chief engineer in charge, adopted the western route. Next came a dispute as to whether the terminus of the canal should be at Erie or at the mouth of Elk Creek, which was finally settled in favor of the former. On the third of March, 1837, pending the discussion of the proper terminus, a contract was entered into between James Miles, of Girard, Thaddeus Stevens, then a member of Gov. Ritner's "Kitchen Cabinet," and Charles Ogle, a Congressman from this State, looking to the building of a city at the mouth of the creek. Miles was to dispose of 200 acres of land on both sides of the stream to Stevens and Ogle, in consideration of $5,000, on the 1st of August ensuing, and $95,000 from the sale of lots, while Stevens was to work for the adoption of the site as the terminus of the canal, and Ogle was to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the improvement of the harbor. The project failing, Miles sued Stevens and Ogle for the $5,000. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and decided in favor of the defendants. Some very curious testimony came out in the course of the trial. While the country was being cleared, the mouth of the creek was considerable of a shipping place for staves and lumber. A warehouse formerly stood on the lake shore for the convenience of trade. The water in the creek is probably deep enough at its mouth to float any sailing vessel, but there is a wide bar in the lake, which will effectually prevent its use as a harbor until removed, which can only be done by a heavy expenditure of money. Quite a fishery is maintained there, and hundreds of barrels of fish are put up for shipment. A limekiln has also been maintained for some years, receiving its stone from Kelly's Island.

MILLS AND CHURCHES.

The mills and factories of the township—not naming for the present those of Girard Borough, Lockport and Miles Grove—are as follows: On Elk Creek—Strickland & Nason's grist mill, at the mouth of Spring Run; the West Girard Grist, Saw, Cider and Plaster Mills, and a planing mill at the same place. On Spring Run, T. Thornton's woolen mill and Brown Bros.' hand rake factory and cider mill. A grist mill is said to have been established on this stream by Mr. Silverthorn, as early as 1799, being one of the first in the county. On the West Branch, Pettis' saw mill; on Brandy Run, Rossiter's tannery; on one of the lake streams, Herrick's and Godfrey's saw mills. All of the above are run by water, but in some cases steam is also employed in the dry season. Pettibone & Morehouse have a limekiln on the lake road north of Girard. The first mill on Elk Creek, within Girard Township, was built at West Girard in 1814, by Peter Wolverton, and was owned successively by Dr. Rufus Hills, James C. Marshall and his brother-in-law, Addison Weatherbee, George Rowley, L. S. Wright, Loomis & Horton and W. C. Culbertson. During Mr. Rowley's term, the mill burned down and was rebuilt.

The churches of the township are as follows: Methodist Episcopal, at Fair Haven, on the Lexington road, in the southwest part of the township; organized originally, January 7, 1815, at the house of Mr. Webber, and reorganized by Rev. A. Hall in 1860; building erected in 1861, at a cost of $3,000. Prior to its attachment to the Lockport Circuit, this charge was an appointment with the church at Girard. Another of the same denomination at Fairplain, upon the farm of C. Ziesenheim, on the Lake road, organized by Rev. J. H. Whallon, its first pastor, in 1840; building erected in 1841 at a cost of $800. Until quite recently, this congregation was served by the pastors from Girard. It is now connected with Fairview Circuit.

Church of the United Brethren on the State road, near the Elk Creek Township line; organized in 1870 by Rev. D. Sprinkle, its first pastor; building cost $1,700.

The cemetery at Girard is the common burial place of the township, but a number of small graveyards occur in various sections.

SCHOOLS AND MOUNDS.

The schools are fifteen in number, as follows: Fairplain, on Lake road east; Clark's, on Lake road, farther west; Miles' near railroad junction; Cudney, on Ridge road west; Robertson, on Ridge road west; West Girard, in that village; Girard Station, at Miles Grove; Osborne, on Ridge road east; McClelland, two miles southeast of Girard Borough; Porter Bridge, one mile south of West Girard; Anderson, on Lexington road; Fair Haven, on same road further south; Blair, on Creek road three miles south of Girard Borough; Miller, on Old State road near Lockport; South Hill. Besides these there is a Union School on the Franklin Line, occupied jointly by that and Girard Township. Among some of the early schools of the township were the following: A log schoolhouse stood in the southwestern part of the township, in which school was taught in 1819 or 1820 by Miles Bristol. This schoolhouse was destroyed by fire and another erected in the same locality. Fifty years ago, there stood a log schoolhouse about three-quarters of a mile south of the village of Lockport. About 1822, a school was taught in a frame building that stood on the Ridge road at the foot of the Girard Hill, by Nancy Kelly. Another school was held in a private house, situated one mile east of Girard, taught in about 1823 by Desdemona Fuller.

Southeast of Girard Borough, the remains of an ancient mound are or were lately to be seen, which was one of a chain of four, extending in a southwesterly direction through East Springfield toward Conneaut Creek. These mounds are exactly alike, consisting of high, round earthwork inclosing a space of about three-fourths of an acre, with apertures at regular intervals. Similar ruins are to be found in Conneaut, Harbor Creek, Wayne and Concord Townships. On a hill between Girard and Lockport was an Indian burial ground. In 1882, the bones of a mastodon were plowed up on the farm of W. H. Palmer, many of which were in an excellent state of preservation. The size of the animal was estimated to have been fifteen feet long, exclusive of tusks, and about thirteen feet high.

MILES GROVE.

The pretty and growing village of Miles Grove, or Girard Station, as it is known to the traveling public, is situated on the Lake Shore Railroad, a little over a mile east of the intersection of the Erie & Pittsburgh, one and three-quarter miles north of Girard, fifteen and a half west of Erie and eighty east of Cleveland. It is four and a half miles from the depot to Fairview Station, five to Fairview Borough, six to Lockport, five to East Springfield, four to North Springfield, ten to Cranesville, eleven to Wellsburg, eleven and a half to Albion and twelve to Franklin. The population of the village by the census of 1880 was 471. The site of Miles Grove is one of the most suitable for a town in Erie County. The country is extremely fine and closely settled—so close, indeed, between there and Girard that it will not be many years till they are one town. The place was named after Judge Miles, who influenced the erection of the depot, the ground for which was given by Austin H. Seeley, who laid out the lots. It grew slowly for some years, but received a new impetus by the completion of the Erie & Pittsburg road, which

caused it to be made a general stopping place for the trains. Another start was given to it by the location of A. Denio's fork and agricultural works, which furnish employment to about seventy persons. These works—now known as the Otsego Fork Mills—were brought to Miles Grove, part in 1874, and the balance in 1876, the citizens subscribing $4,000 to $5,000 to induce their removal. This important industry was established at Albion thirty years ago. The handle department burned down in the year of 1873, when the entire business was tranferred to Miles Grove, where a part of it was already in operation. The village contains, besides a good many fine residences, an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal Church, a fine schoolhouse, with three teachers, an iron foundry, a hotel—built by A. M. Osborn in the spring of 1865—five or six stores, an express office, two shoe shops and two blacksmith shops. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1867. It is used in part by the Presbyterians, according to a condition in the subscription paper. James Sampson donated the land on which the building stands. The Methodist Episcopal Congregation has belonged to Girard charge ever since its organization.

The Episcopal Church was erected in 1877 (mainly with a sum of money left by Mrs. Bell, a daughter of Judge Miles) on a tract of land donated by J. Robert Hall, agent of the latter's estate. The first services of this congregation were held in 1860, but no regular rector served the church until 1862. Rev. E. D. Irvine has been rector since June, 1877. The Lake Shore Railroad Company has valuable improvements at Miles Grove. These are a fine depot building, with tasteful parks east and west of it, a freight house, two water tanks, an engine house with four stalls, a turn-table and an extensive track yard for shifting freight trains. An enormous business is done in shipping potatoes, in which Girard and Fairview Townships are very fruitful, and great quantities of coal are sold from the line of the E. & P. Railroad. The home of the Miles family, in the hollow of Elk Creek, near its mouth, about a mile north of west from Miles Grove, is a stately brick mansion. When Judge Miles died, he owned 1,600 acres in one body, extending two miles or more along the lake. He was born in Northumberland County February 16, 1792, and died March 27, 1868. For seventy or eighty years there has been an eagle's nest on the farm of Riley Pettibone, half a mile north of Miles Grove. It was there when the country was cleared, and has not changed its position, except that the original trees were blown down, and others near by were chosen. Occasionally young eagles are captured, caged, and preserved as curiosities.

WEST GIRARD.

The ancient village of West Girard is in the valley of Elk Creek, after which it was originally named, mostly on the west bank of the stream, about half a mile from the borough of Girard. It was rather an important place in early days, being the site of one of the stage company's extensive stables, and a changing place for their teams. The village then boasted a number of stores, four taverns, two tanneries, an oil mill, distillery, and several smaller establishments, all of which were allowed to run down. It received its worst blow by the building of the canal on the opposite side of the creek, which caused a transfer of the business to the present borough. Its principal establishments now are a large grist mill, a planing mill and sash and blind factory, a saw mill, a plaster mill and a brickyard. The village contains a schoolhouse, about thirty houses, and 135 inhabitants. An iron bridge over Elk Creek marks the site of two or three wooden structures which have been washed away by the destructive floods of that stream.

BOROUGH OF GIRARD.

In the year 1814, at the close of the war with Great Britain, the site of Girard Borough was partly included in the farm of John Taylor, whose log house was the only building there. At a later date, the land was owned by Daniel Sayre, Sr., who purchased from Mr. Taylor. Mr. Sayre sold to Joseph Wells, who erected the first frame building within the borough limits. The original town was on the other side of the creek, now known as West Girard. When the canal was located on the east side of the stream, several far-seeing parties commenced building on the present site, and it was not long until a town was laid out. The name of Girard was given to it in honor of the township, of which it became—so to speak—the capital and center of trade. The first buildings in the village were near the canal, and the first tavern occupied a site a little west of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846, the village was incorporated as a borough. Its first officers were: Burgess, Mason Kellogg; Council, John McClure, Jr., Leffert Hart, H. McConnell, George H. Cutler; Clerk, L. S. Jones. The corporation covers 250 acres. The United States census gave Girard a population of 400 in 1850, 616 in 1860, 704 in 1870, and 703 in 1880. The assessment for 1883 gave the following results: Value of real estate, $247,453; cows, 39; value, $1,380; horses and mules, 73; value, $6,110; personal property, $7,490; value of trades and occupations, $60,255; money at interest, $11,377.

Girard occupies a pleasant site along the Ridge road, which constitutes its Main street, on high ground overlooking the lake shore plain and the lovely valley of Elk Creek, sixteen miles west by public road from Erie, ten east from the Ohio line, two and a half south of the lake, and one and three-quarters from the railroad station at Miles Grove, with which it is connected by the old depot road and Rice avenue. The latter thoroughfare, which was projected by Dan Rice while in the height of his prosperity, was opened in the winter of 1867–68, and is well built up, giving a stranger the idea of a continuous town. A charter for a street railroad on this fine avenue was procured some years ago, but the enterprise was never carried to completion. The old road is also rather closely built up, and both thoroughfares are among the most pleasant in the county. The Erie Canal passed through the borough by a deep cut, and two venerable warehouses still stand upon its banks, showing that a large trade was done there through the medium of that improvement. The town occupies the second rise above the lake shore plain, in the midst of one of the most beautiful and productive countries in the Union. It contains every variety of stores incident to a community of the size, has many delightful residences, especially along the east end of the main street, which is finely shaded, and does an extensive trade with the farming region around.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The borough numbers among its public institutions Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Universalist and German Lutheran Churches. The Methodist Church, which has few superiors in the county for beauty of architecture and elegance of finish, was erected in 1868 at a cost of $30,000. The congregation was organized in 1815, by Rev. Ira Eddy, its first pastor, and built its first edifice in 1828. For many years the appointment was a portion of the Springfield Circuit.

The Presbyterian Church is a substantial brick building erected in 1835, to which an old graveyard is attached. Its congregation was organized May

16, 1835, by Rev. Pierce Chamberlain, the first Elders being Robert Porter and Philip Bristol. It was at first supplied by Rev. Edson Hart, who was stationed at Springfield. The present pastor, Rev. W. R. Moore, assumed the pastorate of the church in 1871.

St. John's Catholic congregation was organized about the year 1853, and soon thereafter put up a church building. The congregation was attended by visiting priests for a number of years. Rev. Father F. Riordy has served this charge in connection with the one at North East since July, 1870.

The Universalist society was organized some years previous to 1852, and in that year erected their present church building; the pastor of this church since 1864 has been Rev. C. L. Shipman; his predecessor was Rev. S. P. Carrolton; Revs. E. Wood and C. B. Lombard had preceded Mr. Carrolton.

St. Johannis congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1866, and subsequently purchased the church building occupied by the Methodist Episcopal society prior to the erection of their present building in 1868. The pulpit of the church was filled for periods by the pastors of the church of this denomination in Erie. For some years past, this congregation and the one in Fairview Township have been under one pastorate. Rev. Gavehling has been pastor of both these charges for the past four years.

The Girard Cemetery, one of the handsomest burial grounds in the county, is a tract of ten acres, neatly inclosed, laid out in walks and containing many costly monuments. The organization was chartered in March, 1861, and the property was laid out the same year.

The Girard Academy was built by subscription in 1850, and opened in 1851, with 150 pupils. It had a students' boarding house attached, and for awhile was very successful. The property was transferred to the school board about twelve years ago, and has since been occupied by the common schools of the borough. These consist of a series of graded schools, managed by a Principal and three assistants. The schools opened in the fall of 1882, with an enrollment of 160 pupils under the superintendency of J. M. Morrison, who had three lady assistants. There are four departments, each of which is in excellent condition. The schools were graded in the winter of 1872–73, by F. W. Knapp. The latter was succeeded by the present Principal, who is now (1883) beginning his fifth school year at Girard.

The first school that was held in Girard Township was taught in what is now Girard Borough, by J. Swan, in the year 1809. He was then in his sixteenth year. The following year (1810) Mr. Swan taught a school in Mill Creek Township.

In 1827, the village school was held in the lower floor of a log building that stood a little to the rear of the site of the drug store of Smith & Lowe on Main street; Tabitha Mashon was teaching about this time (the second floor of the building was used as the Masonic Lodge room).

HOTELS AND FACTORIES.

The hotels of Girard Borough are the Avenue House, finished in 1879, and owned and kept by Peter H. Nellis, and the Martin House, which has been in operation thirty years, and is now kept by Alonzo White. Girard has been rather unfortunate in the matter of hotel buildings, the old Girard House, which occupied the site of the present Avenue House, and the Central House of Joshua Evans, which stood on the east side of the public square, having both been burned. In the days of stage coaching on the Ridge road, the locality was a famous one for taverns, there having been no less than eight, within two miles, in 1835.

The most important manufacturing concern of the borough is the wrench factory. This concern was built by a corporation under the State laws, and erected in 1874, by the Walton Brothers, of Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital of $8,000, the people of Girard subscribing half the stock. It failed in 1875, and at Sheriff's sale was purchased by C. F. Rockwell, W. C. Culbertson, C. F. Webster and R. S. Battles. This company is under a limited partnership, but the business has been carried on successfully under this firm. The concern employ about seventy-five men. In the fall of 1883, a well was sunk near the mill for the purpose of securing gas for lighting purposes. After boring 1,310 feet, and receiving an insufficient supply, the derrick was removed to a different locality and the second well is under operation at this writing. Besides this establishment, H. H. Waitman has a planing mill, and there is a small furniture factory. All of these concerns are run by steam. There is also a small bedspring manufactory owned by H. P. Malick.

SQUARE, MONUMENT, ETC.

The public square of Girard was a gift from Joseph Wells, one of the owners of the land, when the village was laid out. It is surrounded by a number of fine buildings, but its principal objects of interest are the soldiers' monument, and the Dan Rice residence, which occupies, with grounds, a full block on the north side. The monument is a splendid shaft of marble, designed by the celebrated Chicago sculptor, Leonard Volk, inclosed by an iron railing, and dedicated November 1, 1865. It cost $6,000, the whole of which was paid by Dan Rice.

The Dan Rice property embraces two and a half acres, inclosed on three sides by a heavy brick wall, and ornamented with statuary, walks, arbors, and the choicest of trees, shrubbery and flowers. The mansion itself is a large frame building. Within the inclosure is a fine conservatory, and a brick barn which cost $26,000. The cost of the wall around the grounds was $3,000. Dan Rice's first purchase in Girard was in 1853, when he bought a piece of land with building on the northwest side of the square, from Col. John McClure, for $18,000. In 1856 he moved there, and from that date continued to add to his purchase until he had possession of the entire square, at a total cost of about $60,000. Financial embarrassments lost to Dan Rice this estate, and the present owners are the estate of Avery Smith, John Nathans and Dr. G. R. Spalding.

PUBLIC MEN.

Girard Borough and Township have furnished a goodly proportion of the public men of the county. Among the number have been George H. Cutler, State Senator from 1873 to 1875, Speaker of the Senate, then the second highest office in the Commonwealth, from the close of the session in 1874, and President pro tem. during the session of 1875; Theodore Ryman, member of Assembly in 1848; Leffert Hart in 1849; Henry Teller in 1860 and 1861; George P. Rea in 1868 and 1869; H. A. Traut, from 1883 to 1885; Myron Hutchinson, Associate Judge, from 1841 to 1850; James Miles, from 1851 to 1856; S. E. Woodruff, District Attorney, from 1853 to 1856, and United States Register in Bankruptcy for the Congressional District from 1867 to 1879; James C. Marshall, Prothonotary, from January 13, 1839, to November 16, 1839, and Samuel Perley, from 1851 to 1854; Jeremiah Davis, County Treasurer, from December 1, 1856, to December 23, 1858; L. T. Fisk, County Superintendent of Public Schools, from 1866 to 1869; Myron Hutchinson, County Commissioner, from 1828 to 1830, and James Miles, from 1835 to 1838; D. W. Hutchinson, Mercantile Appraiser, in 1877; William Biggers, Jury Commissioner, from



William Brigham

January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883; George Platt, County Surveyor, from 1872 to date; John Hay, Director of the Poor, from 1853 to 1857; James Miles, County Auditor, from 1840 to 1843, and Philip Osborn, from 1864 to 1867. Senator and Secretary of the Interior Teller, of Colorado, was a resident of Girard Township while a boy. The Girard members of the bar are James C. Marshall, D. W. Hutchinson, S. E. & T. S. Woodruff, George H. Cutler and C. J. Hinds. Mr. Marshall moved to Erie in April, 1844, and the Messrs. Woodruff about 1872. Capt. Hutchinson was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee for several years, was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1872, and has represented the county frequently in State Conventions. In addition to the above officers, T. C. Wheeler was United States Assistant Assessor, being appointed under President Lincoln, and holding the office nine years. Mr. Osborn was keeper of the Marine Hospital at Erie, a State appointment, for several years, ending in 1883.

NEWSPAPERS AND BANKS.

The first newswaper was the Girard *Free Press*, started about 1845, by S. D. Carpenter, who took Horace Greeley's advice, went West, and became a prominent politician, issuing a book at the commencement of the war, which furnished the texts for numberless Democratic editorials. The *Express*, its successor, was purchased by T. C. Wheeler and William S. Finch, November 7, 1854, and the name was changed to the *Republican*. It bore the novel motto, "Independent on all subjects, rabid on none." In 1855, Samuel Perley moved to Girard from Erie, merged the material of his city office with that of the *Republican*, and conducted a paper for several years. From that date, several futile efforts were made to establish a paper until 1868, when the *Cosmopolite* entered the arena, as the successor of the *Crisis*, which had been founded at Conneautville, by T. G. Fields, under the auspices of Dan Rice, to advocate his election to the Presidency. Charles Stow became editor of the *Cosmopolite*, and infused such a degree of vigor and ability into it that it got a reputation the country over. After a brief suspension, owing to commercial depression, it was purchased by Jacob Bender & Bro. in the spring of 1872. In the spring of 1873, Charles Bender went out of the concern, but returned in 1876, and in 1880 he purchased the interest of his brother, who moved to Erie.

The first bank organized in Girard was in 1859, under the firm name of Battles & Webster. This firm dissolved in 1876, since which time it has been carried on by R. S. Battles, and C. F. Webster, Cashier. The First National Bank was organized in 1863, by Henry McConnell, James Webster, Henry M. Webster, R. S. Battles, John Gulliford and L. S. Wright. Henry McConnell was elected President, which position he filled to the close of his life, in 1871. James Webster succeeded him to this position, which he filled until the charter expired in June, 1882. R. S. Battles was elected Cashier, and occupied that position during the entire administration of the concern. A. W. Course was elected Assistant Cashier, and held the post till November, 1871. He was succeeded by C. F. Webster, who filled the position to its close. Henry M. Webster was elected Vice President at the retirement of James Webster, and occupied this post until his death. During the panic of 1873, all other banks suspended payment in currency, while the two banks located in Girard paid all its demands in currency on presentation. The First National Bank was in a prosperous condition, and had passed successfully through all the periods of financial distress. The charter having expired prior to the passage of laws by Congress, it was necessarily closed. It paid off its stock-holders 120 cents on the dollar, and all its indebtedness inside of thirty days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The secret societies of the borough are a Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, and two lodges of the United Workmen. A Grange flourished awhile, but has been disbanded. Exodus Lodge, I. O. of G. T., was in existence in 1855; the Girard Lyceum was founded in 1855; a Young Men's Literary Association in 1859; and the Girard Guards, D. W. Hutchinson, Captain, were organized in 1860. The Union Agricultural Society of Girard was instituted as an auxiliary to the county society, July 15, 1856; had a fair that year, and continued to give annual exhibitions till the war. It is now defunct.

The old State line passes through the borough, running within six feet of the northeast corner of the Avenue House.

The adoption of Girard as the residence of Dan Rice had the effect of drawing other caterers to the public amusement there, and in course of time it became known far and wide as a "show town." Among the famous showmen who made it their residence were Dr. James L. Thayer, who started as an employe of Rice's; Charles W. Noyes, one of his pupils; Abe Henderson, Agrippa Martin and Seymour Pease, all at one period owners or part owners of extensive circuses. No less than five shows have been organized in the borough, viz., Dan Rice's, Thayer & Noyes', Rice & Forepaugh's, Anderson & Co.'s and G. R. Spalding & Co.'s. Dan Rice wintered his shows there from 1856 till the spring of 1875. Denman Thompson, the popular comedian, is a native of Girard Township. Frank Drew, Sr., the famous comedian, claims Girard as his home. Charles Stow, the editor and poet, has been a resident of the borough since 1867, and spends each winter there with his family.

BOROUGH OF LOCKPORT.

The post office name of Lockport is Platea. The town started about 1840, during the construction of the canal, and derives its appellation from the fact that there were twenty-eight locks within a distance of two miles. These had an average lift of six and one-half feet, and were used to overcome the rise from the lake shore plain to the valley of Conneaut Creek. The thickly settled portion of the borough is situated in the valley of Hall's Run, a tributary of Elk Creek, about four miles from Girard Borough, three from Cross's Station and five from Albion. The town owes its origin to the enterprise of Silas Pratt, who had the contract for building the locks and who owned the land. Foreseeing that a town must grow up along the locks, he started a store and built a church, hotel and several houses. Mr. Pratt failed in 1848 or 1849, and was prevented from fully carrying out his projects. The canal caused a considerable trade to spring up, and the town was once quite a flourishing place, containing two hotels, two churches, three stores, an oar factory, a tannery, foundry, planing mill, printing office, three blacksmith shops and a harness shop. Ezekiel Page, who invented a way of turning the blade and handle of an oar together, erected a building four stories high and 180 feet long by 80 wide. He became embarrassed about 1855, went South, and was found dead in the woods of Florida, having probably lost his way. The factory building was moved to Erie after the war, and placed on the Anthracite Coal and Iron Company's dock near the land lighthouse. A fire in 1871 swept away the hotel and barn owned by W. B. Andrews; some two years later the foundry was burned, and in 1876 the second and last hotel fell a prey to the same destructive element. These successive conflagrations, joined to the abandonment of the canal, seemed to have prostrated the town forever, but it

has taken a fresh start lately, and bids fair yet to become a place of some importance.

Lockport was incorporated as a borough in 1870, taking in about seventeen hundred acres, of which the chief portion is farming land. Its population then was estimated at 500, but had been reduced to 345 in 1880. The territory included in the borough limits was originally a portion of Elk Creek Township, and, after the organization of Girard Township, formed its extreme southern part. The borough covers a space of some three miles from east to west, by one mile and a third from north to south. The farming land is generally clay, with some patches of gravel. Wheat is a sure and good crop, and all kinds of fruit common to the lake shore do well. By the appraisement of 1883, the value of real estate within the borough was $87,189, and of personal property $6,423. The amount of money returned as drawing interest was $7,628. The eleven mile level of the canal commenced at the head of the locks at Lockport, and extended to Spring Corners, in Crawford County. Crooked Creek, which empties into Lake Erie in Springfield Township, rises in Lockport Borough.

The borough contains two churches—the Disciple and the Methodist Episcopal—both built in 1878.

The Disciple Church was organized in the winter of 1877 by Elder Cushman, who became the regular pastor of the congregation and served it some two years. The present pastor is Elder Wright. A Sabbath school, numbering 100 scholars and teachers, is carried on, superintended by J. P. Sherman. Before building their church edifice, the congregation worshiped in Tyler Hall.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1843, and soon thereafter a church building was erected about a quarter of a mile west of Lockport. This was torn down and partially removed to the village and used in the construction of the present edifice at that place. Prior to 1865, the charge was connected with Girard. Rev. N. W. Jones was pastor in 1881, 1882 and 1883.

The business institutions are a cheese factory (established in 1876), an oar factory, a tannery, planing mill, saw mill, cider mill, two stores, a wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, two shoe shops and a harness shop. The tannery was started by William Aldrich in 1848, and the oar factory by Mr. Rowley in 1860. There is a public school with two grades and two teachers. The town is unfortunate in its distance from a railroad, the nearest station being Cross's. It has had no hotel since the last fire.

CHAPTER XXI.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Franklin was established in 1844 out of portions of McKean, Washington and Elk Creek, and named after the printer patriot of the Revolution on the suggestion of Hon. John H. Walker. J. P. Silverthorn was the main person in circulating petitions and working for its creation. The Viewers were Robert Porter and Elijah Drury, of Girard, and Thomas R. Miller, of Springfield. Franklin is exactly five miles square, and contains 16,896

acres. The population was 686 in 1850, 979 in 1860, 994 in 1870, and 1,020 in 1880. Franklin is bounded on the north by Fairview and McKean, on the east by McKean and Washington, on the south by Washington and Elk Creek, and on the west by Girard and Elk Creek. The only village is Franklin Center, which is also the sole post office. The assessment for 1883 gave the following result: Value of real estate, $364,547; number of cows, 595; value, $16,884; oxen, 62; value, $3,355; horses and mules, 280; value, $21,692; value of trades and occupations, $4,820; money at interest, $25,814.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The remoteness of Franklin Township from the main lines of travel delayed settlements till a later period than in any other portion of the county. A few adventurous parties located on the State road when it was opened, about 1802 or 1803, but they found so little to encourage them and so much that was discouraging that they all left. From that date till 1829, when L. D. Rouse went in from Connecticut, it cannot be learned that any permament settlement was made, and as late as 1835 the country remained almost an unbroken forest. During 1832, the colonists were William and Levi Francis, from New York; James P. Silverthorn, from Girard Township; Henry Howard, from Grafton, Vt.; and Messrs. Goodban and Longley, from England. To these were added, in 1833, Thomas Spence and Thomas McLaughlin, from Ireland; William Vorse, from Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Allen Mead, from Saratoga County, N. Y.; Ezra Milks and his son Amos, from Rennselaer County, N. Y.; Curtis Cole and father, from Unadilla, N. Y.; and Andrew Proudfit, from York County, Penn. Isaac Fry, from Vermont, and John Tuckey, an Englishman, took up land in 1834; John Loyer, from Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1835; Levi Howard, from Vermont, in 1840; and James B. Robinson, from Pompey, N. Y., in 1844. Levi Silverthorn also went in during 1844, the year the township was created. John Gilbert was born in Somerset County, Penn. His father moved into Waterford Township in 1826. John married Elizabeth Gregory on the 22d of January, 1846, and the young couple immediately settled in Franklin, on the farm where they now live. Among other early settlers were Messrs. Webster, Huff, Gibson and Perry, all from Warsaw, N. Y.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The whole country is high, rolling land, with few of the ravines and broken ridges which prevail in the other summit townships. The soil is a clay loam, varied by a few patches of gravel. Some grain is raised, but the land is best adapted for grazing and stock-raising, in which regard it is unsurpassed. Apples and some other fruits yield handsomely. But little good timber remains, and that is fast being cut off. Land varies in price from $15 to $40 an acre. The buildings are principally new, and most of the houses are nicely painted. There are several bank barns in the township.

Being on the top of the hills which have their bases in Washington, McKean, Fairview, Girard and Elk Creek, numerous small streams take their rise in Franklin, and flow into the creeks of those townships. Those in the north are all tributary to Elk Creek, and those in the south mainly to the Cussewago, the dividing ground being about a mile and a half south of the center. Falls Run, the most considerable in the township, starts about a mile east of a cranberry marsh southeast of Franklin Center, and empties into Elk Creek, in Fairview. Below the cascade at Howard's quarry, the stream winds between high, steep and romantic banks to its junction with Elk Creek. The West Branch of the Conneauttee heads in the cranberry marsh above mentioned,

and, after a short course within the township, crosses the line into Washington. The nearest railroad stations are at Girard and Fairview for the north, at Albion for the west, and at Cambridge for the south and southeast. The chief public thoroughfares are the old State road, extending across the township from Lockport to McLane; the Population road, on the line between Girard, Elk Creek and Franklin; the Crane road, from Cranesville to Edinboro; the Sterrettania road, from that place to Cussewago, Crawford County, and the Quarry road, from Franklin Center to Fairview.

MILLS AND SCHOOLS.

Franklin is without a grist mill, and most of the grain is taken to Sterrettania to be ground. J. R. Steadman built a cheese factory at the Center, which has been in successful operation since May 7, 1874. It is now owned and operated by F. T. Billings. In the southeastern portion, the milk is taken to the Wellman factory, on the Crane road, three-fourths of a mile over the line in Washington. The saw mills are the Mohawk, on the Crane road in the southwest, built by D. Knight, and operated about fifteen years; Sweet & Alden's, on the State road, near the Washington line, built by J. P. Silverthorn, Daniel Munson and Charles Billings in 1854, but suspended about two years ago; Mishler's, on the State road, three-fourths of a mile east of the center, about ten years. Harvey Mills has a planing mill across the road from Mishler's, established three or four years ago. Steam is the propelling agent of the above establishments. Lawrence's cooper shop is on the Harrison road, in the southeast.

Franklin Township probably had within its limits none of the primitive subscription schools, for it was yet very thinly settled when the school law went into effect, and many years elasped before the population was sufficient to divide the township into districts. The first schoolhouse at Franklin Center was built about 1840, or perhaps a year or two earlier. It occupied the site of the present schoolhouse. The schools are the Foy, on the Crane road in the southeast; the Eureka, on the same road, near the Eureka Church; the Silverthorn, on the State road, two miles east of Franklin Center; the Franklin Center (which is used as the voting place and town house); the Howard, at the stone quarry, and the Goodban, on the Sterrettania road. Besides these, there are two joint schools within the township the Billings, used by Franklin and Washington, and the Francis, by Franklin and Girard. There is also a school in Elk Creek, which is maintained by the independent district, composed of portions of that township and Franklin.

CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS.

The religious societies are a Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran at Franklin Center, the Eureka Methodist Episcopal on the Crane road, and the Elk Creek Baptist in the western part of the township. At Franklin Center is a Union Church, erected by the people of that locality in 1868, at a cost of $1,500. It is occupied by the Methodist Episcopal and German Lutheran congregations. The former was organized in 1866, with twenty-six members, by Rev. C. L. Barnhart. The membership is now about seventy-five. The church is connected with the Lockport, Girard Township, Circuit.

The Lutheran congregation was organized in 1871 by Rev. Schaeffer, with ten members. Rev. Zahn succeeded. The membership is yet small, and at present no regular services are held.

The Eureka Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1867, with twenty-six members, by Rev. George Elliott, the first pastor. The church

was built two years later, at a cost of $1,800. The class is now in good condition, and has ever since its organization formed a part of Edinboro Circuit, which includes appointments at Eureka, Edinboro and Sherrod Hill, the latter two in Washington Township.

Elk Creek Regular Baptist Church was erected in 1867 or 1868, at a cost of $1,400. It is located at the intersection of the Population and Crane roads, the former here forming the boundary between Franklin and Elk Creek Townships. The society was organized in 1866, with three members, by Rev. William Develin, the first pastor. His successors have been Elders William Hughes, Hovey, Homer Clark, Thomas and Pierce, the last named now having charge. The membership is about thirty.

The Catholics in the southwest attend church at Cussewago, Crawford County.

A graveyard is kept up at the old Christian Church, and some private burial grounds are scattered over the township. The people in the southeast mostly bury at Edinboro, in the southwest at Cussewago, and in the north at Sterrettania and Fairview.

VILLAGE AND QUARRY.

Franklin Center, or Franklin Corners, as it is called in the post office directory, is on the State road, eight miles each from Girard, Fairview and McKean, five from Sterrettania, and seventeen from Erie. The village was founded by Oren G. Wood, who started a store, and induced others to settle around him. John Tuckey, O. G. Wood and John Loyer were the original owners of the land. Franklin Center consists of two stores, a church, schoolhouse, cheese factory, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, two shoe shops, about fifteen houses and probably seventy-five people. The village is the voting and meeting place of the township. A mail is received twice a week by gig from Fairview. A grange was started in 1876, but disbanded after an existence of some two years.

So little stone is found in our county that any section better favored than its neighbors in that regard is actually to be envied. LeBœuf, Franklin and Waterford enjoy the distinction of being the only townships that possess important quarries of building material. The Howard Quarry, in Franklin, near the Fairview line, has been worked for thirty years, and furnished the stone for the Court House in Erie. This was for a long period the only quarry in the township, but in recent years others of equal merit have been opened. Oil has been running out of the rocks at Howard's quarry from the earliest settlement, and in former times was gathered to be sold for medicine. Three wells were put down along Falls Run, in confidence that a large deposit of the greasy fluid would be found, but only a trifling amount was got, and the projects were abandoned.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

SUMMIT is the smallest township in the county, and was the last one organized. It was formed in 1854, out of the western part of Greene, the eastern part of McKean, and a small portion of Waterford. The name of Summit was given to it because it contains the dividing ridge between the waters of Le Bœuf and Walnut Creeks, the former flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi, and the latter into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by way of the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence River. It has an area of 13,143 acres, and had a population in 1860 of 1,038; in 1870, of 1,047, and in 1880, of 1,047. The township is bounded on the north by Mill Creek, on the east by Greene, on the south by Waterford and on the west by McKean. The north line dividing it from Mill Creek is the only straight one, and has a length of five and a half miles; the east line, including its numerous angles, is over six miles long; the south line three and a half, and the west line about five miles. By the assessment of 1883, the valuation of the township was as follows: Real estate, $397,011; number of cows, 564; of oxen, 26; of horses and mules, 331; value of the same, $37,684; value of trades and occupations, $3,700; money at interest, $1,825.

THE PIONEERS.

The first settler in the township was George W. Reed, a son of Col. Seth Reed, who located about 1796, but in a few years changed to Waterford, where he died in 1847. A tract of land was taken up in the Walnut Creek Valley by Thomas Rees in 1797, but he never resided in the township. Oliver Dunn located in the western portion of the township the same year, but afterward removed to the valley of Elk Creek, within the present bounds of McKean Township. In 1800, James and Ebenezer Graham, with their families, came from Centre County and settled what has since been known as the Graham neighborhood. They were soon followed in the same vicinity by Eli Webster and Abijah Hull. Eli Rockwell went in in 1801, and Daniel Lee in 1802. Among other early residents were Thomas Rees, Jr., and John Way. P. S. Woolley made his location about 1823, and James Jackson in 1825. The latter, who was originally from Herkimer County, N. Y., settled in Erie in 1818, and went from there to Summit. The original settlers were mostly Americans, of the Protestant faith. Within the last twenty years, a large influx of Irish and German Catholics has taken place, and that denomination now numbers fully a fourth of the population. William Dunn, the first child born in the township, in 1798, died on the 14th of April, 1880.

RAILROADS AND COMMON ROADS.

The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, opened to business between Erie and Warren in 1859, and through to Sunbury in the summer of 1864, runs through the west side of the township almost its entire length from north to south, entering from Mill Creek Township and leaving through Waterford. To reach the township it crosses the summit between Mill Creek and Walnut

Creek, by a very heavy grade, passing into the valley of the latter stream at Langdon's Station. From there it follows the Walnut Creek Valley to the main summit at Jackson's, where it enters the valley of Le Bœuf Creek, which it follows to Waterford. The summit of the road at Jackson's is a little over 650 feet above the level of the lake. The distance by railroad to Langdon's is nine, and to Jackson's thirteen miles from the old freight depot at Erie Harbor. These were the only stations in the township in 1882. The main public roads of Summit are the Waterford Turnpike, running over the hill s almost through the center of the township; the Waterford Plank Road, on the west side, following the valleys of Walnut and Le Bœuf Creeks, and the Edinboro Plank Road, which passes through its northwestern corner. The old road, by which the French transported goods from Presque Isle to Waterford, and over which the army passed that defeated Braddock near Pittsburgh, in 1755, crossed the township from north to south, and most of it is still used as a public thoroughfare. Summit Township has no villages, and but one post office. A post office was kept at Jackson's Station some years after the open ing of the railroad, which was moved to Whiteford's Corners. After a linger ing existence, it was abandoned about eight years ago, and again revived under the name of Godard in 1882. Another was maintained for a time a the White Church, on the Edinboro Plank Road, in the northwestern section of the township, but it, too, proved a failure.

STREAMS AND VALLEYS.

The only streams of the township are Walnut Creek and the West Branch of Le Bœuf Creek, with their numerous small tributaries. Walnut Creek rises on the western edge of Greene, a little northeast of Whiteford's Corners, runs diagonally across Summit in a general northwestern direction, and crossing the southwestern portion of Mill Creek, flows through Fairview into the lake at Manchester, after a course of about twenty miles. The West Branch of Le Bœuf Creek has its source on the farm of W. A. Bean, but a few feet from a tributary of Walnut Creek, and, flowing through the township in a general southeastern course, unites with the East Branch in Waterford Township, a little north of Waterford Station. Le Bœuf Creek, measuring from its usually reputed head, on the edge of Greene and Venango, to its mouth at French Creek, has a length of eighteen or twenty miles. The Walnut Creek lands are the cream of the township. The valley has an average width of about three fourths of a mile, and produces everything that can be raised on the lake shore. The Le Bœuf Valley is about a mile and a half wide, and the cultivable land is perhaps equally good with that of the Walnut Creek Valley, but there are numerous swamps. On the hills, the land of the township is best for grazing, and large quantities of butter are produced. The whole township is a good fruit country. The price of land runs from $25 to $60 an acre.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The church buildings of Summit are one Methodist Episcopal, one Catholic, one United Presbyterian, and one of the Evangelical Association. The Hamlin Methodist Episcopal Church, on the road from Whiteford's Corners to W. A. Bean's, was organized in 1837, and the building was erected in 1852. This charge has always been on McKean Circuit.

The United Presbyterian Church at Five Points was organized in January, 1842, with some twenty-five members. The Ruling Elders were Oliver Dunn, Robert Dunn, Thomas Dunn, John Reid and Alexander Russell. At this time the congregation was designated the Elk Creek Church, and later as McKean.



John Eagley

The Rev. John J. Findley began stated labors with this church and the congregation at Waterford the 1st of January, 1842, preaching at the latter place three-quarters of the time. He was ordained and installed pastor of these congregations May 12, 1842. He remained pastor of the two congregations until November 22, 1853. His successor was Rev. Thomas Love, who was ordained and installed November 15, 1854, his time being divided, as was that of his predecessor. He remained in this connection with the two congregations until May 3, 1864. Subsequent to this period the two appointments were no longer together. This charge grew quite weak and was for a period without a pastor. The congregation was re-established in 1873, and Rev. G. C. Brown installed as pastor. Mr. Brown's death occurred in April, 1874, and the Rev. S. M. Black became his successor. Rev. A. S. Abby the present stated supply commenced his labors with the congregation in 1878. The church building was erected in 1848. United Presbyterian services are also held in the school house at Whiteford's Corners, every two weeks. The congregation was organized in 1876.

Emanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association had its origin in a manner similar to Salem Church of Fairview Township, but at a little later period (1838). It was originally on Erie Circuit, but is now an appointment on Fairview Circuit. The church building was erected in 1863.

St. Matthew's Catholic Church building, near the Hamlin Methodist Episcopal Church, was erected in 1867, on land deeded to the society by George Reynolds. The congregation was formed at this time, since which i has been connected with the congregation at Beech Woods.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

In the early period of this country's history, vacated cabin houses and barns or stables frequently constituted the temples of learning. We have illustrations of this in Summit Township. Some two miles east of the present dwelling of Squire Webster stood one of these houses, which had been occucupied by Abijah Hall and by him vacated, in which was taught a school in 1819 by a Mr. Huff. William Graham probably taught in the same building in 1818. Eli Webster was a resident of the same neighborhood, and his house was located on a cross road which intersected the French road. This dwelling was vacated and school held in it in the winter of 1820-21 by Moses D. Morey. The following summer, school was taught in the same building by Almira Drown. As yet there had been no regular schoolhouse built in what is now Summit Township. The next winter, Eli Webster kept a school in a house formerly occupied by John Highland, which stood on the present site of Hull's Corners. The summer following, Miss Almira Drown taught on Graham Hill in the same neighborhood. In 1822, the neighborhood built a substantial schoolhouse, probably within 100 rods of the former places, which was planked and weather-boarded, and in this house Squire Webster taught in 1833. In the winter of 1841–42, and the following winter school was taught about one mile east of the Webster farm by the venerable Squire before alluded to. The old planked and weather-boarded schoolhouse was attended by scholars probably from a radius of three miles, and for years constituted the schoolhouse for the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Summit Township. The township schoolhouses are at present the Hill, near A. O. Hill's; the Whiteford, at Whiteford's Corners; the Way, in the Way neighborhood; the Stone, near the Catholic and Methodist Churches; the Hamilton, on Walnut Creek; the Robinson, on the turnpike, at the intersection of the cross road from the Lake Pleasant road; the Murphy, on the

turnpike, near the Waterford line; the Five Points, in the southwest; and the Hershey, near N. Hershey's—nine in all.

MILLS, QUARRY, ETC.

Summit Township had at one period as many as four saw mills on Walnut Creek, all of which have been abandoned. There are now two saw mills in the township, one near W. A. Bean's, owned by Joseph Topper & Son, and one near Jackson's Station, owned by Mr. Haibach. At Whiteford's Corners there is a grocery, schoolhouse and a neat collection of buildings. Close by is a favorite picnic grove, on the line of the railroad. The township contains two cheese factories, the Excelsior, near the railroad, on the public road from the Lake Pleasant road to the Waterford Plank Road, and Bean's, near the residence of William A. Bean. Both have been in operation about nine years, and do a fine business. The nearest stone quarry to the city of Erie of much account is the one known as Reynold's quarry, near the Catholic Church, now owned by Thompson Lininger. It has been in operation many years, has furnished large quantities of good stone, and an abundance is still left. Many years ago, Col. Norris gathered considerable oil as it exuded from the rocks at the quarry and sold it for medicine. This circumstance led to the drilling of a well on the premises, but, although plenty of gas poured out, oil was never found in paying quantity. In addition to the Reynolds Quarry, William Liddell has a small one near the turnpike. A small brewery has long been run in the north part of the township, near the Mill Creek line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summit has furnished but two county officers—both County Auditors—viz.: Eli Webster from 1829 to 1832, and John L. Way from 1849 to 1852, and from 1859 to 1862.

In 1821, James McKee was convicted of murdering a mariner near the brewery, and was sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, but died after a few months' imprisonment. John A. Hans, also at one time a resident of the township, but who removed to Erie, was convicted of causing the death of his wife, at the corner of State and Second streets, in that city. He was sentenced to the Allegheny Penitentiary, served out his term, returned to Erie and died soon after.

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ERIE AND CORRY.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF ERIE.

JOHN ABELL, meat market, 431 State St., Erie, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y. in 1839; when eleven years old, he came here with his people, who settled in Erie City. He began his present occupation with his father when fifteen, and when twenty-four, established himself in his present business, with which he has since been successfully identified. He was united in marriage, in Harbor Creek Township, in 1861, with Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Appleby, pioneers of Erie County. Mr. and Mrs. Abell have 1 daughter living—Nellie Laura, a literary and classical graduate; and a son and daughter deceased (John Webb and Zillah), who are buried in the Erie Cemetery. Our subject has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for 16 years, and a Knight Templar for 13 years. He and his wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian Church.

F.F. ADAMS, of the firm of The F. F. Adams Co., manufacturers of wringers, step-ladders etc., cor. of 15th and Cherry Sts., Erie, was born August 6, 1830, in Amherst, N. H., son of Levi and Lucy (Farrar) Adams; the former, who was a farmer and merchant, was a native of N. H., the latter of Vt. The father died when our subject was three years of age, lived with his mother till nine years old, and then in the State of Vt.; he was reared on a farm till he was twelve years old, and at eighteen built a steam saw mill in Waterford. For 4 years he was engaged in mercantile business, in Waterford, and this he sold out and moved to Erie in 1860, where he carried on a wholesale grocery concern for 1 year, in company with Johnson & Bro.; was also in bakery business for several years. In 1871, he established the manufacture of wooden articles. His first contract was for 60,000 washing machines. In Dec., 1880, the factory was consumed by fire, but in a short time was replaced by a more substantial structure, and the business became known as the F. F. Adams Co. The productions of the establishment are the Keystone wringers and washing machines, step and extension ladders, and all kinds of household articles; 200 hands are employed. Mr. Adams was married in 1854 to Martha A., daughter of William Lowell, a native of Jamestown, N. Y. To this union have been born three children: C. F., one-fifth partner in the firm of The F. F. Adams Co. and Jennie F., at home attending the high school; Frankie, who died when six months old.

DR. CHAS. AICHNER, 1620 Sassafras St., Erie, was born in Switzerland in 1829. After absolving the Gymnasium, he took up medicine when twenty years old, in the University of Basle, graduated in the year 1856, and practiced his profession in his native land until 1860, when he located at Erie, Penn., and has since been very reputably connected with the practice of his profession. He married in Erie, in 1860, Louisa Blass, a native of Bavaria, who has borne him four sons and five daughters—Caroline, Charles, Olga, Emma, Oscar, Eda, Otto, Elma and Gustave.

GEORGE A. ALLEN, attorney at law, Erie, Penn., was born Dec. 31, 1839, near Pulaski, Mercer (now Lawrence) Co., Penn. He is the sole surviving child of Maj. Wm. and Mary (Steel) Allen, the former of whom died June 6, 1881, the latter May 28, 1856. Mr. Allen is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his ancestors settling near Carlisle, Penn., from Ireland in the year 1787. Shortly afterward they removed to Mahoning Co., Ohio, where his father, Maj. Wm. Allen, was born Aug. 21, 1803. After his marriage, in 1828, he moved to Pulaski, Lawrence Co., where he lived about 17 years. In 1843, he sold his farm in Mercer Co., purchasing what was then known as the McGarvey Mills, in the village of Waterloo, Venango Co., Penn., where he lived until the close of his life, excepting a period of about 6 years, during which he lived near Meadville, Penn. George A. Allen's early educational advantages were only such as the common schools of that time and place afforded. In the course of time, however, he spent 2 years at the Clintonville Academy and 1 year at the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penn. He still continued to pursue his classics and mathematics, under the private tutorship of Prof. Wm. Burgwin, a graduate of Allegheny College, and a teacher of rare skill and experience. Having studied law with W.

R. Bole, Esq., of Meadville, Penn., he was admitted to the Crawford Co. bar in June, 1868. Shortly afterward he came to Erie, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1870, he was the Democratic candidate for the office of State's Attorney, and in 1872 he was sent as a delegate to the State Convention held at Reading, which nominated Charles R. Buckalew for Governor. In this year he was likewise appointed City Solicitor; he was again a delegate to the Democratic State Convention held in Erie in 1875. In 1878, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Twenty-seventh Congressional District. In 1880, he represented his district as delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, when Gen. Hancock was nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Allen was married, July 18, 1865, to Miss Phebe A. Burlingham, of Edinboro, Penn. She died April 1, 1881, leaving her husband with 4 children to mourn her irreparable loss.

WILLIAM P. ATKINSON, business manager of *Herald* Printing & Publishing Co. (limited), Erie, was born in the county of Durham, England, June 10, 1842, son of James and Ann (Patterson) Atkinson, natives of England; James Atkinson was a miner in his native country, and came to America with his family in 1844. Our subject, who was second in a family of 9 children, received his education in Pottsville, Penn., in which town he learned the trade of printer, and worked for several years on the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*. He next published the St. Clair *Sentinel* 2 years. In 1862, Mr. Atkinson enlisted in the 48th P. V. I., Co. G, serving 2 years and 5 months; was engaged in 5 battles, viz., Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam; while on detached service, he published a paper called the Kentucky *Loyalist* for 9 months in Lexington, Ky. On retiring from the service, our subject returned to Philadelphia, resumed his trade, and, in 1867, came to Erie City and took charge of the *Dispatch* office till 1879, when he purchased the *Daily Republican;* this he sold out in May, 1870, to J. E. Ashby & Co., in whose employ he remained in charge of the office till Nov., 1880. Mr. Atkinson then purchased the "Economy Printing House," which, in Oct., 1882, merged into the *Herald* office. Our subject was united in marriage July 17, 1867, with Caroline, daughter of Joseph Jackson, of Philadelphia, who bore him 7 children, 5 now living —Annie C., Harry J., Tillie E., Sarah J. and Josephine. Our subject and wife are members of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he has been Treasurer. He has acted 3 years as Select Councilman; is a member of the Masonic order, G. A. R., and A. O. U. W. Since 1872, Mr. Atkinson has published annually a very creditable directory of Erie City.

F. A. AUSTIN, Supervisor No. 1 of the P. & E. R. R., Erie, was born in this city Nov. 11, 1848; son of Augustin Austin, a native of Mass., and a silversmith by occupation. Our subject was reared in Erie and vicinity, and at twenty began merchandising. In the spring of 1872, he took up railroading as clerk in superintendent's office, and as such remained until May, 1881, when he received his present appointment. Mr. Austin was united in marriage in 1873 with Clara A., daughter of Jacob and Sophia Mooney. They are the parents of one son—Herbert D., and a daughter—Edith P. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

ELIJAH BABBITT, attorney at law and Member of Congress, was born in Providence, R. I., July 29, 1795; his father was a mariner, and during many years served as captain of sundry merchant vessels engaged in commerce between New England and the West Indies, and subsequently served as Lieutenant in the continental army during the Revolutionary war. Some time after the close of that war, he moved to the State of New York with his family, and there died, leaving his son, Elijah, in his minority. After the decease of his father, our subject went to reside in Northumberland Co., Penn. Having acquired an academic education, he studied law in the office of Samuel Hepburn, Esq., an eminent and leading attorney in the central portion of the State; was admitted in March, 1824, to the bar in Northumberland Co., Penn., and commenced practice there, where, in due time, he obtained a fair and increasing business. But thinking Erie, Penn., in many ways offered inducements more in affinity with his aspiring ambition, our subject moved there with a well-selected law library. By the aid of a spring wagon and team of horses, the journey (a distance of 230 miles), over rough and mountainous roads, was accomplished in nine cold winter days. That was before the advent of railroads. The same journey may now be accomplished in nine hours over the Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Mr. Babbitt arrived at Erie, January 26, 1826. He very soon rented a suitable office on the west side of French street (then the principal business street), near the corner of Fourth street, put his library on the shelves and hung out his law sign. Erie was then a town of about 900 inhabitants. Mr. Babbitt was admitted as an attorney at the first court held in Erie after his arrival, and was admitted at each court next thereafter held in the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Venango and Mercer, and in due time raised himself to the position of one of its leading attorneys. On Nov. 28, 1827, our subject was married to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of John Kelso (deceased), one of Erie County's pioneer settlers. She is still living. Mr. Babbitt was for many years a Trustee of the Erie Academy; also attorney for the borough, and subsequently for the city of Erie, and drew its charter of advancement from a borough to a city. In 1834 and 1835, he was Prosecuting Attorney for the commonwealth; he was a

member of the House of Representatives of Penn. in 1835 and 1836, and was elected a member of the Penn. Senate for a term of 3 years in 1844, and while discharging the duties of these offices was largely instrumental in affecting and hastening the completion of the Penn. State Canal to the harbor of Erie. In 1858, the friends of Mr. Babbitt nominated him for Representative in Congress of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of Penn., composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford; and, after an ardent contest, with an able and popular opponent, he was elected by a majority of over 1,500 votes. In 1860, he was, after a like contest, re-elected to the same office by a majority of about 2,500. Our subject was among the first (after the slaveholders had inaugurated their war for the destruction of the Union) to advocate on the floor of the House, the immediate emancipation of slaves, and their employment as soldiers in the army of the United States. His Congressional record shows him to have been a strict economist in all things, except in those designed for the speedy suppression of the great rebellion, all of which found in him a liberal and constant supporter. Hon. Mr. Babbitt is now in his eighty-ninth year, in good health, but retired from the practice of his profession. He survives every attorney, judge, law officer, physician and clergyman who were living in Erie when he arrived there, over 58 years ago. He is parent to 7 living children and has 8 grandchildren. In 1828, Mr. Babbitt aided in the organization of the parish of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Erie. It was the first organization (with one exception) of a church of that faith in Northwestern Pennsylvania. It gathered about half a dozen members, and a few others who desired to become such. Mr. B. has ever since been among its constant supporters. It now has about 360 communicants. In 1849 and 1850, our subject joined with others in advancing money to secure for burial purposes 75 acres of beautiful forest land adjoining this city, on which the Erie Cemetery is located, and in procuring the charter which dedicates it forever to the purpose for which it was purchased, without distinction of religion, class or color.

FRANCIS P. BAILEY, banker, Erie, was born in Pelham, Mass., Nov. 26, 1820, son of Rev. Winthrop and Martha (Stanwood) Bailey, former a minister of the Unitarian Church, native of Mass., latter of Me. They were parents of 8 children. Our subject received his education in Deerfield Academy, of which his father was Principal at the time of his death in 1835. On leaving school at the age of fifteen, Mr. Bailey was employed for several years as clerk in a general store, and was a partner in the printing business 2 years before coming to Erie in 1850. He was then engaged as book-keeper for a foundry firm for a time; he also acted in the same capacity in Williams & Wright's Bank in 1852; in 1853, became a partner in that institution, and the style of firm became C. B. Wright & Co. This terminated in 1858, and Mr. Bailey, in 1860, became a partner of the firm of Vincent, Bailey & Co., which continued 5 years, when the business merged into the Marine National Bank, of which he has since been manager. Mr. Bailey was married, in Jamestown, N. Y., to Caroline Pier, who died in 1859. In 1861, he married Martha E. Pier. He has 3 children living.

ISAAC BAKER, of the firm of Baker, Ostheimer & Co., clothiers and merchant tailors, Erie, was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 22, 1846. In 1848, he came to America with his parents, Bernhard and Barbara Baker, who first located in Girard, Erie Co., but subsequently settled in this city. Their family consists of Isaac, Henry and Emma, wife of Jacob Ostheimer, of the above firm. The subject of our sketch was reared to his father's business, merchandising, and at seventeen was admitted a member of the firm. Besides engaging actively and profitably in this business, he has also engaged in real estate transactions. He was married in N. Y. City to Bertha Einhorn, also a native of Germany. They have 2 sons and 3 daughters—Clara, Alfred, Bella, Eddie and Florence. The family are members of the Jewish Synagogue. Mr. Baker is a member of the Harugari; he has always been interested in the development of the social and industrial life of this city.

PETER BARKEY, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in Ontario Co., Canada, March 19, 1848, son of Daniel and Barbara (Pike) Barkey, natives of Canada, whose progenitors came from Saxony, Germany, about 200 years ago. Daniel Barkey is a prosperous farmer living in Canada. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated at Albert University, Canada. After a curriculum of seven years, he graduated in 1869, and was subsequently examined and passed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1870, the Doctor attended lectures in Philadelphia, and had charge of the University Hospital in that city. Finally our subject came to Erie City in 1871, and has been in successful practice ever since. In 1872, he was appointed City Physician. He is a member of the Methodist Church; in politics, is a Republican.

H. R. BARNHURST, general manager and treasurer Stearns Manufacturing Co., Erie, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 3, 1846; son of William Barnhurst, one of the first iron and steel umbrella frame-makers in the United States; he was a native of England, and came to America in 1810. Our subject received his school training in Philadelphia High School; clerked in a dry goods store a short time, then engaged in coal mining and shipping, which he carried on until 1879, in which year he came to Erie and entered the manufacturing industry. Mr. Barnhurst was married, in 1869, in Philadelphia, to Emily, daughter of I. N. Gregory. Two children have been born to this union—Effie

and Harry. Our subject and wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Erie City; politically, he is a Democrat.

CAPT. WM. J. BATES, ship carpenter, Erie, was born in Goderich, Ontario, March 24, 1839. At twenty, he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he learned his present business, and after following it there for 4 years came to Erie; he was united in marriage, Dec. 11, 1860, with Mary Ann Klein, who was born and reared in New London, Conn. To Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been born 9 sons and 4 daughters—Charles Henry, Alice M. (wife of Samuel Berringer, a merchant of Erie), Wm. J., Jr., Edwin John, Walter Edward, Norman Everett and Mary Elizabeth living. The deceased are George Francis, Nellie Capitola, Francis Albert, an infant and twin boys, Frederick Charles and Francis Earl, born Jan. 7, 1884; the former died Jan. 14, 1884, and the latter Feb. 25, 1884. The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bates is an active member of the K. of. P., A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. societies.

F. BAUSCHARD, son of F. Bauschard, Sr., was born in Bouxwiller, Alsace, France, July 10, 1842; came to Erie with his father's family in the latter part of 1854. F. Bauschard, Sr., was a native of Bouxwiller, Alsace, France; he was married, in his native country, to Miss Catherine Anna Hans, by whom he had 7 children, 5 of whom survive, viz.: Frederick, married to Mary Anna, daughter of Jacob Guckes, Esq., of Erie, July 11, 1867, have had the following children—Frederick Edward, Jacob, Catherine Louisa, Emil, George, Philip, Anna, Margaret Mary, deceased, and Anna Mary; George, married Frances Lichteinger, of Erie, Sept. 5, 1878, have 2 children—John George and William; Edward, married, in Erie, June 21, 1883, Elizabeth Leib, have one child—an infant; Charles, married, in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1868, Miss Priscilla, daughter of William and Ann Jerman, have 4 children—Clara Anna, Charles Edward; Emma P. and Edward Wilmont; Henry, married, in Erie, April 9, 1874, Miss Mary Anna, daughter of Jacob Newbauer, who died Nov. 19, 1875; he re-married, in Erie, May 2, 1878, Miss Margaret, daughter of John Hartleb, have had 2 children—John Henry and Rudolph H., deceased. F. Bauschard is the recognized head of the firm of F. Bauschard & Bros., and to his supervision and financial ability the success of the concern is mainly due. He has been a member of the City Council, and was elected in 1882 a member of the City School Board, which office he now holds.

GEORGE W. BAXTER, manager of the American District Telegraph Company, Erie, was born in Fort Plain, N. Y. His father, Silvester Baxter, railroad engineer, and prominent in connection with that profession in the West as pioneer, was a native of Mass., and a descendant of the Baxters of that State. The subject of our sketch began life for himself as a telegrapher, which profession he followed for 25 years. He served in the U. S. Mil. Tel. Dept. during the war, and afterward in what is known as the Western Union Extension, and joined Collins' expedition to Siberia, Asia. After many adventures and hardships he returned to Erie in 1868, and assumed a position in the "Western Union," subsequently becoming its manager. This he resigned to assume his present position. In 1874, he was married, in Buffalo, N. Y., to Cornelia A. Hammond, of a pioneer family of New York State. They have one girl—Ruby.

CAPT. JOHN J. BAXTER, inspector of instruments and line repairer of the American Dist. Tel. Co., Erie, a brother of Geo. W. Baxter, was born in Utica, N. Y. He learned and followed blacksmithing until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, 28th Mich. Vol. Inf., and served 2 years. After the war he came here and engaged in the carpentering business, which he followed 12 years. He assisted in organizing Company B, 16th Reg. Penn. Nat. Guards, and was subsequently elected its Captain. He married, in Erie, Catherine Quien, of Erie, whose family came from Germany and settled here several years ago. This union has been blessed with 1 daughter and 2 sons—Annie S., Willie H., Gus. A. Mr. Baxter is an active member of the K. of P., and of the G. A. R., Post 67.

PHILIP A. BECKER, grocer and wholesale liquor dealer, Mayor of Erie, was born in Germany, April 10, 1835, son of Jacob and Mary (Bierle) Becker. The former was a high school teacher in Germany. They reared a family of 7 children (of whom Philip A. was the only son), and came to America in 1852. Our subject came in 1851. He received a collegiate education, and upon leaving college engaged as clerk until the fall of 1852, when he embarked in the grocery and wholesale liquor trade. In 1858, he was married to Eugenie L., daughter of Jacob Young, and a native of Germany. This union has been blessed with 2 children—Emil A. and Otto, both clerks in their father's store. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Becker is a Democrat. He has been a member of Erie City Council for 9 years, and in 1883 was elected Mayor by a majority of 1,645 votes. He is a Freemason and member of the I. O. O. F. For several years he held the position of Secretary of the German Banking Institution.

C. R. BEECHLING, agent for Domestic sewing machines, Erie, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Nov. 7, 1836, and at fourteen learned cabinet-making there. When seventeen years of age, he came to America and located in Erie, engaging in the cabinet business until 1872, when he started in his present industry, with which he has since been successfully connected. Mr. Beechling was married in 1862 to Rebecca, daughter of Amos and



Isabella Nicholson

Mary (Greer) Stone, of North East. She departed this life the following year, and was buried in the cemetery at North East. She left one daughter—Carrie R., who followed her mother to the grave the next year. On Nov. 7, 1866, our subject was married to Mrs. Dollie M. Caldwell, a daughter of Calvin Poole, of Conneaut, Ohio. Three children have blessed this union—Hattie, Callie, and Rosetta (deceased). The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has been chorister for 27 years. During the war he did active service in Battery H, Penn. Ind. Art. for one year, and was honorably discharged. He is a member of the K. of P., a Royal Templar and Chaplain of Post 67, G. A. R.

E. SHERLOCK BELKNAP, retired miller and merchant, Erie, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1822, son of David Belknap, a descendant of a pioneer family of N. Y. State. The subject of our sketch was reared to merchandising, and when twenty-five years of age he came to Fairview and engaged in the drug business, in which he continued for several years. He then was actively engaged in the milling business for several years. Mr. Belknap was united in marriage in 1863 to Adeline Nicholson, daughter of Alex Nicholson, and grand-daughter of George Nicholson, a pioneer of Fairview Township. They are members of the Episcopal Church. Our subject has always worked actively in developing the social and industrial life of this city since coming here.

E. C. BENNETT, retired, Erie, was born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., Aug. 12, 1804, son of Ephraim and Sybil (Carey) Bennett, natives of Conn., of English descent. The former was by trade a mason. Our subject acquired his education in his native county, and chose the occupation of wheelwright and carriage-maker. He left his native place in 1827, and came to Erie in 1828, where he carried on carriage-making business until 1863, since which date he has not been actively engaged. He was married in 1829 to Nancy F., daughter of Andrew Norcross, of Mill Creek Township, Erie Co. Six children have been born to them, two surviving, viz., George C., carriage-maker, Erie City; A. F. left home 1867, last heard from in June, 1869; E. P. died in 1867; N. N. died in 1873; Sarah E., living, wife of Edward Sherman, carpenter in Erie; and Henry Wilber, deceased. George C., the oldest, was married to Susan H., daughter of Porter Warren. Their family consists of W. W., jeweler in Erie City; H. P., salesman, and Nannie M. Our subject and wife are members of the first Presbyterian Church.

REV. A. L. BENZE, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of Erie City, was born in Germany, Sept. 18, 1833, son of Frederick and Eva Mary (DePomalianski) Benze, the latter of whom was a daughter of a Polish nobleman. Having received a good education, and after two years traveling in Europe, on the death of his father, who was a Prussian officer, and who held a position in the courts of Prussia similar to Sheriff in America, he left Germany, at the age of twenty-one, and attended for three years the university at Gettysburg, Penn., and for two years the theological seminary of that place, from which he graduated in 1864. In that year he was ordained by the Ev. Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, at Pottstown, Penn., and took charge of the Lutheran Church in Warren, Penn.; here he remained eight years, and, in 1872, received a call to St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church. Rev. Mr. Benze was married, Sept. 8, 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Kiehl, and a native of Germany. To this union were born Theodore, a German teacher in two of the public schools in Erie; Gustav, who graduated in June, 1884; Otto, who belongs to the class of 1881; Mary, Albert, Frederick and Emma, all members of their father's church. All the children of our subject prepare for the ministry or professional teaching.

LUDWIG BIER, boot and shoe maker and merchant, Erie, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Oct. 29, 1845, and at fourteen learned the boot and shoe making, and followed this occupation there until 1865, when he came to America and settled in Erie, where he has since been successfully identified with his present industry. He married, in Erie, in 1868, Katie Herring, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 26, 1847, and came to America with her people, who settled at Warren, Penn., where she was reared and educated. Eight sons were born to this union, viz.: William George, John Frederick and Fred (both deceased), Charles Frederick, Ludwig Rudolf, Arthur Russell, Edward (deceased) and Frank Garfield. Mr. Bier and family are members of the German Evangelical Church. He is an active member of the K. of P. society.

JOHN H. BLISS, Erie City Iron Works, Erie, was born in Fort Howard, Wis., Oct. 4, 1823, son of John Bliss and Letitia M. Ellicott; his ancestry on both sides is English. His father entered as Lieutenant in the regular United States Army in the war of 1812, and reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; he was engaged in some of the most severe battles of the war, and was wounded at Lundy's Lane; he died Dec. 22, 1854. Our subject was the only son that grew to manhood; he received his education in Cincinnati, studied civil engineering, and was for two years one of the corps who surveyed the Erie extension of the Penn. Canal; he afterward studied law in Little Falls, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y., and also attended one term of lectures at Harvard University; he was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1847. In 1855, he came to Erie City, where he has since remained; he formed a partnership with George Selden in bending works, and continued for 3 years. Then commenced with him the manufacture of barrels for the oil regions. In 1864, they

bought the Erie City Iron Works. At that time W. J. F. Liddell was a member of the firm. Mr. Liddell has since retired. George D. Selden, nephew of Geo. Selden, since became a member of the firm. They manufacture steam engines, boilers, circular saw mills, etc. The Erie City Iron Works are a monument of which the proprietors and the city may well be proud. Mr. Bliss was married, Oct. 1, 1850, to Ellen, daughter of Dr. Christie, a Surgeon of the United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss had four children, three now living—Anna, wife of Rev. S. D. McConnell, of the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia (have two children—Ellicott and Guthrie); Horace John (deceased), Louise, at home; George F., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are members of the Episcopal Church. The former's grandfather, Andrew Ellicott, laid out the city of Washington, D. C.; he also laid out Erie City. In politics, Mr. Bliss is a Democrat.

JACOB BOOTZ, Sec. and Treas. of Erie Manufacturing Co., Erie, was born in Weiler, Germany, April 10, 1828, son of Jacob and Ursheene (Tressler) Bootz, natives of Germany. Our subject was educated in Germany; came to America in 1840, and settled in Erie City, and early in life learned carpentering; he was the first boy acolyte to assist in the celebration of mass in this city, serving as such in both Catholic Churches for several years. Mr. Bootz has always taken an active interest in all that pertains to his religion; was one of the building committee of St. Mary's Church; has attended the Central Societies; been a delegate to the General Assembly; served as Pres. of the St. George and St. Boniface societies, and is Vice Pres. of the U. S. Catholic Society. Our subject spent 13 years on the road selling goods since his coming to Erie. He was united in marriage in Erie with Catherine, daughter of Joseph Geiner, of this city.

MAXIMILIAN BOSCH, drugs, etc., 1026 Parade street, Erie, was born in Schloss Neresheim, Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1856, he came to America with his parents, John and Annie Bosch, who settled here in 1866, and who are both buried in the Lake View Cemetery. After completing his literary education, Mr. Bosch sustained a 9 years' reputable connection as a drug clerk, then established himself in business, and has since been prominently identified with the drug trade of Erie City; he is making a specialty of proprietary medicines, such as his "Wadsworth's Annihilator of Pain." Our subject was united in marriage in April, 1882, with Frances Kiehm, a lady of fine literary attainments, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, Wis. They are both regular communicants in the Roman Catholic Church.

JONAS BOWERS, pier contractor and builder, Erie, was born May 8, 1830, in Erie Co., and is a son of John Bowers (deceased), a carpenter and joiner, who settled here about 1804. Mr. Bowers was reared to his business, and has been successfully connected in the building of the public docks and other city improvements. He was married in 1854 to Helen Dunlap, a daughter of James Dunlap, contractor and pioneer of Erie Co. To this union have been born four children—George, a builder; Frank, a student; Hattie, wife of S. Sullivan, in the dairy business in Erie; Mary, wife of J. Culva, in the oil business here. Our subject is an active member of the A. O. U. W., and has done much toward the development of the city; his father's family consists of Jonas; Isaac, a carpenter; Jane, wife of Martin Mellinger, an engineer on the river at Pittsburgh, Penn.

JOSEPH BOYD, painter, Erie, was born near Newry, County Armagh, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1835, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bittles) Boyd, who were parents of seven children—Samuel William, Joseph, Maria, Elizabeth, John and Adam. Our subject emigrated to America, and came to Erie City in 1851, where he has followed his trade of painter ever since. Mr. Boyd was married, in March, 1864, to Matilda Kennedy, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are now living—William Kennedy, Robert, Charles, Joseph Pressly, Frank, Samuel Edward (deceased), Harry Wilson and Clara Matilda.

JOHN BOYLE, City Treasurer of Erie, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 23, 1821. At seventeen he engaged as an apprentice to the blacksmithing trade, in Dauphin Co., Penn., but after following this occupation there for a few years, came to Erie and assisted in building the steamer "Michigan," and after its completion engaged upon it as its fireman, doing ship's armor duty, but after a few years retired, and soon after established himself in the blacksmithing business. He subsequently returned to the steamer Michigan, where he remained four years. Later he engaged in railroading on the L. S. & M. S. Ry., but retired from this at the end of seven years, when he carried on the hotel business for 12 years. He was married in Detroit, Mich., in 1846, to Elizabeth Boyle, who has borne him two sons and two daughters—Margaretta G.; Henrietta, wife of Wm. Knoll, an insurance agent; John Edward, a journalist; and Joseph C., a literary student. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are members of the Roman Catholic Church. The former has always been an active worker in developing the public and social life of this city. He served in the City Council, and has filled his present official position since the spring of 1880.

C. BRANDES, physician and surgeon, office and dwelling 124 and 126 East 8th St., Erie, was born in Germany March 29, 1819, son of F. Brandes. The Doctor acquired his literary education in Germany, and took the degree of A. M. at Brunswick. He also obtained his medical education in Germany, and in 1845 came to America and to this city, where he has since resided. Here the Doctor immediately began the practice of his profession, and has succeeded in establishing himself among the prominent physicians of Erie.

GUSTAV F. BREVILLIER, retailed manufacturer, Erie, was born Sept. 8, 1830, in Lichtenfels, Bavaria, Germany. After attending a common and a high school in Thuringia till 1846, and the Polytechnic Institute at Vienna, Austria, until 1848, he came to this country, where he expected to find ready employment as a draughtsman or civil engineer, but failing in this, he concluded to learn a trade. He worked as an apprentice and as a journeyman soap-boiler, until the autumn of 1852, when, in company with a large number of other young men he came West to seek his fortune. Arriving at Erie he considered the location a good one, and commenced on a very small scale the manufacture of soap and candies, at the corner of Holland and 6th Sts. After about ten years of unremitting labor, the business assumed considerable proportions, and extended over a large territory. In 1871, on account of failing health, Mr. Brevillier retired from business, and, together with his family, made a visit to Europe, and returned after an absence of four years. Mr. Brevillier was among the first manufacturers of Erie to utilize natural gas for heating and illuminating purposes. In 1854, he married Miss Johanna Stuebner, of Gera, Germany; this union has been blessed with nine children, five of whom survive. Mr. Brevillier held, in former years, many honorary offices in different societies, and has acceptably served in the Common Council and City School Board.

C. M. BRIGGS, of the Erie Ice Company, Erie, was born Oct. 13, 1829, in Rome, N. Y., son of Lyman and Asenith (Jefferson) Briggs, natives of Vt., who came to Erie Co. in 1844; the former died there in 1869; his widow still resides in Erie City. They were parents of four children, our subject being the only one now living. He received his education in N. Y State, and was married. Oct. 9, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Hiram Slocum, and a native of Penn., born in 1832. To this union were born four children—Anna, wife of F. C. Lewis, have one child—Charles; Harriet A., William S. and Ida H. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., the K. of H., and is a Knight Templar.

WILLIAM A. BROWN, retired merchant, Erie, was born in this county March 20, 1803, son of Robert and Jane (Hayes) Brown, of German and English descent, the latter a native of Penn. Robert Brown was a Virginian, hotel-keeper by occupation, and came to Penn. in 1795, settling near the head of Elk Creek, in Erie Co. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's maternal grandfather, James Hayes, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. William A. Brown was educated in the subscription schools of Erie, and for a time clerked in a store. At the age of twenty, he embarked in business for himself, carrying on a general store for several years. He then received his brother-in-law, George A. Elliott, into partnership, which existed until the latter's decease. Mr. Brown has been a resident of Erie City since 1842. Besides his mercantile business, he worked a farm for several years. In 1842, he was united in marriage with Helen Ewing, adopted daughter of Thomas Reese. Mr. Brown has been Township Trustee and City Councilor. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

CONARD BROWN, deceased, was a native of this county, born in 1812, son of Conard Brown, who came to Erie Co. about 1790. He and his father were traders and farmers, and early pioneers of Erie Co. Our subject spent most of his life on a farm in Mill Creek Township (now within the corporation of Erie City), where he died in 1869. He was married to Elizabeth Ann Barr, a lady of Scotch descent. They were parents of eight children—Washington, killed in 1861, during the war; he was Captain of Company I, 145th P. V. I., organized by himself in Erie County; Mary L., at home; Kate, wife of J. B. Cessna, of Bedford Co., Penn.; Elizabeth A., deceased; Conard, Jr., resident of Erie City; M. M., born in Erie Co. in 1852, he graduated from Rochester, N. Y., University in 1878, and at present is engaged in brokerage business in this city; Ella N., at home, and Hattie L., deceased. Our subject at the time of his decease was owner of 175 acres valuable land, and other real estate. He was a member of the Lutheran Church; Mrs. Brown is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

S. H. BROWN, Erie, was born in this county March 24, 1816, son of Geo. and Margaret (Brewster) Brown, former a native of Penn., of German descent, latter a native of Ireland. Geo. Brown was a farmer, came to Erie Co. in 1803, and resided in Mill Creek Township. He served his country in the war of 1812; was parent of seven children, three still residing in Erie Co. Mr. Brown worked on a farm in his native county until he was twenty-one years old, and then learned the brick-laying trade, which he followed for some time in this city. On Jan. 27, 1857, he married Mary Ann P. R., only daughter of John Rice, of Harbor Creek Township. She was born in Erie Co. Sept. 21, 1824. By this union was born, in Harbor Creek, March 19, 1858, one child—Rees R., a dealer in boots and shoes in this city; he was a graduate of Iron City College in 1877, and then followed book-keeping two years. In 1880, he embarked in the boot and shoe business with I. W. Gensheimer, under firm name of Gensheimer & Brown. Our subject and wife are members of Simpson M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican.

R. B. BROWN, editor and publisher of the daily and weekly *Observer*, Erie, was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Nov. 9, 1837, son of J. D. and Jane (Porter) Brown, the former, who had been a school teacher, was a native of Ireland; the latter a native of Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject acquired a common school education in his native county, and also attended the Cumberland Valley Institute, Penn. Choosing the occupa-

tion of printer, he served his apprenticeship in the *Globe* office, Huntingdon, and then taught school for several years; was for four years editor of the Brownsville, Fayette Co. *Times*, and in 1863 sold out and bought the Clarion, Penn., *Democrat*, which he continued to publish until 1877. In 1862, Mr. Brown enlisted in the 155th P. V. I., Co. E, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant; he also served in a Penn. regiment during Morgan's raid. In 1868, he was elected to the Lower House of Legislature from the district composed of Jefferson and Clarion Cos., and was re-elected in 1869. At the commencement of his 2d term, he received his party support for Speaker of the House. In 1872, served as Chairman of the Democratic State Convention; was Presidential Elector in 1876 from his district. Coming to Erie City in 1878, he bought the *Weekly Observer*, a paper started in 1830; he established the *Daily Observer* in 1881. Mr. Brown gives his personal attention to every department of the office, and publishes a paper satisfactory to its patrons.

DAVID BROWN, JR., tonsorial parlors and bath rooms, Erie, was born in this city, and is a son of David Brown, Sr., who was born and reared in Germany, coming to Erie about 40 years ago. Our subject was reared here, and when sixteen years old commenced his profession, which he followed as a journeyman until 1880, when he established his present business, which he has since conducted very successfully, introducing in the year 1883 the fashionable Langtry bang into Erie City. He was united in marriage, in 1878, with Julia Byrne, who was born in Barrie, Province of Ontario, Canada, but reared here. Three children have been born to this union, viz., James David, Robert Frederick and Catherine Mary. Mr. Brown and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church; he is a member of the C. M. B. A. Society.

G. W. BRUBAKER, contractor and builder, Erie, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 27, 1821, son of Benjamin Brubaker, who was a weaver and farmer, and settled here about 1829. His family consists of three sons and three daughters—Mary, wife of J. Evans, of Mich.; Levi, a carpenter in Fairview; Anna, wife of Walter J. F. Liddell, a machinist at Charlotte, N. C.; Peter, a carpenter and builder at De Pere, Wis.; Margaret, wife of Josiah Haybarger, of Girard, and G. W. The Brubakers were originally from Germany, and were pioneer settlers of Penn. Our subject was reared and educated in his native place. At nineteen, he began life for himself as a carpenter and builder, and, as specimens of his work, may be mentioned the Seventh Street M. E. Church, Wayne Hall, Academy of Music, Farrar Hall, in Erie, and many other public buildings throughout his county and State. He was married, in North East, May 7, 1846, to Mary Bliss, born in North East, daughter of James L. and Ruth Bliss (deceased). The former was a boot and shoe merchant of that place, and is descended from a N. Y. State pioneer family. Mrs. Brubaker departed this life March 23, 1849, in full communion with the M. E. Church, and is buried in the Erie Cemetery; she left one daughter—Alice. Our subject, Dec. 25, 1849, was married to Abbie H. Bliss, a sister of his first wife, who bore him six sons and three daughters—Edwin E., builder; Eugene Benjamin, commercial traveler; Frank B., commercial traveler; Fred C., butter manufacturer; Mamie E., wife of J. G. Wilds, a merchant tailor, Utica, N. Y.; Laura; Everett E., merchandising; Jennie L. and Willis Grant. They are active members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Brubaker has filled many of the municipal positions of Erie.

J. M. BRYANT, Collector thirteen years for Erie City, born in Franklin Co., N. Y., April 24, 1819, son of Philip and Sophia (Sheppard) Bryant, the former a farmer by occupation and a native of Conn., of Irish descent; the latter a native of Vt. of Scotch extraction. They came to Erie from N. Y. in 1834; were parents of nine children. Our subject, who is 5th in the family, was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools. He chose the trade of carpenter, followed it, with the exception of eight years spent in Ill., from the age of fifteen to fifty. Mr. Bryant was married in 1845, to Mary L. Mackencumber, a well-known school teacher of Erie City and County, who died in 1855, leaving two children, one now living—C. M., conductor of passenger train on the Nickel Plate R. R. Mr. Bryant's second wife was Mary J. Henry, whom he married in 1862. They are members of the First M. E. Church, of which he is Trustee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. of long standing.

DR. J. BRYCE, surgeon and proprietor of Bryce's veterinary surgery on French street, between 4th and 5th streets, Erie, was born and reared near Brantford, Ont. He received a good literary education in the schools of Mt. Pleasant, and engaged in a preliminary apprenticeship of horse-shoeing; then entered upon the study of veterinary surgery and after a 3 years' course, graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, in 1870. He practiced for one year in the land of his nativity, thence came to Erie, where he has since followed his profession. In 1880, Dr. Bryce enlarged his establishment by adding a livery, and has now as good a stock as there is in the city. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE BURTON, wholesale commission merchant, and dealer in produce and fruit, Erie, was born in N. Y. Sept. 24, 1829, son of David S. and Maria S. (Brown) Burton, natives of Conn., of English descent. They were parents of eight children, of whom George is 6th. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1843, and clerked in the drug store of his brother, John H. (who had come into the county some years before), till 1853, when the latter died. George then took entire charge until 1856, in which year he went to Iowa,

where he carried on same business for nine years. Returning to Erie in 1865, he embarked in the grocery business, and in two years founded a wholesale grocery in New York City. This lasted also two years, and Mr. Burton's next venture was a copartnership in the grocery business with George P. Griffith, which terminated at the end of two years. Our subject was also in business with Capt. Ben Wilkins for six years. Subsequently he took up his present business in Erie City. Mr Burton was married in Erie, in 1852, to Mary J., daughter of Capt. Thomas Wilkins. She died in 1877, leaving 3 children—Richard H., in Chicago, Ill.; George H., in Newark, N. J.; Mary A., wife of W. H. Price, in Chicago. Mr. Burton took for his second spouse, in 1880, Mrs. J. B. Brawley, daughter of Hon. G. J. Ball, of Erie City. Our subject and wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in which he has held the office of Warden and is now Vestryman. He is a member of the School Board; in politics, is a Republican.

A. P. BURTON, funeral director and general furnisher, Erie, was born in Erie City Sept. 4, 1836, son of David and Elizabeth (Erwin) Burton, the former of Scotch extraction, the latter a native of Penn., of German descent. David Burton came to Erie about 1810–11, and for many years was a wagon-maker, butcher, extensive dealer in cattle from 1863 to 1869, and was also a prominent coal dealer. He served in the war of 1812, and assisted in building Perry's fleet. Our subject was educated in the common schools and in Erie Academy. At the age of fourteen, he commenced life in the printing business, in which he was occupied seven years previous to engaging in the coal trade with his father in 1863. For two and one-half years he was clerk for Judge Sterrett in the post office at Erie. In 1876, he commenced his present business which he has since carried on with considerable success. Mr. Burton was married in 1857 to Susan M., daughter of George W. Precht, a farmer of Erie Co., of which she is a native. To this union were born six children, five living—Charles H., George D., Lewis E., Harry and William Ramsey. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of the First M. E. Church, in which he has been Trustee, Steward and Class Leader. Our subject was at one time a Whig, but is now a Republican. Has been Councilman of Erie City two years.

LEWIS BUSH, meat market, Erie, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1824. He came to America in 1846, locating in New York City, but afterward went to Schuylkill Co., Penn., and carried on a meat market until 1876, when he came here and established his present business. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1851, with Catharine Schneider, who was born and reared in Northumberland Co., Penn. This union has been blessed with four sons and three daughters—Charles F., Aaron F., H. Astor, Elmer Louis, Mollie, Helen and Katie. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES CAMPBELL, proprietor of the Morton House, Erie, was born in Ireland in 1835, and came to America and to Erie City when fifteen years old, with his mother, his father having died in Ireland. He attended school in Ireland, and, on coming to America, those in Erie City. After being employed about the Union Depot for four years, subject embarked in the grocery trade, which he continued for four years. He then entered hotel business, opening on State street, but soon afterward, in 1866, built the Eagle House, which he kept till 1879, when he purchased the Morton House, which he has successfully conducted since. This hotel contains forty-one rooms. In 1857, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Thomas Shaughnessy, and a native of Ireland. By this union were born ten children—M. F., clerking in his father's hotel; Nellie, wife of Joseph Epley; James, Peter, John, William, Charles, George, Mamie and Libbie. Our subject and wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

C. M. CARLSON, owner of the Nickel Plate Hotel, and dealer in groceries, corner 20th and Peach streets, Erie, was born in Sodermanland, Sweden, in 1836, and was raised there to the farming business. In 1873, he came to America, and settled here, and worked at the manufacturing business till 1877, when he engaged in his present business, which he has since successfully conducted. He was married in Sweden, in 1857, to Charlotte Erickson. They have one son and six daughters—Charlotte Amelia (wife of A. Anderson, of Erie), Clara Matilda, August C., Anna, Jennie, Nellie and Ada. Mr. Carson is an active member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. societies.

DR. JOHN S. CARTER, druggist and apothecary, opposite West Park, Erie, was born in Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., June 13, 1808, son of Samuel and Nancy (Paxton) Carter, natives of Penn., of Irish lineage; the former was a mechanic. Our subject received a common school training, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Jackson, of Northumberland Co., Penn., and here he was engaged in the drug business for a time. In 1836, he removed to Erie City and clerked in the drug store of C. F. Perkins one year, when he bought the latter out, and in 1840 moved into the Reed Block, where he remained 19 years. His brother, who died in 1861, was a partner with him till that date. Since then, Dr. Carter has conducted the business in his own name, and has been continuously engaged in trade, probably longer than any other one now in actual business in Erie City. In 1859, he and his brother built a handsome store room, 4 stories in height, on North Park Row, filled with a stock of pure drugs. The Doctor was married in 1836 to Julia E., daughter of Squire John D. Haverstick. Of the children born to this union but two survive—Mary, wife of Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, of Ill. (deceased); and Samuel, a resi-

dent of N. Y. City, and Pres. of the Carter Medicine Co. Mrs. Carter dying in 1845, our subject married, in 1852, Ruth, a daughter of Rev. John Ingersoll, and sister of Hon. E. C. and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. This lady died in 1881. The Doctor consciously taking no part in politics, professes to be a Christian of the primitive order, but is connected with no society or organization.

JAMES CASEY, retired R. R. Contractor, Erie, was born in Ireland Dec. 24, 1814, son of Thomas, a farmer, and Joanna (McCarty) Casey, natives of Ireland. They came to Canada with their family in 1821, and there spent the remainder of their days. Our subject, the eldest of seven children, was reared on the farm, and received a good education. His first engagement as Contractor was on the Welland Canal, in Canada; this terminated in 1848, and he then secured a contract for the construction of the N. Y. & Erie R. R., and subsequently contracts on the N. Y. & Buffalo and State Line R. R., G. W. R. R. of Canada, L. S., E. & P., C. & R. I., and C. S. He came to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1835, and to Erie City in 1838. Mr. Casey was married, in Canada in 1835, to Mary, daughter of Richard Delaney, a native of Ireland. To this union were born eight children, five now living—Mary, wife of Richard O'Brien, agent E. & P. R. R., Erie City; Joanna, wife of Dr. Dunnigan, of this city; James F., Private Sec. for his father; Very Rev. Father Thomas A. Casey, V. G., and Sister Mary Inez. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

VERY REV. THOMAS A. CASEY, V. G., Rector St. Patrick's Cathedral, Erie, was born in St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 1, 1846, seventh in the family of James and Mary (Delaney) Casey, natives of Ireland, the former a wealthy and influential citizen of Erie City, and widely known as a railroad contractor. Our subject received his education at the College, Niagara Falls, from which he graduated in 1868. He was ordained a priest in 1869, and appointed to the charge of the church at Tidioute, Penn., where he remained till 1870, in which year he came to Erie City to fill the position of Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedra.. Rev. Mr. Casey is brother to Sister Mary Inez. All the family are devout members of the Catholic Church, and our subject has well proved himself a bold soldier for the faith, and stands in the highest respect in the whole community.

PROF. A. H. CAUGHEY, of firm of A. H. Caughey & Son, booksellers and stationers, Erie, was born in this county, Nov. 1, 1827; son of Andrew and Martha (Canon) Caughey, natives of Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. Andrew, who was a farmer, was born in Penn. in 1792, and came to this county in 1803. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1865. His family numbered five children; three reside in this county. Our subject who is the youngest, received his education in Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, Penn., where he graduated in 1849. He first studied law in Erie and was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1851, but after a time, not having much inclination for the pursuit of Blackstone and his compeers, he abandoned law, and, entering the field of newspaper enterprise, bought out the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, afterward called the *Crescent*, and latterly the *Constitution*, which he carried on successfully for five years. From 1855 to 1867, he was Secretary of the Erie Canal Co.; assisted in establishing the book store of Caughey, McCreary & Co. in 1864; was elected Principal of the Erie Academy in 1868, where he remained six years; and was Adjunct Professor of Latin in LaFayette College from 1875 to 1879. In 1880, the Professor re-entered the book business, in company with his son, which he has carried on ever since with much success. Mr. Caughey was united in marriage, in 1851, with Elizabeth, daughter of William W. Reed, Sr., and of English descent. By this union there is one child living, Reed, now married. Mr. Caughey is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and his wife a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was Deputy Collector of Customs in Erie City in 1883. In politics, is a Republican.

CAPT. E. F. CHRISTIAN, of the Anchor Line, Erie, was born in the Isle of Man in 1834, and was reared to a seafaring life. At nine, he engaged in the English Merchant Marine service, remaining till seventeen years old, when he came to America, and went on the lakes. In 1864, he retired from this, and embarked in merchandising as a grocer and ship chandler, and did an extensive business for four years. He then engaged in vessel agency, insurance business, and invested vessel property, in which he continued till 1876, when he took up his present industry, with which he has since been identified. For several years during this time he operated largely in oil lands. Our subject was married, in 1852, to Elizabeth G. Moran, a lady of fine literary attainments, and a native of N. Y. City. To this union have been born four children, viz., Charles E. and Wm. L. S., manufacturers in Dubuque, Iowa; Miranda, wife of Benjamin F. Pierce, a hardware merchant of Erie; and Marion Josephine, a college graduate, now teaching. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Christian is an active member of the Masonic order.

COL. DAVID S. CLARK, retired merchant, Erie, was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., June 10, 1816; son of George and Anna (Sterrett) Clark, natives of Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent, both deceased. Our subject worked on his father's farm until fifteen years of age. In 1831, he came to Erie City, and lived with his brother, James S. Clark, four years, and then followed mercantile business until 1852, in which year he retired, and soon after occupied himself in the building of the First Presbyterian Church. From 1860 to 1864, he devoted himself to oil refining in partnership with George Seldon and John

H. Bliss. For two years following, he operated the oil refinery by himself. In 1840, Mr. Clark was elected Maj. of the 104th Reg. Penn. Militia, and in 1842 was elected by the votes of the regiment, and commissioned by Gov. Porter to the Colonelcy. Our subject, in 1839, was united in marriage with Jane Ann, daughter of Robert T. Sterrett, a prominent pioneer farmer of this county. The Colonel and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church (he since 1842); he was Pres. of the Board of Trustees three years, and in 1857 was elected Elder; was also Manager of the Erie Cemetery several years. In politics, is a Democrat.

WILLIAM CLARK, Capt. of U. S. Life Saving Service, Erie Station, was born in Denmark Feb. 15, 1838, son of Andrew Clark, a millwright. Our subject was educated in his native land, and, when a boy, was brought to N. Y. by an uncle. At the age of fifteen he went to sea, and was on the ocean fifteen years, eight of which he acted as second officer. In 1867, he came to Erie City, and sailed on the lakes for six years, and in 1877 was appointed to his present position. Capt. Clark has had frequent occasions of displaying his bravery, and that of his crew, in rescuing lives from drowning. In 1880, three vessels were foundering during the same dark night near Erie, and the life-saving crew, headed by their Captain, at imminent risk of their lives, succeeded in saving many nearly perished mariners. For this our subject received many complimentary notices, and a handsome Bible from the President of the Bible Society. Capt. Clark was married in Liverpool, England, in 1869, to Lucy Downing, who bore him two children—Edward William and Dawson. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Catholic Church, and Capt. Clark of the Lutheran Church.

H. V. CLAUS, grocer and wholesale liquor dealer, Erie, was born in Germany, Nov. 6, 1840, son of John and Hedwig (Kuestner) Claus, natives of Germany. The former was a school teacher who came to America in 1852. Our subject was fifth in a family of seven children, and received his education in Germany. He was on a farm for several years after coming to America; clerked six years in Philip A. Becker's grocery, and one year for F. L. Siegel. In 1863, he embarked in business for himself, and by industry and enterprise succeeded in building up a trade amounting to $150,000 per annum. Mr. Claus enlisted in 1865, in Co. K, 98th Reg. P. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was united in marriage, in 1870, with Frances, daughter of Squire F. Curtze, who bore him the following-named children—Frederick, Adolph, Anna and Herman. Mrs. Claus is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

JOHN CLEMENS, manufacturer, Erie. Prominent among the enterprising men who have metamorphosed this once "sleepy borough" into the brisk, ambitious city of to-day, is John Clemens, Esq., President of the Erie Malleable Iron Works. Like a score of others who are now conspicuous for their identification with the leading business enterprises, his chief capital on starting in life was pluck and a progressive spirit, and his capital he put at the best interest. Mr. Clemens has realized practical results from a practical experience. He remained with his parents upon the farm until he attained his full majority, when he began business on his own account in Fairview as hotel-keeper and country merchant; here he remained eight years; thence he migrated to Girard Township, and engaged in general merchandise for four years, and in 1854 opened up as wholesale grocer in this city, which he continued for fifteen years, after which he became a prominent dealer in lumber, and finally, in 1880, concentrated his capital and energies toward the establishment and building up of the large manufacturing establishment over which he presides. Self-reliance and quiet determination, together with close application and steadiness of purpose, are leading characteristics belonging to Mr. Clemens. Our subject's father, John Clemens, born in 1760, was married, in 1801, to Mary Irwin, who was born in 1782, and died in 1870; he preceded her in 1822. Their family consisted of Letitia, deceased; William I., deceased; Sally; Robert, deceased; Mary Ann, deceased; Elizabeth, Amelia, Sophia R. and John Clemens, Jr., who was born Aug. 16, 1819, and married, in Dec. 1842, Lydia Hutchinson, born Oct. 18, 1822, by whom he had two children—Rinaldo Eugene, born Oct. 9, 1844, and Frances Eliza, died in 1862. Rinaldo Eugene was married, in 1874, to Anna Hayes, by whom he has John Hayes, born Feb. 6, 1875, and Hays Hutchinson, born Jan. 13, 1884.

F. A. CLEMENS, proprietor of the Fulton Market, Erie, was born in Germany Nov. 14, 1847; son of Nicholas Clemens, a weaver by trade. Our subject's parents came to America in 1856; settled in Erie and reared three children. F. A. Clemens, the eldest, received a common school education, and commenced life for himself, first at printing and then in the fruit and oyster trade, then adding groceries to his fruit and oyster trade at his place, 908 State St., Clemens Block. He was married, in Erie, early in 1868, to Eva, daughter of Joel Barnhard, who is connected with the Star Oil Co., and a native of Vt., of English descent, by whom he has one child—Lena. He is doing a successful business, supplying the wants of his many customers at reasonable rates.

WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE CLEVELAND, of the firm of Cleveland & Co., manufacturers of mill and machinery castings, Erie, was born in the State of N. Y. Dec. 21, 1825; son of Israel and Sally (Tuttle) Cleveland, of English descent, the former a native of R. I., the latter of Conn. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and received his early education in the old log schoolhouse. At the age of seventeen he received a certificate enabling him to teach country schools, a vocation he followed for eight winters from the time

he was seventeen years old. In the summer months he worked on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he learned the carpenter trade, serving a regular apprenticeship, and worked at it till he was thirty-five years of age. While he was a resident of Steuben Co., N. Y., he acted in the capacity of Deputy Sheriff. When the oil excitement broke out in Penn. our subject started an oil refinery in Erie City, which business he followed six years; he afterward invested in oil lands, with moderate success, and then embarked in his present manufacturing interests. In 1851, Mr. Cleveland was married to Julia, daughter of Jonathan O. Stidd, a native of Penn. To this union were born three children—F. F. (of the firm of Cleveland & Hardwick, Erie City), Della F. and Jennie R. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Church, of which he has been Steward, Trustee and Sabbath School Superintendent. In politics, he is a Republican. Residence, corner Peach and 8th.

FRANK F. CLEVELAND, Cleveland & Hardwick, manufacturers, Erie, was born in the State of New York Jan. 11, 1853; son of W. L. and Julia (Stidd) Cleveland, whose sketch appears above. Our subject is the only son, and was reared in Erie City. For a time he acted as clerk in the Marine National Bank, and in 1880 embarked in his present business, under the existing firm name. In 1874, he married Catharine Maus, daughter of Louis Maus, who bore him two children—Gertrude and Robert Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Erie City. He is a member of the K. of H.; is a Knight Templar; in politics, is a Republican.

JOHN COATES, proprietor of the Hydraulic Iron and Engine-repairing Works, Erie, is a native of England, born Jan. 11, 1829, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bernley) Coates, natives of England, who came to America, settling in Erie Co. in 1832. Benjamin was a mechanic and pattern-maker, and was at one time foreman of Johnson & Sennett's foundry, the first in Erie Co.; and was foreman for Vincent, Himrod & Co. when he died in 1850. He made the first pattern for a casting in this county. They were parents of five children, three living—John, Samuel and Benjamin, all of whom reside in Erie City. Our subject completed his education in this county; is a practical mechanic, and, having devoted his whole life to his trade, thoroughly understands its fullest details. He was in the employment of Vincent, Himrod & Co. fifteen years; also worked for Sennett & Barr for a short time; he founded his present business twenty-five years ago, and has met with reasonable success. Mr. Coates manufactures water motors, and has two patents of his own, employing from four to six men. One of his inventions is "The Little Giant Organ Blower," a most perfect water power for operating the bellows of church organs. Our subject was married in Erie Co., May 28, 1863, to Lucinda, daughter of Joel Weigel, a pioneer farmer of this county. To this union were born five children—Clara, Gertrude Howard, Florence and Della. Mrs. Coates is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, as also are Clara, Gertrude and Howard.

ROBERT COCHRAN (deceased) son of John and Sarah (Lattimore) Cochran, was born at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 10, 1798, and removed with his father's family to Erie in 1809, and lived the greater part of his life in Erie and its immediate vicinity. In his youth he was employed as a clerk in the Land Office of the State, when the seat of government was at Lancaster, and, on its removal to Harrisburg, he continued in that position, his father being the head of that office under the administration of Gov. Snyder. He was thus early in life brought in contact with the leading men of the State, and in after life received from them proofs of their appreciation of his capacity and fidelity in public position, by having conferred on him important posts of honor and profit. He was Postmaster at Erie twelve years, being appointed through the friendship and influence of Pres. Buchanan, who, living in the same city with him in his youth, was an early observer of his fitness for public position. Mr. Cochran was a man of decided and honest character, and never encountered meanness and dishonesty without denouncing them in terms consistent with his own honorable impulses; he was a man of more than ordinary clearness of mind and business capacity, and in the various positions held by him—the post office at Erie, and the several useful local offices of his neighborhood—he always proved himself a capable and accommodating officer. He married Eliza Justice, a native of N. J., Oct. 20, 1822, and had nine children—Sarah and Rebecca, twins; Mary, Matilda, Martha, Eliza, John, Harriett and Henrietta; of these, Eliza and Matilda are now deceased. Rebecca married Dr. A. Thayer, and had three children—Frank, Hattie and Jessie (deceased). Martha married Edwin Willis (deceased); has two children—John C. and Edwin B., who married Miss Minnie Welden, of Battle Creek, Mich., and has two children—Jessie Thayer and Vera. Mrs. Cochran died April 19, 1863, and he died Dec. 9, 1869. The Hon. John Cochran was Associate Judge of Erie Co., and built and operated some of the first mills erected in the county; he had, besides our subject, one other son—George Cochran, who was born Feb. 4, 1792, and died on the Erie homestead when about thirty-six years of age.

J. R. COCHRAN, deceased, was among the first bankers of Erie City, Penn.; he was born in N. H. March 30, 1814, son of John and Mary (Butler) Cochran; his parents were both natives of N. H. He came himself in 1840 to Erie, where for a time he was engaged in the marble business; he afterward engaged in banking business in Erie City; he was a successful business man, of great energy and force of character, and was highly respected for his good morals and sound sense. At his death he left many friends and but few, if any,



Wm Peterson

enemies; he took a great interest in schools, and was Director of Erie Academy for many years. For two terms he represented Erie County in the State Legislature, with honor to himself and credit to his constituents; he was in full sympathy with the Union cause in the late war, and after the battle at Gettysburg he left his business for the battle-field to take care of the wounded, to which many Erie soldiers can testify; he succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune; his religious belief was with the Universalist Church; in politics was a Republican. He was united in marriage, May 5, 1839, to Sophia Curtis, daughter of P. Curtis, and of English descent—an amiable, Christian lady. This union was blessed with a family of five children, all are now living, viz.: Vinne M., wife of Henry D. Young; Laura, wife of James Bliss; Ella M., at home; George R., in the West; and Clara E., at home. Mr. Cochran died in 1878 in Erie City, where his widow still resides.

JUDAH COLT, deceased. This worthy pioneer, one of the 1795 men who ventured to Erie in that year to see what inducements the country offered, cast his anchor and spent the remainder of his life in Erie. Mr. Colt was born in Lynn, Conn., but his early life was spent in central N. Y., where, in 1789, he was engaged as a surveyor. In 1795, he was appointed Sheriff of Ontario Co., on its organization, by Gov. Clinton. In the summer of that year he was so much pleased with Erie Co., that he proposed to purchase a large amount of land in the triangle. The Penn. Population Company selected him as general agent for all their lands in the triangle, and in 1796 he made his location in what is now Greenfield Township. He opened a land office which has ever since been known as "Colt's Station." In following year, he opened a road from Lake Erie at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek (now Freeport), to his station, over which to convey supplies for the settlers. In 1802, Mr. Colt removed to Erie, where for thirty years, to the day of his death, he was an active leading spirit in building up the place. At his decease, he was the largest real estate owner of any resident in Erie. He and his worthy lady were earnest supporters of religion. At the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie in 1815, Mr. and Mrs. Colt were among the most vigorous workers in that society. While there was no place of worship, Mr. Colt erected a frame building with a pulpit and pews, which was long known as the Yellow Meeting House, on Sassafras street. He was one of the first elders elected to that church, and this office he filled until his death, which occurred in Oct., 1832, after a residence in this county of thirty-seven years, and a residence in Erie of thirty years.

GEORGE P. COLT, of the firm of Ball & Colt, bankers, No. 720 State St., Erie, was born in Erie City, Penn., March 7, 1834; son of Thomas G. and Catherine A. (Kelogg) Colt, natives of Mass., of English extraction. Thomas G., a merchant, was brought up by Judah Colt, and received a good English education. He reared two children—George, our subject, and Marion E., wife of A. T. Loomis, a brick manufacturer of Erie City. Our subject acquired his education in Erie Academy and private schools. He commenced life as a clerk, in the private bank of Wm. C. Curry, of Erie City, at the age of twenty years, and continued with him four years. He then went to Chicago, Ill., where he was engaged in a bank four years. At the expiration of that time he embarked in the grain business, in Chicago, in which he continued six years. In 1857, he returned to Erie City, and associated himself with P. H. Ball, as the firm of Ball & Colt, bankers. He was married, in 1861, to Nancy I., daughter of Rev. Bennett Glover, formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Erie City. Mrs. Colt was born in Erie City, and of English descent. Mr. Colt has been a member of the School Board six years. He and his wife are members of St. Paul's Church. He is Supt. of Grace Mission Sabbath school. Our subject's father was a prominent man in Erie City, and one of the first settlers. He was the first ruling officer when Erie changed from a borough to a city, and was immediately elected Mayor of Erie City. He was also a member of Council of Erie City many years. He was a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church. He died in Erie, in 1861, honored and respected by all.

GEORGE W. COLTON, Gov. Supt. of Pub. Bldgs., Post Office, Custom House, etc., for Erie City, Erie, Penn., was born in Elk Creek Township, this county, Dec. 3, 1819, son of Eli and Elizabeth (Deitz) Colton. The former, a farmer, was a native of Conn., of English descent; the latter of Maryland, of German lineage. They were parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom are living. Our subject, the eleventh, was reared on a farm, received a good education in the English branches, and followed farming till nearly thirty years old. He was appointed Clerk of County Commissioners, Erie Co., in 1852, remaining as such till 1863, when he was elected Prothonotary of same county; after serving in this capacity three years, he went to Washington, D. C., and clerked in the House of Representatives till 1868, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of Erie Dime Saving and Loan Co. (Bank) then went to Harrisburg, Penn., as clerk in the State Treasurer's Office and office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth till 1883, when he was appointed to his present position by President Arthur. Mr. Colton was married, in 1852, in Erie Co., to Mrs. Benedict, whose maiden name was Adelia Shepard. They have a pleasant home in Erie City, where they have been residing since their marriage, until Feb. 8, 1878, when Mrs. Colton died. In early life, Mr. Colton was a Whig, but has voted with the Republican party since its organization.

C. M. CONRAD, brewer and maltster, Erie, was born in Germany, Feb. 26, 1841. His father was at one time a Protestant clergyman in Germany, but concluded to join the Catholic Church. This being distasteful to his wife, a divorce ensued. The latter having a brother for some years a book-keeper in Erie City, came to America and to this city with her two sons in 1849. Our subject at that time was eight years of age. He had but three months' schooling in the common schools of Erie City; learned the brewing business and was engaged the greater part of his life in it. He took possession of the brewery in 1863. (In that year his step-father, Jacob Fuess, died), and since that time the business has been continually increasing, so that he is about to extend the brewery buildings. Mr. Conrad was married in 1867, in this city, to Dora Dieffenbach, a native of Erie City; eight children were born to this union, of whom Kate, Eda, Dora, Flora and Clara are living. Our subject and wife were members of the German St. Paul's Protestant Church. She died Jan. 29, 1882, in her thirty-fourth year, greatly beloved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Conrad has been a member of Erie City Council; in politics, is a Republican.

JOHN CONSTABLE, retired contractor, Erie, was born in England Jan. 11, 1811, son of Robert and Harriet (Perkins) Constable. He came to America in 1833, remaining in Buffalo, N. Y., four years, and from there went to Fla., where he was engaged in the arsenal. At the expiration of a year, he returned to Buffalo, and in 1840 came to Erie. He at once contracted for the building of the Park Presbyterian Church, and along with Mr. Ramsey built also the "Scott Block." These buildings are among the most prominent of our subject's many contracts. Mr. Constable was twice married, on first occasion, in 1829, to Elizabeth Pettit, by whom he had five children, two now living—Thomas and Washington. George was drowned in the Ohio in 1874. Mrs. Constable dying in 1835, our subject married, in 1838, Mrs. Eliza (Culp) Reinhardt, a widow lady who had, by her first husband, one son named William. To this union were born four children, all living—Edward, Charles, Louise and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Constable are members of the Baptist Church, of which he has been Trustee. He was a City Councilor for several years; is the oldest member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. He is not at present engaged in active business, but assists his sons who are extensively engaged in their sash, door and blind factory. Mr. Constable had five sons in the late war. Thomas, one year in the navy, then in the 83d P. V. I.; John died from disease contracted in service; William, also in the 83d P. V. I.; Washington, in the 145th P. V. I., was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison.

MILTON COURTRIGHT was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1811. He came to Erie in 1846, with his wife and two children, riding in a carriage the entire distance. He at that time occupied the position of assistant resident engineer of the Erie Extension Canal, then building. After its completion, he occupied the position of its Superintendent, which he filled for several years. About 1850, he formed a partnership with John A. Tracy, and the firm became heavy contractors both in the U. S. and Canada. They built the Erie & North East R. R., and were interested in a number of mammoth enterprises. The firm existed about ten years. Mr. Courtright was one of the original and most active workers in building the Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal, and was for some years consulting engineer of the N. Y. elevated railroads. In 1862, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, lacking but 500 votes of being elected, the district being at that time about 1,750 Republican. While in Virginia engaged in constructing a railroad from Norfolk to the Atlantic coast, where he contemplated building up a watering place, he was attacked with pneumonia, which resulted in his death Apr. 25, 1883. Mr. Courtright was educated at Gambier College, Ohio, and was by profession a civil engineer, ranking among the best in the country. He was one of the leading and most prominent citizens of Erie for many years, and his name was a synonym for honest integrity and square dealing. Among the older residents of Erie he was a leading spirit and his death caused a deep feeling of regret. The surviving family consists of Mrs. Courtright, Mrs. Eben Brewer and Mrs. Dr. R. K. Valentine, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. W. COVELL, attorney at law, Erie, was born in N. Y. Nov. 23, 1847, son of William W. and Ellen E. (Barber) Covell, the former a farmer and carpenter, the latter a native of N. Y. and of English descent. They came to Erie Co. in Jan., 1852, settling in Concord Township. They were parents of eight children, four boys and four girls. Our subject, who was oldest in the family, acquired his education in Westfield College, from which he graduated in 1864. At one time he followed farming pursuits and learned the carpenter trade, but preferring the profession of law, he commenced study with Hon. C. O. Bowman & Baker, Corry, this county. In 1870, he was admitted to the practice of law in Erie Co.; in 1877, to the U. S. Court and the Supreme Court. His examiners were Col. Grant, J. Ross Thompson, C. B. Curtis and Wm. Benson. In 1871, Mr. Covell was married to Mabel H., of English extraction, daughter of J. H. Rathburn, Warden of Erie County Prison. Mrs. Covell is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

MAJ. JOHN CRAINE, wholesale and retail crockery merchant of Erie, was born in County Cork, Ireland, on June 6, 1842; when ten years old he came to America with his people, who settled in Vermont, where he learnt the wood and marble finishing trade. In 1857, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., following the same business there until 1863, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he remained until 1871. In consequence of the great

fire, the Burdett Organ Co. removed to Erie, and he came with them, and has since been prominently identified with different industries here. In 1880, he ceased working at his trade, and engaged in the crockery business; he has also successfully speculated in real estate, both here and in Chicago. Mr. Craine was united in marriage in Milwaukee, in 1863, with Margarette Hayes, a well-educated lady, born in Limerick, Ireland, but reared in this country. This union has been blessed with a family of four sons and two daughters, viz., C. George, manager of the firm of Hanlon & Craine; William, in mercantile business; Mary Frances, a student at Chestnut Hill College; Julia, John, Jr., and Owen. Mr. and Mrs. Craine are members and regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Since locating here, our subject has been actively engaged in developing the public, social and industrial life of Erie; he has also taken an active part in military affairs, and was commissioned Capt. of the Sheridan Guards by Gov. Hartranft in 1876, serving in that capacity until the Pittsburgh riots, when he was promoted to the position of Major of the Guards.

C. G. CRAINE, of the firm of Hannon & Craine, dealers in china, glassware and cutlery, Erie, was born Dec. 27, 1863, in Milwaukee, Wis.; son of Maj. John and Margaret (Hayes) Craine, natives of Wis., of Irish descent. Our subject received a good English education, and in 1881 embarked in his present business. Mr. Hannon, our subject's partner, has been a resident of Erie for many years; the firm are doing a good trade, and have been successful in business. Mr. Craine is a member of the Catholic Church, and one of the rising young men of the city.

EDWARD CRANCH, M. D., homœopathic physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in New York City, Oct. 16, 1851, son of John and Charlotte (Appleton) Cranch, the former a native of Washington, D. C., the latter of Baltimore, Md., both of English descent. John Cranch was by profession an artist, and his father, William Cranch, was Chief Justice of the District of Columbia for fifty years, having been appointed by his uncle, Pres. John Adams. Our subject, whose parents resided many years in Washington City, obtained his classical education there, and graduated from Columbia University in 1871, with degree of Phil. B.; he also graduated from the Medical Department of Georgetown University in 1873, and was a regular graduate of New York Homœopathic College in 1875. The Doctor commenced the practice of medicine in 1871, and the same year enlisted in the U. S. Army, and was at once appointed Hospital Steward, serving in the Surgeon General's office three years, then for one year he was in charge of the Homœopathic Hospital of New York. In that city he practiced till 1875, when he came to Erie City, where he has since resided. In 1875, our subject was married, at Washington, to Rouette F. Hunt, born near Boston, Mass., of English descent. By this union are three children—Charles E., Arthur G. and Raymond G. Dr. and Mrs. Cranch are members of the New Church (Swedenborgian), of Washington, D. C. In politics, he is a Republican. He is Treasurer of the International Hahnemannian Association, and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CAPT. A. F. CRANE, Inspector of Erie City water works, was born in this county, the 18th of June, 1835, son of Elihu and Nancy (Carlin) Crane, former a native of Mass, of Scotch descent; latter, a native of Penn., of Irish extraction. Elihu Crane, a farmer, came to Erie Co. in 1798; enlisted in the war of 1812; he was parent of seven children; his father, Elihu Crane, served all through the Revolutionary war, and was wounded while Sergeant under Gen. Washington. Our subject, fourth in the family, was educated in the common schools of Erie City. In 1855, he was appointed to superintend the building of the Pittsburgh & Erie R. R.; was married, Jan. 8, 1859, to Laura E. Stearns, daughter of Sidney Stearns, of Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. In 1859, was made Supt. for O. O. Ticknor & Co., lumber dealers in Conneautville, Crawford Co., till 1862. He enlisted the 20th of Aug., 1862, at Conneautville, Co. H, 145th P. V. I.; was engaged in the battle of Antietam and other engagements; was wounded on the 20th of Oct., 1862, in right limb at Harper's Ferry, while on picket duty; again wounded on Dec. 12, 1862, in the charge on Mary's Heights, Fredericksburg, and lost his left limb. It was amputated in the field hospital Feb. 16, 1863, and again amputated at Campbell Hospital, D. C.; was discharged from there Feb. 16, 1863; engaged in boating for own account in 1863 and 1864; the spring of 1865 was employed as Supt. of Rawl Richards & Co. line of canal boats for shipping coal and iron. Resided at Sharon, Mercer Co.; was delegate to Republican Co. Convention at Mercer, Penn., in 1866. In 1867, was appointed Supt. of Conneautville and Lockport Divisions of Erie Extension Canal; was a resident of Springboro; remained there till close of canal; 1871, was elected Burgess of Springboro, Crawford Co.; twice chosen delegate to Crawford Co. Convention. In the year 1872, was candidate for Sheriff of Crawford Co. on Republican ticket; was beaten by Orlando Reed by forty-four votes. In 1872, moved to Erie; was foreman of construction of Erie Rolling Mills. The spring of 1873 was appointed Supt. of Rawl Nobles blast furnace at Erie. In 1875, was Inspector of Customs at port of Erie. In 1877, was made inspector of Erie City Water Department, the position he now holds. His wife, Laura E., died Nov. 15, 1880, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter—Gertrude M., wife of L. L. Bruder; Andrew F., Reed and Charles. Capt. Crane is an active Republican.

JAMES P. CRAWFORD, County Treasurer, Erie, was born in North East, Penn., Dec 21, 1837, son of James and Mary (Rogers) Crawford, the former a native of Penn., of

Dutch descent, the latter of Vermont, of English lineage. James Crawford, Sr., was a farmer and miller; he was parent of eleven children, five surviving; his father was a soldier in the war of 1812; his mother is now living in North East. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a good education. At the age of sixteen he went to North East and clerked till 1860, when he came to Erie City and re-engaged as Clerk. In 1861, he enlisted in the 16th Penn. Cav., Company C; was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant. In 1863, was made Orderly Sergeant, serving as such until Sept., 1864, when he was promoted to Second Lieut.; and Dec. 12, 1864, to First Lieut. He was wounded at Ream's Station Aug. 25, 1864, and was discharged July 24, 1865. Mr. Crawford was married, Sept. 1, 1869, to Helen J., daughter of M. B. Mills, a pioneer farmer of Erie Co. She is a native of N. Y. State, of English descent. To this union were born J. Mills, Allison D., Harry C. and Helen M. Mrs. Crawford is a member of the Methodist Church. Our subject acted as clerk in the Prothonotary's office in Erie City from 1873 till 1880, and was elected to his present position in 1880. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN CRONENBERGER, grocer, Erie, was born in Rhine-Pfalz, Germany, Feb. 8, 1828, and came to America with his people in 1833. His parents, John and Barbara Cronenberger, are buried in the Erie Cemetery. Their children were Jacob, Barbara, Elizabeth, Peter, Cornelius, Charles, Joseph (deceased); Catharine, Andrew and John, Jr., are living. The subject of our sketch learned the trade of molder here, and followed it for 16 years. In 1857, he engaged in merchandising, and has been very successfully connected with it here since. He married here, in 1851, Elizabeth Loesch, also a native of Rhine-Pfalz. They have four sons and six daughters living—George, Mary, Louisa, Emma, Minnie, William, John, Lizzie, Annie and Charles, and have buried their second son—Antony—in Erie Cemetery.

P. CROUCH, of the firm of Crouch Bros., proprietors of Merchant Mills, Erie City, was born in McKean Township, Erie Co., Penn., May 31, 1827; son of Ansel and Nancy (May) Crouch, the former born in Vt., the latter in N. H., both of Welsh descent; his father was a teacher in early life, in later life was a farmer; he came from Clinton Co., N. Y., to Erie Co., Penn., in 1820, and raised a family of seven children. Subject was the second child and oldest son; he received a common school education; at the age of fourteen, he had the honor of carrying the first mail bag that passed from Erie to Edinboro, which contained but one letter. When quite young, he learned the trade of miller, which he continued to work at till 1857, when he came to Erie. In 1858, he and his brother, O. E., purchased the Fairmount Mills on Eighth street, between German and Holland, where they continued the business which increased to such an extent that, in 1871, they found it necessary to build, and accordingly erected a merchant mill, corner of R. R. and Holland streets. Our subject and brother are energetic business men, employing on an average about fifteen men. Mr. Crouch served four years as Select Councilman of Erie City, three years of which time he was President of the Board; served for sixteen consecutive years as a member of the School Board of Erie City, of which he was President most of the time. He was married in Ohio, in 1850, to Annie F., daughter of Judson Landon, and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch have five daughters—Emma, wife of W. S. Jenkins, an attorney in Buffalo, N. Y.; Julia; Flora and Hattie, both attending the Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., in the senior class, and Mary, a student in the High School, Erie. Mrs. Crouch is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Crouch started in business for himself without a dollar, and the first $1,000 he earned, he generously gave to his father, who had failed in business. In politics, he is a Republican.

THOMAS CROWLEY (deceased), late Chief of Police, Erie, was born in East Mill Creek, this county, May 24, 1830; son of Michael and Mary (O'Neal) Crowley, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Erie County, N. Y., of Irish extraction. Michael Crowley, who was a farmer, emigrated from Ireland to America, coming to Erie County and settling in Mill Creek Township in 1826; here he died Aug. 28, 1854; he was the parent of two children, of whom Thomas is the oldest. Mary, the youngest, was accidentally killed while riding to school on a wagon with a neighbor. Our subject attended the common schools and Erie Academy; was reared on a farm, and followed that pursuit till 1860, when he went into the oil business for three years. Being elected Chief of Police of Erie City, he served as such from 1863 to 1870; then as private detective from 1870 to 1876, and seven months at the "Centennial" as a detective. In 1877, was re-elected Chief of Police. Mr. Crowley was twice married, and had one child by each wife, viz., Michael, engineer on P. & E. R. R., and Clara Bell, at the graded school, Erie. In politics, our subject was a Democrat.

A. J. CULBERTSON, foreman painter in the E. & P. R. R. shops, Erie, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1832, son of James and Betsy (Huntley) Culbertson, former a native of Penn., of Scotch descent, latter of Vt. of English lineage. James Culbertson followed the occupation of merchant tailor for many years in Erie City. Our subject came to Erie with his parents in 1841, received his education in Erie Academy and learned his trade, that of painter. He was engaged in mercantile business from 1856 to 1859; went to Colorado in 1861, remaining three years, then to Montana for three years; then commenced work in the E. & P. R. R. shops, this city. He has been now fifteen years so employed,

eleven as foreman. Mr. Culbertson was united in marriage, in 1855, with Laura R. Applebee, daughter of Thomas Applebee, of Harbor Creek Township, this county. In politics, our subject is a Republican.

SAMUEL CUMMINS, contractor and builder, Erie, was born April 5, 1819, in this city; son of James and Mary Cummins, natives of Penn., parents of eight children, four now living—George; Mary, wife of J. Lytle (have eight children); Nancy, wife of J. Cronerberg (have four children); and James. The parents came to this county in 1812–13, settling in Erie City, where they died. Our subject was brought up as a mason, contractor and builder, which occupation he followed for many years; was also proprietor of a grocery, from which he is now retired. Mr. Cummins was married, July 14, 1842, to Mary M., daughter of Daniel Hathaway, a native of N. Y. State and carpenter by trade, who came to Erie in 1832, and was the father of the following children: Edward, C. N., Jane (now Mrs. Yager), Mary M. (now Mrs. Cummins) and Sarah (now Mrs. L. Herd). Our subject and wife had a family of four children, all deceased, viz.: Mary M., Eliza J., Josephine L. and Annie M. The last named was the wife of H. G. Warner; she died October 30, 1880, leaving five children—Mattie, Josephine, Eliza M., Henry C. and Samuel G. Mr. Cummins is a member of the Masonic order; has filled the position of Councilman.

WILLIAM C. CURRY was a native of Oil Creek Township, Crawford Co., Penn. He came to Erie when but sixteen years of age and entered the store of his uncle, Mr. Chase, where he remained a short time as clerk. In 1837, he took a position in the branch bank of the U. S. at this place, first as teller and later as cashier, which position he held until the close of the institution. In the year 1840, when the parent institution in Philadelphia failed, he was appointed to settle the affairs of the branch in this city, in which position he remained until the final close of the institution. He then went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he entered into partnership with Joseph Hill, Esq., in the banking business, in which he remained four years. His success in business there was such that he would perhaps have remained in that city during life, but for the continued ill health of himself and family. Returning to Erie in 1848, he commenced the banking business with M. Courtright, Esq., which they carried on until the passage of the National Banking Law, when with others he organized the Second National Bank of Erie, in which he was principal stockholder and cashier up to the time of his death. He was a courteous, pleasant gentleman, possessing remarkably sound judgment in commercial matters; and through his ability as a financier won for himself a large fortune and secured a wide and enviable reputation. Mr. Curry was married, June 16, 1839, to Miss Jones, of Erie, by whom he had three children—Frances, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of R. W. Russell, of Erie, and Charles, deceased. Mrs. Curry died in Erie in Feb., 1865. Mr. Curry was killed in the accident on the Hudson River R. R. Feb. 6, 1871.

HON. CARLTON B. CURTIS (deceased) was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1811. Having received an academic education, his talents and taste led him to select the legal profession, and he entered the office of the late Judge Mullet, of N. Y. Soon after, he moved to Pennsylvania, and there continued his studies with D. C. Barrett, of Erie, until his admission to the bar. In 1834, he settled in Warren, Penn., and engaged in the practice of his profession. In some features of legal knowledge he was almost without superiors, while his reading was so extensive and so carefully conducted that few jurists had a more profound knowledge of the general law. In 1836, then but twenty-five years of age, he was sent to the Legislature, and in 1837, also 1838, he was re-elected to the same position. During his term of service he warmly espoused the cause of common schools. Upon leaving the Legislature, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was thus occupied until 1850, when he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act, in 1855, he changed his allegiance to his former party, and became a champion of Republican principles. In 1861, when the President issued his call for troops, he disregarded his private interests, and directed his energies to the recruiting of soldiers for the Union. His efforts created the 58th Regt. of Penn. Vols., over which organization he was appointed Colonel. The regiment was soon ordered to the front, and did efficient service in N. C. for a lenghty period. On account of ill-health, in 1863 our subject resigned and returned home. Regaining his health after a time, he resumed practice at the bar with great success and profit. In 1872, he was unanimously nominated and elected to the Forty-third Congress, where he made an honorable record, and served with distinction as a member of the Committee on Territories and war expenditures. He was renominated for the Forty-fourth Congress in the "tidal wave" year of 1874, but was defeated by Dr. A. G. Egbert, by a majority of eleven on a total vote of 20,765. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Erie, and one of the chief organizers and builders of the Dunkirk & Venango Railroad, and in all public enterprises he was ready to co-operate. He was married, in 1835, to Sarah Ann Sargent, of Warren, Penn., and died March 17, 1883. His remains were interred in the family lot at Warren, Penn.

JOHN C. CURTIS, train dispatcher for the P. &. E. R. R., was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1853, and is a son of Joseph and Maria A. Curtis, who came to this country 50 years ago. Our subject came to Erie with his people in 1857 and was reared to his present occu-

pation. At sixteen he engaged with the P. & E. R. R. Co. as a telegraph operator, continuing as such until 1875, when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Curtis was married, in 1880, to Maria E. Brennan, of Buffalo, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Brennan, natives of Ireland. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the C. M. B. Association.

SQUIRE FREDERICK CURTZE, retired, Erie, was born in the Principality of Waldeck, Germany, March 11, 1813, son of Rev. Ludwig Curtze, for many years a Lutheran clergyman. Our subject was educated in Germany, and is proficient in the Latin and French languages. He also learned the trade of silversmith there. He came to America in 1836, landing in N. Y., where he remained two years. Thence he went to Boston for one year, and from there to Philadelphia. In these cities he worked at his trade. In the spring of 1840, he went to Erie, Penn., and there formed the acquaintance of a manufacturer of oil cloth, and engaged with him to make printing molds. This lasted five years, and our subject then went into the manufacture of oil cloth for his own account. After six years he quitted and bought a farm in Fairview Township, this county, on which he resided six years. In 1858, he moved to Erie City and taught a select school in the English and German languages; he was subsequently elected Justice of the Peace of Erie City, and re-elected at all elections for twenty-five years following. Squire Curtze married, in 1844, Mary A., daughter of Abraham Beckman, a farmer of Fairview Township, this county. She died in 1864, leaving six sons and six daughters, all now living, viz.: Caroline, wife of Louis Allright; Louise, wife of Capt. Jacob Ziegler; Frances, wife of Henry V. Claus; Herman, Charles, Adolphus, Felix, Julius, Oscar, Mary, wife of F. Warnath, Sabine, wife of Frederick Mertens, and Adelaide. The family are all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PROF. LORENZO D. DAGGETT, teacher of vocal music, Erie, was born in Girard, this county, July 19, 1845, son of Darius Daggett, a farmer of Girard. His grandfather, Sebra Daggett, was an early settler in Erie Co. The subject of this sketch early developed a marked talent for music. At nineteen he engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments, and has since been prominently identified with this industry here, and has also gained a favorable reputation as a choir leader. Prof. Daggett was married, at Alexandria, Minn., to M. Frank Reynolds, who was born at Grand Rapids, Mich. She is a graduate from the Winona State Normal School of Minn., and is also a musician. To Mr. and Mrs. Daggett have been born four children—Emma, Fred, Lorenzo Dow, Jr., and Aurora. Our subject is an active member of the First M. E. Church; is a member of the K. of H. During the late war he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, but was discharged on account of ill health.

WILLIAM R. DAVENPORT, Erie, was born in 1831 in Schuyler Co., N. Y., near Watkins Glen, son of William and Phylance (Tracy) Davenport. Capt. Davenport, his father, was a native of Conn., and came to Erie City in 1839. He died in 1865, and is well remembered by the older citizens of Erie as a gentleman who bore an unsullied reputation. William R., our subject, in 1846, when fifteen years of age, began his business career in this city, having for his capital a good name, an ordinary education, health, strength and ambition. He first served in a general store for five years, when the C. & E. R. R. Co. appointed him their local agent, which position he relinquished in 1868, in order to give more active attention to his business interests, created some two years previously in the formation of a partnership with John Fairbairn and Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, for the manufacture of car wheels and railroad castings; also to perfect the organization of the Erie Car Works. Mr. Davenport became the chief executive of the latter company, a position he still maintains. In 1874, he organized the American Fusee Co. (limited), and in 1876 came into existence the firm of Davenport & Co., coal dealers. In 1881, the firm of Davenport, Fairbairn & Co. erected at St. Ignace, Mich., one of the most complete charcoal furnaces in the Union. The pig iron here made is all transported to Erie for manufacture. The wheel works have a capacity of 350 wheels per day; the car works can supply sixteen complete box cars per day, and the two concerns afford employment to nearly 1,000 men. Although our subject applies himself with close assiduity to business, yet he always finds time and means to devote to the formation of schemes having for their object the social and moral elevation of his fellow-man. For ten years he has been President of the Y. M. C. A., and he and his entire family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davenport was married, in June, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of David Shirk, a prominent manufacturer of Erie City. To this union have been born four children—Mary E. (wife of E. W. Sheldon), Charles W., Frank R. (deceased) and Helen L. (now attending La Sell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.).

WILLIAM H. DEMING, proprietor of planing mill and dealer in lumber, Erie, was born in Unadilla, N. Y., son of Josiah and Acenith (Mudge) Deming, who moved to Warren Co., Penn., in Feb., 1838. They were parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living, viz.: Julia, now Mrs. Presho, in Yankton, Dak. (she was among the Indians during the massacre in 1863, but escaped unharmed); Sally, wife of J. P. Mather, residing in Council Grove, Kan.; Euphemia J., deceased, wife of Mr. Morrison, deceased, many years Sheriff of Warren Co., Penn.; E. L., deceased in 1834, leaving six children; L. L.,

has one son and one daughter residing in Charleston, Kan.; Frances J., now Mrs. Thompson, also residing in Charleston, Kan., with two children; J. O., residing on the old home farm in Warren Co., with five children; Mary, now Mrs. Donaldson, residing on the Donaldson homestead with two children; A. J., in West Spring Creek, Penn., with three children; and W. H., our subject, who was married, Aug. 28, 1839, to Eleanor C., daughter of Robert Donaldson, born in Spring Creek, Penn., Sept. 26, 1818. Her father was an early settler of the county, and an extensive lumberman on the Broken Straw water; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Capt. Bonar. Our subject and his wife are parents of Augusta V., wife of H. Davis, have one son; Glenna W., Elmyra A., and W. W., married to Ella Jones, have three children—Clayton, Lina and Ethel.

MATTHIAS DETZEL, restaurant, Erie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 25, 1834, son of Adam Detzel, who was a farmer. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common school education in his native land. He came to America in 1856, landing at the port of Erie in Dec. of the same year. He first worked on a farm in Girard Township, but in a short time went to Summit Township, where he operated a saw mill for three years; then for five years farmed in Mill Creek, and finally, in 1865, came to Erie City and embarked in the grocery trade, in partnership with a brother-in-law. Mr. Detzel is a thoroughgoing business man, and for years has been identified with the best interest of Erie City. For several years he took contracts for city work, and laid the pavement on Parade street, a number of sewer pipes, besides building several bridges. He served as Superintendent of the First and Second Wards; was for two years City Superintendent. Our subject was married, April 12, 1857, to Adeline Detzel, by whom were twelve children, viz., Mary Ann., deceased; F. G., a merchant in this city; Margaret, wife of Frank Glick; Elizabeth; William, a molder; Joseph, in F. G.'s store; Eugene, a molder; Caroline, at home; John, Adam, Ida and Peter. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, this city. Politically, Mr. Detzel is a Democrat.

PHILIP DIEFENBACH, Alderman 6th Ward, Erie, was born in Erie City, Nov. 21, 1840; son of Philip Diefenbach, a native of Germany, and a tailor by trade, who immigrated to Erie, where he still resides, in 1838. He has reared five children, our subject being the eldest. He acquired his education in Erie City, and worked with his father, who was manufacturing oil cloth, till 1864, when he embarked in the grocery business, which he conducted until 1878. Mr. Diefenbach was elected Alderman in 1872, which office he still holds; is a prominent member of the German society, Erie City; in politics, is a Republican. His father was leader of the German St. John's, and afterward of the German St. Paul's Church choir.

E. DIEFENDORF, manager of Humboldt Iron Works, Erie, was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1829, son of Abram G. and Mary (Limbeck) Diefendorf, natives of N. Y., of German descent. Abram G. was a Methodist minister for over half a century in the State of New York. Our subject was educated at the common schools of the Empire State; commenced clerking in a dry goods store when sixteen years of age; worked there seven years. In 1856, he embarked in trade for himself, carrying it on till 1866, which year he came to Erie City, and opened in same line of business in the "Reed Block," where he remained till the building was destroyed by fire. He then opened out on State street, and continued for over eight years. For fifteen years, our subject was identified as a prominent business man of this city. In 1882, he took his present position. Mr. Diefendorf was married in the State of N. Y., in 1852, to Lucinda Gross, a native of N. Y. She died in 1872, and our subject then married, in 1876, Emma, daughter of E. Goodrich. By this union are three children—Harry G., Edward and Fred (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Diefendorf are members of the First M. E. Church, of which he is Steward, and for four years was Superintendent of Sabbath school; he was also Trustee of same church fifteen years.

CONRAD DIEHL, merchant tailor, Erie, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 5, 1832; he learned tailoring in his native country, and came to America in 1851, and prosecuted same business in Rochester, N. Y., for several years, and in Lockport, same State, for twelve years. Mr. Diehl came to Erie in 1867, and has since been actively engaged as a merchant tailor. He was married at Lockport, N. Y., 1856, to Mary S. Southworth, of Middleport. To this union have been born two sons and three daughters, viz., Mary, wife of Jacob Harr, baker; Emma, wife of John Kwiatkouski, baker; and George A., who is a merchant tailor; and a son and daughter, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Diehl are members of the M. E. Church; he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Encampment (branch), and A. O. U. W.; he is an active member of the City Council; is President and Chairman of the Fire, Health and Hospital Committees, and of the Water and Market Committees.

CAPT. DANIEL DOBBINS, deceased, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., Jan. 5, 1776, and was married to Miss Mary West, near Cannonsburg, Penn., April 1, 1800. She was born Oct. 26, 1779. They had eight children—William W., deceased; Jane S., deceased wife of the late John A. Tracy, of Erie; Stephen Decatur, deceased; Mary Ann; David Porter; Leander; Eliza M., wife of the late Capt. John Fleeharty; and Marcus, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins came to Erie on horseback in company with Squire Rees' party of surveyors in the year 1795. Soon after his arrival Capt. D. engaged in the merchant service, and was part owner and master of the schooner Harlequin, which he sailed

for some time. In July, 1812, he sailed the schooner Salina, and while he was lying at Mackinac the British landed on the island, took possession of the fort, captured his vessel and took him and his passengers, Rufus S. Reed and Wm. W. Reed, of Erie, prisoners They were all soon after released on parole, and returned to their homes in Erie, This was their first intimation that war had been declared. Capt. Dobbins' experience in lake navigation, and his thorough knowledge of the harbors on the lake rendering him well qualified for the position, he was appointed by the Government, in 1813, sailing master in the U. S. Navy, and given the superintendency of the construction and equipment of the fleet of war vessels then being built at Erie (an account of which appears in another part of this history), and it was through his efforts and indomitable perseverance that Erie was made the U. S. Navy station. While connected with the navy he was also engaged in the merchant service. He had command of the schooner Washington in 1816, which the same year conveyed troops to Green Bay, and his was the first vessel to enter that harbor, it then being considered a difficult task to navigate it. On his first visit some of the harbors in that locality were named, and still retain the names given them, by Capt. Dobbins and the army officers who accompanied him. In 1826, he was ordered to sea in a vessel fitted out to bring home the remains of Com. Perry, and resigned his commission. In 1827, he was engaged in constructing piers at Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1829, Gen. Jackson appointed him to the command of the revenue cutter Rush, and he was re-appointed in 1845 by President Polk to the command of the revenue cutter Erie. He left active service in the revenue department in 1849. Capt. Dobbins possessed many sterling qualities, and having been a close observer was enabled to relate many interesting and exciting incidents connected with the early navigation of the lakes and life on the frontier. Capt. Dobbins died in Erie, Feb. 29, 1856, aged eighty years. His wife died Jan 27, 1879, in her one hundredth year. The remains of both now lie buried in the Erie Cemetery.

JOHN DOLL, druggist, Erie, is a native of this city, born May 30, 1842, son of Martin and Anna M. (Freshcorn) Doll, natives of Germany, and who were married after emigrating to America. Martin Doll is a shoe-maker by trade, and is now in business in Erie. Our subject, the second of a family of four, received his education in the public schools of his native place. After clerking for some time in a dry goods store in Erie, he commenced a drug business, in 1866, under the firm name of Wilkins & Doll, under which title it remained until 1873, when Mr. Doll disposed of his interest to H. L. Wilkins, his father-in-law, who continued the business until his death in 1881, when our subject again became its proprietor. Mr. Doll was married, Sept. 4, 1866, to Margaret C. E., daughter of H. L. Wilkins. In politics, he is a Republican.

TRUMAN DOWNER, of Downer & Howard, ale brewers, Erie, was born in Bennington, Vt., Jan. 10, 1801, son of Avery and Pattie (Allen) Downer, natives of Vt., of English descent. Our subject received his education in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where his father and mother died; was reared on a farm, and avers that, until he was twenty years of age, he "never saw an Irishman or a Dutchman." Having learned the distilling business, he worked at it in Onondaga Co., N. Y., and invented many improvements that were adopted in the distillery. Our subject was at one time in business in N. Y., in Cleveland, Ohio, and in Chicago during the great fire, by which he lost considerable property; he lost $22,000 also by going security for several parties. Coming to Erie Co. in 1876, he embarked in his present business. Mr. Downer was twice married; on first occasion, in N. Y., to Remember Nye, who bore him three children, one of whom, Martha A., is wife of H. B. Bemis, of Downer, Bemis & Co., Chicago. Mrs. Downer dying, our subject married Mary F. Smith, of Oswego, N. Y. To this union were born the following-named children: Arthur M., in Iowa; William, in Meadville, Penn.; Mary C., wife of E. J. Howard, partner with our subject; and Henrietta C. Mr. Downer has never given testimony or sat on a jury in his life; has never been affiliated with any secret organization.

JEROME FRANCIS DOWNING, youngest member of a family of thirteen brothers and sisters, was born March 24, 1827, in Enfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., to which place his father had moved from Boston in 1804. Like many others who have achieved success in life, he was obliged to experience in his youth the "rough and tumble" incident to fortunes of most poor boys, compelled to struggle with poverty, and dependent upon his own resources and exertions to conquer difficulties. By laboring on the farm, in the factory and in the machine shop, money was earned and saved for the acquirement of a better education than the common district school afforded. To accomplish this was his first and supreme ambition. School days over, he became interested, for a short time, in editing and publishing a weekly newspaper in his native State, and during 1851 served as editor-in-chief of the Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Post*, taking the place of the regular editor (who was also one of the proprietors of the paper) during his absence that year. Although the editorial profession possessed many attractions, and his friends, among whom were Thurlow Weed and George Dawson, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, complimented him highly on his success as an editor of a political journal, Mr. Downing determined to carry out the ambitious purpose of his youth and become a lawyer. To this end, he engaged in teaching school for a few years, becoming, in the spring of 1853, the Principal of the Male High School in Carlisle, Penn. He continued in that position two years, studying law in the meantime under



J. H. Bennett

the direction of Wm. B. Penrose, Esq., then a leading member of the Carlisle bar. Having been admitted to the bar in Carlisle, Mr. Downing came to Erie in the fall of 1855, to establish himself in the practice of the law. In 1863, he was elected District Attorney for the county of Erie, and was fairly started in his profession. The following year, however, he was offered the position of Gen. Agt. and Manager of the "Insurance Co. of North America," of Philadelphia, for the Western States, which position was finally accepted, but not without some misgivings as to the expediency of the new departure, after having struggled to secure a foothold in the legal profession, and the hardest part of the battle apparently won. As the new undertaking was regarded by Mr. Downing as an experiment, it was agreed that he should make his headquarters at Erie, for the time being, an arrangement that would enable him, in case the duties of his new position should be unsuited to his abilities and experience, to go back to the practice of law in the place where he was acquainted. Nearly all of the prominent fire insurance companies doing an agency business in the Western States and Territories have their Western offices in Chicago; but the "Insurance Co. of North America" forms an exception to the rule in this respect, and for the reason that the Gen. Agt. and Manager, when first employed, had his home in Erie. The Western Department of the company having been established at Erie, under the circumstances above named, it now became a fixture, and one of the important business enterprises of the city. The business done is not exceeded in extent by any branch fire insurance office either in Chicago or elsewhere, and the net earnings of the business have been entirely satisfactory to the company, as well as to their Western Manager. However successful Mr. Downing might have been, had he followed the law, he has certainly developed a special fitness for the profession of fire underwriting, in which he holds a rank second to no one occupying a similar position. In 1872, the "Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.," another favorite Philadelphia institution, secured the services of Mr. Downing as their Western manager, and the business of that company has grown to large proportions under his experienced and energetic management. Erie may well be proud of the fact that so popular, so extensively known and so prominent a branch office for fire insurance exists in her midst. But Mr. Downing has not simply been a successful business man: he has always taken an active interest in promoting the growth and prosperity of the city where his home has been for nearly thirty years; investing liberally in manufacturing enterprises, and in the erection of a large number of fine dwellings amd other buildings, his new office building, just completed, being one of the finest of the kind in the State. As School Director and member of the City Councils, he has done his share of public duties, but his influence and example, whether in or out of office, are always on the side of progress and improvement. Being a forcible and ready public speaker, his voice has often been heard in earnest advocacy of questions of public interest. Possessed of talents which eminently fit him for legislative halls, he has no ambition for office, and a decided aversion to all office seeking. In politics, he was first a Whig and then a Republican, but is not a strong partisan, holding to no extreme views on any of the leading political questions of the day. Mr. Downing has long been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a liberal supporter of that society, as well as of the charitable and benevolent enterprises connected with it. The same may be said of his contributions generally for objects of benevolence of public interest, they have been liberal but unostentatious. In early life, he married Miss Henrietta Bagg, of South Hadley, Mass., and by this union has had seven children, all now living save one daughter.

J. C. M. DRAKE, M. D., 201 West 8th St., Erie, was born in Panama, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and reared in Westfield, same county. His father was Col. J. C. Drake of the 112th N. Y. S. V., and he is a lineal descendant of an ancient family of that name. After receiving a good literary education at Greylock Institute, Mass., he entered Cornell University, taking a thorough literary and scientific course when twenty years of age; after two years he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1880, when twenty-five years of age. After practicing a year at Westfield, in connection with Dr. Geo. W. Seymour, he came here and has since been identified with the practice in this city. He has worked actively for the development of the social life of Erie City.

MARTIN DRIGGS, passenger car conductor of the L. S. & M. S. Ry., Erie, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1828; son of Anson Driggs, who came from Conn. and located in N. Y. State. The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and in 1860 began train work in the railway business with the L. S. Ry., and has been serving for this line twenty years as a conductor. He was married in 1851, in Westerfield, N. Y., to Caroline E. Thayer, an estimable lady, born and reared in Portland, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Driggs have two children—Chas. T., chief clerk of freight dpt., L. S. Ry., Erie; and Ruby E., a graduate of the Erie High School. Mrs. Driggs is a member of the Simpson M. E. Church. Mr. Driggs, since coming here, has taken an active part in developing the social and industrial growth of the city.

JOHN M. DU MARS, architect and builder, Erie, was born and reared in Erie Co. He began the carpentering business when fifteen years old, and early developed a marked talent for architecture. He employed his spare minutes in this study, and became proficient in it, though he has rather retired from it professionally, preferring to devote his

time exclusively to the building industry, in which he has taken a prominent part in this city. His grandfather of same name, was an early settler in the county, and carried on farming in Mill Creek Township. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. John R. Du Mars, the father of our subject, has been prominently connected with the building interests of Erie City.

CAPT. JAMES DUNLAP, Erie, was born in Erie Co., Penn., March 17, 1801; son of James and Rebecca (Meach) Dunlap; the former, a carpenter by trade, was born in Ireland; the latter was a native of Dauphin Co., Penn. They were married in the latter county in 1794, and three years later came to Erie County; reared a family of five, of whom our subject is the only survivor; he received his education, necessarily limited, in the old log schoolhouse in this county; then farmed till 1823, since which time he has been a resident of Erie City. The Captain owns a farm of 100 acres, valued at $10,000, which his father received for living on same five years, according to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. Our subject filled large contracts, building docks, etc., and at one time was worth over $30,000. Though he has lost considerable through his sons' unfortunate investments, he has still a comfortable competence left; he lately gave over $1,000 to the Baptist Church, in which he has been Trustee and Deacon for a number of years. Our subject received his commission of Captain of the Militia, in 1827, from Gov. Porter; was member of City Council for six years; for several years was Harbor Master, Erie City. Capt. Dunlap was married in 1828 to Mary Boyd, and has reared three children—John D., Helen, wife of John Bowers, and James J.

C. H. EADES, grocer and saloon keeper, Erie, was born in the village of Greenfield, Erie Co., Penn., son of William and Betsy (Wallace) Eades, natives of New York; the latter of German descent; the former, a farmer, of English lineage, came to Erie Co. in 1849, settling in Greenfield. Our subject, who was fifth in a family of seven children, was reared on a farm, and attended the common and high schools of his native county; he engaged as book-keeper for a time, but from 1873 to 1883 followed farming. In December of the latter year he embarked in his present business, corner of 18th and Parade streets, and has been very successful. Mr. Eades was married, in 1875, to Annetta J., daughter of William Baybrooks, and of English descent, by whom there is one child—Conydon Byron. Mrs. Eades is a member of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican in politics.

PROF. JOHN ECKERT, teacher of instrumental and vocal music, and composer of music, 420, 7th street, Erie, was born in N. Y. City on July 8, 1847, and at an early age showed marked musical talent, and when only ten years of age took active part in concerts; he continued the study of music in Cincinnati (whither he had removed) until he was sixteen, when he went to Europe and took a thorough musical course at the Leipsic Conservatory, graduating in April, 1868; he then returned to Cincinnati, and was prominently identified with his profession there for some time; he subsequently accepted a position at Ironton, Ohio, in connection with the public schools of that city as music instructor, and, after a reputable engagement there of a short duration, joined the Magill & Strong Concert Troupe, with whom he remained until the summer of 1876, when he located in Westfield, N. Y. Prof. Eckert came here in 1881, having previously been professionally connected here. Since his coming, he has always taken an active interest in the social development of the city; he is an active member of the Masonic order, Royal Arcanum and K. of H. societies. He was married at Westfield, N. Y., in 1881, to H. Blanche Smith, a finely-educated lady, and a daughter of one of the leading business men of the city.

JOHN ELIOT, manager German Savings Bank, Erie, was born March 7, 1825, son of George Augustus Eliot, who died March 2, 1829. The latter was a lawyer in Erie City, Penn.; married Nov. 12, 1818, Sarah, daughter of Robert Brown, of Erie, Penn. She was born March 12, 1800. They were parents of two children—William H., born June 14, 1823, died Oct. 7, 1845, and John, our subject. The father was a native of Conn., of English descent, and the mother a native of Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. George Augustus Eliot was a graduate of Yale College. He left Conn. for Cincinnati on horseback, but ran short of money, and arriving at Erie City, he remained three years with Robert Brown, his future father-in-law, who practiced law fifty years in Erie City, and died there in 1870. Our subject was educated in Erie Academy, where he graduated in 1845. His father owned a mill, and with an eye to business, sent John to Ashtabula, Ohio, to learn the milling business, which he did, and on his return took charge of his father's mill, running it successfully for twenty years. This mill is now inside the corporation limits of Erie City. Mr. Eliot embarked in the banking business under firm name of John Eliot & Co. This firm existed for fifteen years. He then assumed the position he now holds. Our subject was twice married; on first occasion, May 16, 1854, to Elizabeth Johnston, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who bore him two children—Sarah M., wife of Harry Richards, in Dakota, and Ruth. Mrs. Eliot dying in 1861, Mr. Eliot took for his second spouse, in 1863, the widow of Dr. Trissler. She is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of Joseph Kelsey. Mr. Eliot traces his genealogy back to the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. In politics, he is a Republican.

MAJOR ANDREW ELLICOTT (deceased). The subject of this sketch devoted a long life to the service of his country, and illustrated in an eminent degree the valuable

aid intelligence and learning can render in the settlement and civilization of a new country; he was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Jan. 24, 1754. His attainments in science soon drew public attention to him, and from the Revolution to the day of his death he was employed in the fulfillment of trusts conferred by the General or State Governments. Though belonging to the society of Friends, he commanded a battalion of Maryland Militia in the Revolution. In 1784, he was employed on behalf of Virginia in fixing the boundary line between that State and Penn. In 1786 he was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of the State to run the northern boundary line of Penn., and in 1788 he was directed to make a survey of the islands in the rivers Allegheny and Ohio within the bounds of the State. In 1789 he was commissioned by the U. S. Government to locate the western boundary of N. Y. State, and ascertain the validity of the claim of that State to the site upon which Erie now stands. He located the line, after much hardship and trouble, some 20 miles east of Presque Isle; his valuable service in this important and responsible survey seems to have been duly appreciated by Washington, for he writes in the year of its completion: "General Washington has treated me with attention. The Speaker of Congress and the Governor of the State have constantly extended to me most flattering courtesies." Thus we find that this city was laid out or originally surveyed by Maj. Andrew Ellicott. In 1790 he was employed by the U. S. Government to survey and lay out the District of Columbia and Washington City; in 1796, he was appointed by Washington Commissioner to fix the boundary line between the United States and the Spanish possessions. One important trust succeeded another, and for more than 40 years, and up to the time of his death, he was constantly employed in some public capacity. His high character and superior intelligence elevated him without special effort; he had an exalted sense of duty, and a well-sustained conception of personal responsibilities. In March, 1801, he was appointed by Jefferson Surveyor General of the United States, which office he accepted upon conditions imposed by himself. Sept. 1, 1813, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, and removed the same year to that place with his family, and here died, Aug. 28, 1820; he left a widow and nine children. Col. John H. Bliss, of this city, is his grandson. Pres. Hale, in his memoir of Maj. David Bates Douglass, the son-in-law of Andrew Ellicott, says: "The memoirs of the late Andrew Ellicott, when written, will form a valuable addition to the history of our country, taking us away from the beaten ground of battle-fields and Senate Chambers and Cabinets to the services which science can render in the settlement of a new country in a civilized age." Extracts from a sketch of Maj. Andrew Ellicott in Stuart's *Civil and Military Engineers of America.*

JOSEPH ERHART, No. 710 State street, Erie, jobber in saddlery hardware, harness, trunks, etc., was born in Girard, Erie Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1841, and is a son of Stephen and Catherine (Hemmerlin) Erhart. Stephen was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 15, 1817, and his parents, Magnus and Mary Erhart, came with him to the U. S. in 1832, and the following year settled in Erie, where both died. Stephen Erhart learned the harness trade with his brother, Wolfgang, who located in Erie in 1828. On the 6th of Sept., 1840, he married Catherine Hemmerlin, a native of Alsace, France, born April 23, 1822, whose parents, Dominick and Anna Hemmerlin, settled in McKean Township, Erie Co., Penn., in 1828, and there died. To this union were born four children—Joseph, Mary J., deceased; Helen A., deceased, and Edward F. M. From 1837 to 1844, Stephen Erhart carried on the harness business at Girard, Erie Co., then returned to Erie, and entered into partnership with his brother Wolfgang. He continued in the successful prosecution of the harness and saddlery business at Erie until 1883, when he sold out to his son Joseph, with whom he had been in partnership since 1866, and retired from active life. Joseph Erhart learned the business with his father, became a partner in 1866, and sole proprietor in 1883. On the 11th of Aug., 1868, he was married to Mary M. Zones, a native of Newark, N. J., born Oct. 12, 1846, and a daughter of Christian and Mary A. (Sterlin) Zones, he a native of Prussia and she of Alsace, France. Mrs. Joseph Erhart is the mother of three children, viz.: Annie M., born May 25, 1869; Mary M., born Aug. 7, 1873, and Aloys J., born Sept. 20, 1878, all of whom are living. Politically, Mr. Erhart is a Democrat, and the whole family are faithful adherents of the Catholic Church.

W. C. EVANS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., April 13, 1829, son of Col. John Evans of Franklin Co., Penn., for many years editor and publisher of the Venango *Herald* and High Sheriff of Venango Co. Our subject acquired a literary education in Harrisburg, Penn., read medicine with Dr. B. Gillett and graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in 1854. He commenced the practice of medicine in the city of Franklin, Penn. In 1862, he came to Erie Co., settling in North East, where he remained five years. Afterward he accepted a professorship in Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons. In that city he resided until 1876; during the last two years spent there, he had charge of the City Hospital. The Doctor returned to Erie City in 1876, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine here ever since. In 1849, he was married to Kate C., daughter of Luke Turner, of Penn. By this union were born Arthur, deceased in 1863, and Alfred. Dr. Evans was Lieut. Col. on Gov. Packer's staff, Penn. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Evans of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of the firm of Davenport, Fairbairn & Co., manufacturers of car wheels and railroad castings, Erie, was born in England January 21, 1826, son of Stephen Fairbairn, a druggist in England, who reared six children. Our subject, who is the eldest, received a common school education, and early in life learned the iron molder's trade. He came to America in 1846, settling in this city, where he worked at his trade for some time. He has been successful financially; politically, is a Republican. Our subject was married, in 1847, to Elizabeth Hubbard, of English descent, by whom he has six children—Ann, wife of William B. Vance, of Mich.; Frank, superintendent of car wheel shop and foundries; John C., foreman in the foundry; Blanche, wife of Merrick Gunnison, also foreman in foundry; Florence and Oscar at school. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn are members of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, in which he is an Elder.

W. T. FARRAR, of The F. F. Adams Co., manufacturers, Erie, was born near Waterford, this county, July 29, 1853, son of F. F. and Maria S. (Warner) Farrar, former born in Vermont in 1821, the latter also a native of that State, of English descent. F. F. Farrar was in the wholesale grocery business in Erie City, in partnership with A. H. Gray for a period of twenty years. In 1869, he entered manufacturing business in Pittsburgh, Penn., and moved to Waterford in 1875; has now retired. He had a family of four children—Ida, born in 1861 (deceased); Charles W. a manufacturer in Dubuque, Iowa; W. T. (our subject); and Minnie, wife of Wm. Arbuckle, of this city. Our subject acquired his education at Erie Academy, and the Academy at Chambersburg, Penn. He superintended his father's acid factory business in Titusville for five years. In 1878, he entered into his present partnership with The F. F. Adams Co. Mr. Farrar was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1876, to Eleanor, daughter of H. Blackstone, and of English descent. Their family numbers three children—Louis, Harry and Marion. Mrs. Farrar is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, our subject is a Republican.

WILLIAM FAULKNER, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born July 4, 1819, son of Dr. Peter, and Rebecca (Merrick) Faulkner, of German descent, the former a native of N. Y., the latter of Md. Our subject's paternal grandfather was a physician and surgeon in the war of 1812, and died while in the service. Dr. Peter Faulkner came to Erie from N. Y., in 1824, resided for a time in Crawford Co., Penn., but returned to Erie Co. in 1844, and died in this city. He was twice married, and had two children by each wife. Morgan L., the eldest, is a physician in Crawford Co., Penn.; subject is the second; Robert, first child by the second wife, is a physician in Erie City; and Sarah, the youngest (deceased), was wife of Col. Grant, an attorney of Erie City. Dr. William Faulkner received the rudiments of his education in Wellsburg Academy. In 1842, he graduated from Geneva Medical College and commenced practice in 1842. After practicing some years, he managed to take, as a recreation from his professional duties, two full courses of lectures in Philadelphia, and when his father moved to Erie from Crawford Co., he went to the latter county, bought his father's property, and there practiced till 1858, when he moved to Waterford, Erie Co., remaining there till 1872, in which year he came to Erie City. When the rebellion broke out, the Doctor joined the 83d P. V. I., as Surgeon, serving one year. He was compelled to resign on account of illness, brought on by exposure. He was twice married, on first occasion, in 1843, to Sarah Kaerns, who bore him five children, all living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of J. Saxton; Emma, wife of P. D. Smiley; Rebecca, wife of James H. Bosard; William and Peter. Mrs. Faulkner dying in 1865, the Doctor married in 1866 Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Vincent, of Waterford, Penn., and to this union was born one child—Clay Vincent. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, the Doctor is a Republican, formerly a Whig.

J. R. FERGUSON, Chief of Police, Erie, was born in the Keystone State Aug. 24, 1817, son of Israel and Hannah (West) Ferguson, natives of New York, of Scotch descent. Our subject was reared on the farm, and early developing a love for the horse, made that animal his study, so that when a mere lad, he was recognized as a good authority on the diseases of horses, and being skilled as a veterinary surgeon he pursued that profession for several years. He was a secret detective also for fifteen years and made so many captures of criminals and others in that time that he became established as a regular detective and is favorably known in that capacity far and wide, both in the Union and in Canada. During the war our subject was engaged on salary by several United States Marshals to arrest deserters, and thereby he sent more men into the army than any one else in the States. In 1884, he was appointed Chief of Police of Erie City by Mayor Becker. Mr. Ferguson was married in 1840 to Elizabeth Walker, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1873, leaving five children—William, Frank, Henrietta, Mattie and George.

JOHN FERRIER, Alderman Second Ward, Erie, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, near the banks of Newfoundland, June 24, 1819, son of Robert and Martha (Armstrong) Ferrier, natives of County Derry, Ireland, and who came to Canada in 1819, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Robert Ferrier was a farmer. Of a family of eight children, our subject is the only survivor; he was taught the trade of tailor in Canada. In 1849, came to Erie Co. and taught school for twenty years in both Erie City and the county, occasionally clerking in stores. In 1876, he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, this city, which position he still occupies. Mr. Ferrier was married in Canada, in 1848,

to Catherine O'Brien, of Irish descent. Our subject and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

H. G. FINK, proprietor of the Steam Bending Works, Erie, born in Erie Co., Penn., Sept. 14, 1848, son of John Jacob and Caroline (Leopold) Fink, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1847, settling in Erie County. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and attended school in McKean Township and the State Normal School at Edinboro, after which he underwent a thorough commercial education at Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1866. He then bought and sold cattle for eight years (in Eastern and Western States); going to Texas in 1872. Mr. Fink dealt largely in stock there; at one time he drove 8,400 head for 600 miles, requiring a force of 28 cowboys. In 1874, he returned to Erie City, and bought the Erie Steam Bending Works, which he is successfully operating at present date, being now the largest felloe mnfg. works in the world; capacity 350 sets of bent felloes per day. Our subject was married in 1876 to Ellen M., daughter of Joseph Statton and a native of England. One child, Alice C., was born to this union. Mrs. Fink is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Fink is a Republican.

ADDIS FINNEY, firm of O. C. Thayer & Co., manufacturers of stoneware, sewer pipes, fire brick, etc., Erie, was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1857, only surviving child of W. C. Finney, a native of Me., of Irish descent. Our subject was reared in Ohio, educated in the high school of his native county, and was employed as clerk for five years while a resident of Ohio; he afterward went to Wis., and was employed as P. O. clerk till 1882, when he came to this city. Soon after he formed a copartnership with O. C. Thayer & Co., Erie City Pottery. This firm uses nothing but the finest clay from South Amboy, N. J. Mr. Finney was married in Ohio to Sarah D., daughter of H. B. White. By this union is one child. Our subject's grandfather, Caleb Finney, lived to the patriarchal age of ninety-three, and his grandmother, Susannah Finney, died at the age of eighty-nine. His father, W. C. Finney, who is foreman of the pottery, is fifteenth in a family of sixteen.

CONRAD FLICKINGER, hardware dealer, No. 408, 18th street, Erie, was born in Germany, Feb. 20, 1845; his father, George Flickinger, came to Erie City in 1851 from Germany, brought over his family in 1852, and here worked at his trade (brick-making) for many years. Our subject, who was the eldest of five children, attended the Erie schools, and early in life learned the tinner's trade; he was prudent, and in 1866 started in business for himself on a small scale. At the end of three years, he built a store on Peach street, between 22d and 23d streets, where he remained till 1872, when he moved to his present place of business; he is attached to his business, and well deserves success. Mr. Flickinger was married, in 1867, to Anna Shafers, born in Germany, and a daughter of John Shafers. They are parents of six children—Emma, Hattie, Elizabeth, George, Freddie and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Flickinger are members of St. John's Protestant Church in Erie City. Our subject is a Republican in politics; has been a member of the Board of Elections a number of years; is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.; G. A. R., A. O. U. W. and Select Knight of A. O. U. W., the latter a society just organized in this city, which bids fair to be a success; he has been the principal mover in its organization.

JEREMIAH FOGARTY, blacksmith, Erie, was born on the sea, during the voyage of his parents, Patrick and Mary Fogarty, to this country. They settled in Toronto, Canada, and there our subject learned his trade; he subsequently came to this county, eventually settling here in 1870. Mr. Fogarty has been twice married; on the first occasion to Elizabeth Bolster, of Cork County, Ireland, who bore him two children—Thomas and Elizabeth; she is now deceased. Mr. Fogarty was again married in 1870 to Mary Kelly, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. No children have been born to this union. They are all members of the Roman Catholic Church. During the late war, our subject did active service in the United States Navy in the South Atlantic Squadron, for nearly four years, and received an honorable discharge.

COL. THOMAS FORSTER, son of John Forster; born near Harrisburg, Penn., May 16, 1762; brought up as a surveyor; served during the Revolution in defense of the frontier; was a Colonel of volunteers during the whisky insurrection; appointed Associate Judge of Dauphin Co. in 1793; member of the Assembly one term; came to Erie Co. as agent of the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Land Company in 1796 or 1797; moved his family to the county in the spring of 1799, settling in Erie; commissioned Collector of the port of Erie March, 1799, a position he filled until his death in 1836; meanwhile acting as Government Agent for the construction of the breakwater in Erie Harbor; serving as Captain and Brigade Inspector in the war of 1812, and holding numerous town and county offices. He married, Oct. 5, 1786, Sarah Pettit, daughter of Rev. Joseph Montgomery, who was a Chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and the first member of Congress from Lancaster Co. under the Constitution of the U. S. She died in Erie July 27, 1808. Among her children were the wives of Gen. E. V. Sumner, Gen. Geo. W. Wright, Col. John Harris, Maj. Herron and Capt. Bailey, U. S. Army. Col. Forster and Rev. Mr. Montgomery were both educated at Princeton College, New Jersey.

THOMAS FORSTER, JR., son of Col. Thos. Forster and Sarah, his wife; born near Harrisburg, Penn., in 1796, came to Erie with his father; carried on a forwarding and

commission business at Erie Harbor several years; Captain of a military company, and vestryman of St. Paul's Church; moved to Dunkirk, N. Y., about 1828, from which date he was Government Agent for the construction of breakwaters at the various harbors on Lake Erie, between Erie and Buffalo, until his death; moved to Westfield, N. Y., about 1862, where he died in 1864. He married, in 1821, Juliet M., daughter of Hon. William Bell, of Erie, a settler of 1800, officer in the Revolutionary war, State Senator, Associate Judge, and uncle of Hon. John Bell, candidate for President in 1860. Mrs. Forster died in Westfield in 1866. Their children were as follows: John H. and Sarah P., residents of Michigan; William T.; Theodore M.; Annie M. and E. S., residents of Erie City.

EDWIN SUMNER FORSTER, son of Thomas Forster, Jr.; born in Dunkirk, N. Y., in 1833; educated at Fredonia Academy; learned the printing business in Dunkirk; lived at various times in Dubuque, Iowa.; Janesville, Wis., and the copper regions of Lake Superior. Married, May 14, 1867, Miss Mary E., daughter of Wm. B. and Carrie A. Hays, of Erie; settled in Erie in 1871, engaging in mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Forster have had but one child—William Hays Forster, born Jan. 28, 1872.

FREDERICK FRANZ, foreman of the Chicago & Erie Stove Works, Erie, was born Feb. 23, 1839, in Germany, son of Casper and Barbara Franz, who came to America with their family in 1852, settling in Erie City. Our subject was first employed in a foundry in Erie for a few months, and then engaged with the Chicago & Erie Stove Works Company, in whose employment he has been continuously since 1854. Through untiring energy and close application to business, he has gradually grown into such favor and confidence of the firm, that for past ten years he has had charge of the molding department. In 1860, Mr. Franz married Emma, daughter of Philip Schwap. By this union were born eight children—Jacob C., Frederick R., Francis J., Henry J., Kiddon C., Catharine, Theresa and Jennie C.

A. A. FREEMAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., July 4, 1850, son of Arold Freeman, who came to Crawford Co. in 1816, following farming. His family numbered eight children, seven living. Our subject was raised on the farm, and attended the common schools till he was nineteen years old. In 1872, he graduated from the State Normal School, located at Edinboro, then taught school, and while so employed studied medicine. He afterward read medicine with Dr. Heard, now of North East. Dr. Freeman regularly graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1876, and same year he commenced the practice of his profession in Erie City. This he continued till 1881, when with the view of entering the legal profession he abandoned it. He was elected Alderman of the city in 1881, which office he still holds. The Doctor was married, in this county, in 1876, to Josephine L., daughter of N. L. Finn, now of Saginaw Co., Mich. To this union were born two children—Arold Ray and Robert Todd.

JACOB FRITZ, grocer, Erie, was born in Heimersheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 9, 1841, and came to America when ten years of age with his people, who settled here. He is a son of George John Fritz, who has the following family: Elizabeth, wife of Lawrence Koster, a merchant of this city; John and George, farmers of West Union, Iowa, and Jacob, the subject of this sketch. Jacob, at fourteen, began cabinet-making, which he followed for four years, when he began merchandising, and has since been successfully connected in the grocery trade here. He was united in marriage, in 1865, with Elizabeth Althoff, born in Eringshausen Kreis, Koblenz, Prussia. They have three sons and five daughters—Helen, Martha, Kate, Elizabeth, George, Florence, Jacob, Jr., and Frank Fenner. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr Fritz has always taken an active part in developing the social and industrial life of Erie City.

GEORGE E. FRY, plumber and gas-fitter, Erie, was born and reared in N. Y. City. At seventeen, took up his present business there, and followed it successfully for seventeen years. In 1866, he came to Erie City and established himself in business. He has been prominently identified with that industry in this city and Erie Co., evidences of which remain in many of the public works of the city. He married Miss Elizabeth Mapes, of Springfield, Ohio.

RICHARD GAGGIN, deceased, was born at Bandon, Ireland, in 1803. He was reared to the woolen manufacturing in his native country, and at Leeds, England, whither he went with his father. He came to America in 1836, and for a year carried on business in N. Y. City, and is believed to be the first manufacturer of sealette goods in this country. He subsequently came to Erie, and in 1843 took an active part in establishing the Erie Woolen Mills, and was engaged in same as long as they existed. He was a practical chemist, and turned his attention to different industries, establishing the starch manufacturing here in 1850. When petroleum was discovered, he built the first complete refinery, which he carried on during several years. He was employed in the U. S. Internal Revenue service, and was surveyor of distilleries throughout the country for a long period, visiting all parts of the U. S.; he served as County Coroner one term, and filled several minor offices. Mr. Gaggin was the first member of the I. O. O. F. in Northwestern Penn., and was instrumental in establishing the Order in Erie and adjacent counties, and at the time of his death was its oldest member in Penn. He was a man of fine education, and had scientific

attainments of a high order. Mr. Gaggin died in 1882 at the home of his daughter, in Conneaut, Ohio, and is buried in the Erie Cemetery.

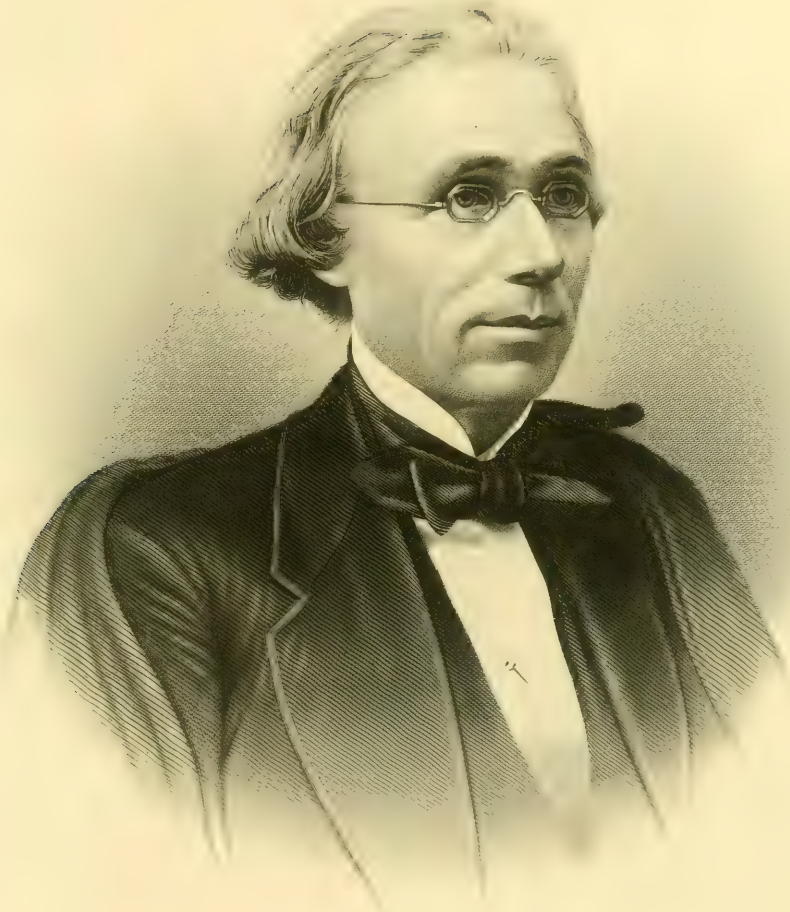
R. F. GAGGIN, civil engineer, Erie, the eldest son of Richard Gaggin, was born in Leeds, England, in 1832, and came to this country with his parents in 1836. He was educated at Erie Academy and studied his profession under John H. Millar, County Surveyor and Engineer. For a few years he was engaged on the Ohio & Miss. Ry., and in 1856 became chief engineer of the road between St. Louis and Vincennes, Ind., remaining as such until its completion; he subsequently built railways in Mo. and Ill. in connection with Col. Thos. M. Walker, of Erie. Mr. Gaggin returned to Erie in 1860 and was appointed City Engineer, which position he resigned to enter the U. S. Customs service, in which he was Deputy Collector and Collector of Customs for seventeen years. From 1874 to 1877, he was employed in gold and silver mining in Colo. He was married, in 1866, to Gertrude P., daughter of Dr. Jas. L. Hall, of North East, and has a family of three sons and two daughters.

JOHN GALBRAITH. The Penn. Galbraiths came of the Scotch-Irish stock so prominent in the early history of the commonwealth. James Galbraith, the founder of the family in this State, emigrated from the North of Ireland, and settled at Donegal, in what is now Lancaster Co., in 1712; he bought large tracts of land from Wm. Penn, proprietary; his son, James Galbraith, Jr., married, in 1735, Elizabeth Bertram, who, with her father, Rev. William Bertram, came from Edinburgh, Scotland. These people were all Presbyterians in their religious faith, and the old stone church at Donegal, where they worshiped, has in its churchyard the bones of many of the family. Jas. Galbraith, Jr., was elected Sheriff of Lancaster Co. in 1742; he was made Judge of the Common Pleas in 1745, and was for many years a Justice of the Peace; he removed to Cumberland Co, in 1760, and in 1763 was appointed Judge in that county. He took an active part in the French and Indian war in 1755–56, and during the Revolution in 1777, was appointed Colonel for Cumberland Co., being then seventy-three years of age; he was obliged, however, to resign after a twelve-months' service, on account of his advanced years and bodily infirmities. In Egle's history of Penn., the writer says: "The Galbraiths of Cumberland Co. all came from James Galbraith, Jr.; every one of his sons became prominent in the Revolutionary war on the side of the patriots. Bertram Galbraith, First Lieutenant in Lancaster Co., was his son, and did noble service in the cause of his country. Andrew Galbraith, another son, served with distinction as an officer in the Revolution. Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson married one of his daughters. John Galbraith, the youngest son, was a soldier of the Revolution; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and, with many others, suffered great hardships in the British prisons in New York City. After the war he removed to Huntingdon Co., and from there to Butler Co., where he resided until his death. In the southwest corner of the old Derry Churchyard, on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, at Derry Station, is a stone slab, bearing the following inscription: 'Here lieth the remains of the Rev. Wm. Bertram, first pastor of this congregation, who departed this life ye 2d Feb., A. D. 1799, aged eighty-five years.' Immediately beside it is another slab with this inscription: 'Here lieth the remains of James Galbraith, who departed this life ye 23d August, 1744, aged seventy-eight years, also James Galbraith, Esq., the younger, on ye 11th June, 1787, aged eighty-three years, who dwelt beloved by all, in rational piety, modest hope and cheerful resignation.'" Andrew Galbraith, brother of James Galbraith, Jr., was the first Coroner of Lancaster Co. In 1730, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, a position he held until 1746. He was created a member of Assembly in 1730, and for eight consecutive sessions thereafter. In 1732, when a candidale for Assembly, he had a most extraordinary canvass; his wife, mounting her mare Nelly, with spurs strapped to her heels, rode out among the Scotch-Irish in Donegal and collected more than 100 voters, at whose head she rode into Lancaster Borough, where the elections were held, and in Penn Square harangued them with such effect that her husband was returned elected by two or three votes. This incident is thus referred to in a biographical sketch of Madame Patterson Bonaparte in *Lippincott's Magazine* for Sept., 1877. Mrs. Patterson, Madame Bonaparte's mother, being the grand daughter of the successful feminine electioneerer. "Mrs. Patterson came of that sturdy, independent Scotch-Irish race that has peopled Penn.'s prosperous valleys. Her grandmother, Mrs. Galbraith, was of considerable force of character, taking a prominent part in Revolutionary stir, and on one occasion traversing on horseback the then almost wilderness, to canvass votes for her husband's election to the Assembly, which she won, whether by robust arguments or in the felicitous way of the beautiful duchess of Devonshire, is not recorded." Robert Galbraith, one of the sons of James Galbraith, Jr., was appointed Prothonotary for Bedford Co. March 21, 1777; he was also Justice for the same county. In 1778, he removed to York, and there practiced law; he was a member of the Assembly from that county, and was appointed agent to sell the confiscated estates of the Tories; he returned to Bedford Co. in 1784, and was in 1788 appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon Co.; he was an officer in the Revolution, and served with honor to himself and country. John Galbraith, the immediate subject of this sketch, son of the John Galbraith above referred to, was born at Huntingdon, Penn.,

in 1794. His father moved to Butler Co., this State, about the beginning of the 19th century, where the son grew up on a farm. Long before he was of age he was in charge of a school, and in due time served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the same office in Butler, where James Thompson, afterward Chief Justice, was employed. Tiring of printing he studied law with Gen. Wm. Ayres, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three or twenty-four. Soon after he married Miss Amy Ayres, daughter of Rev. Robert Ayres, an Episcopal minister, long resident at Brownsville, Penn., brother of Gen. Ayres. About the same time he moved to Franklin, Penn., where he rose rapidly, both in his profession and in popular esteem. His first official position was as a member of the Assembly, to which he was elected three times; was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1832, 1834 and 1838, where he served on important committees and made several striking speeches. In 1837, he moved to Erie, and was ever after a resident of that city. On retiring from Congress he practiced law until the fall of 1851, when he was elected President Judge for Erie, Crawford and Warren Cos., running as Democratic candidate in a district which usually gave about 1,100 Whig majority. His death occurred on the 15th of June, 1860, before the expiration of his term. Judge Galbraith was one of the foremost men in promoting the various public enterprises that gave the first strong impulse to Erie Co.; he was the pioneer in building the railroad from Erie to the Ohio line, was the largest stockholder in the Erie & Edinboro Plank Road, and aided greatly in reviving the long projected railroad from Erie to Sunbury. One of his favorite ideas, the establishment of a reform school for youthful offenders, has been adopted by the State in the institution at Huntingdon and elsewhere. Mrs. Galbraith died in Philadelphia, March 2, 1868. Their children were William A., now President Judge of Erie Co., and Elizabeth Ann, intermarried with William S. Lane, for some time a practicing lawyer in Erie, and now in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM AYRES GALBRAITH, son of Judge John Galbraith and Amy (Ayres) Galbraith, was born in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., May 9, 1823, and came to Erie with his parents in 1837. He was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, and at the academy in Erie, and studied law with his father, being admitted to the bar May 9, 1844, on his twenty-first birthday. In September of the same year, he entered Dane Law School of Harvard University, of which Profs. Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf were the instructors, from which he graduated in 1845. Returning home, he immediately commenced the practice of law in company with his brother-in-law, Wm. S. Lane, opening an office in what is now the Beatty building. On the 25th of May, 1846, he was married to Miss Fanny, daughter of Capt. Wm. Davenport, of Erie. The same year he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Erie Co. (an office equivalent to the present one of District Attorney) by Judge Kane, then Attorney General of the State, and continued until 1850, under John M. Reed and Benjamin Champneys. His practice grew so large that his health failed, and about 1856, under the advice of his physician to engage in outdoor occupation, he took an interest with Gen. Herman Haupt and other Philadelphia parties in the Hoosac Tunnel, the building of which required his absence for a good share of two years in the State of Mass. Returning in 1858, he was appointed attorney for the Sunbury & Erie R. R., and quickly re-entered upon a large practice. From the beginning he took an active part in politics. He was a Delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1846, and of numerous others. He was a Delegate in the Democratic National Conventions at Charleston in 1860, and at Chicago in 1864. In 1861, he was nominated as a Union candidate for State Senator, against M. B. Lowry, the regular Republican nominee, and was only defeated by about 100 votes in Erie Co., which had given 3,700 Republican votes the year previous. In 1876, he was elected President Judge of Erie Co., as a people's nominee, though the Republican candidate for President had some 2,600 majority. He was Director of the railroad to the Ohio Line, a Director of the Sunbury & Erie R. R. Co., and active in pushing forward that enterprise, and aided largely in establishing the car works, the car wheel works, and the Burdett Organ Factory. Judge Galbraith and wife have been blessed with four children, one of whom died in infancy; the surviving are Fanny (married to Dr. Arnold P. Gilmore, son of the late Judge Gilmore, of the Washington, Penn., District, who resides in Chicago), John W. and Davenport.

DR. HENRY F. GAREY, oculist and aurist, Erie, was born near St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1854, son of Henry F. and Edna (Foree) Garey, former a native of Baltimore, Md., of Irish descent, latter a descendant of a Huguenot family, who fled to Va. during the persecutions of that sect. Henry F. Garey, Sr., was a lawyer, and served in the capacity of Supreme Judge in the Baltimore courts from 1867 till 1882; he is now retired, and lives in Baltimore, Md. Our subject, who is the only son, received his education in the common schools and the colleges at Rockhill and Ellicott City, Md. He then attended Washington Medical University at Baltimore City; he was assistant eye and ear surgeon in the hospital where Edgar Allan Poe died. The Doctor remained there three years, then came to Erie City to practice his profession, having graduated in 1876. In 1883, he was elected eye and ear surgeon of the Hamot Hospital, Erie City, which was organized in 1880. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1878, with Clara, daughter of Edmond Uttley, and of English descent. By this union are two children—Edna Foree and Anna E. Dr. and Mrs. Garey are members of the Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.



S. B. Farrar

DR. GEO. A. GARRIES, physician and surgeon, East Eleventh, between German and Parade streets, Erie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1846. When eight years old, he came to America with his people, who settled in Erie. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Co. E, 63d P. V. I., and remained in active service until the battle of Spottsylvania Court House; he received four bullet wounds, and remained two days on the field of battle before he was taken to the hospital. After convalescence, he joined the Veteran Corps, and continued in Provost duty until the end of the war. He then prosecuted his literary education at St. Vincent College for three terms, subsequently engaging in the study of medicine, and graduating from the Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881. The same year he was married to Anna E. Zinnserly, a finely educated lady, and located here, where he has since continued in his profession. The Doctor and his wife are active church members. The former is a member of and examining physician for the C. M. B. A. and F. G. F. B. societies, and of Post 67, G. A. R.

JOHN W. GENSHEIMER, firm of Gensheimer & Brown, dealers in boots and shoes, 715 State street, Erie, was born in Fairview Township, Erie Co., Penn., March 12, 1849; son of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Gensheimer; the former, who was a tailor by trade, was a native of Germany; the latter, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., was of German lineage. Our subject acquired an education in common schools and at Iron City College, from which he graduated May 3, 1866. He clerked in a dry goods store from 1870 to 1874, then embarked in the boot and shoe trade, which he has since successfully carried on. He was married, in Defiance, Ohio, to Ida R. Phelps, a native of Ohio. To this union were born eight children, five living—Una I., Karl V., Cora E., Harry P. and Mollie N. Mr. Gensheimer and wife are members of the Simpson M. E. Church, in which he has been Steward, and for four years Clerk of Finance Committee. He is an enterprising citizen, deeply interested in the moral and mental development of this city.

M. V. B. GIFFORD, money order clerk, Erie P. O., was born in Venango Township, this county, July 31, 1837, son of William L. and Sidney (Allison) Gifford; the former, a farmer, was a native of Vt., the latter of Penn., of English descent. They were parents of nine children, six living, all residents of Erie Co. Our subject was seventh child and fifth son; attended common school and Waterford Academy; he was reared on the farm, and in early life taught school till the late war broke out, when he enlisted in the three-months' service, Erie Reg.; he next enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., Co. K, and was soon after appointed Orderly Sergeant; from Sept. 12 to Oct. 1, 1862, he served in that capacity in Co. A; was then promoted to 1st Lieut. and, in 1864, to Capt.; he was in all the engagements his regiment participated in, and was several times wounded, on the first occasion at Fredericksburg. James E., his youngest brother, died from the effects of a wound received at the engagement at Malvern Hill. From 1866 to 1869, our subject was engaged in mercantile business in Erie City, and in 1870 moved to Colo., where he was engaged ten years in farming and stock-raising. Returning to Erie in 1880, he received his appointment to his present position. Capt. Gifford was married in 1866 to Amelia A., daughter of William Allison, farmer, Erie Co. Two children, boys, have been born to this union —Willie Pitt and Pearl Vincent. Our subject and wife are members of the Central Presbyterian Church of Erie. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES GILMORE, yard-master of the P. & E. Ry., Erie, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1831, and came to America in 1849; he located in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in railroading with the Erie Extension until the following spring, when he took up sailing. From this, he retired in a few years, and was employed by the Erie & Northeastern, and then by the L. S. & M. S. R. R. until 1858, when he engaged with the P. & E. R. R. Co., with whom he has since been reputably connected. Our subject was married in Erie to Anna Jane Carey, of Erie, Penn.; he had seven sons and one daughter—Charles, Jr., Russell, William, John Clayton, Harry, Warren, Alice Jane and one son, deceased. Mrs. Gilmore departed this life in 1878, in full communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is buried in the Erie Cemetery. Our subject subsequently married Mrs. Eliza F. Cotton, a sister of his first wife. There is no issue to this marriage. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the K. of H. and A. O. U. W. societies.

JOHN M. GLAZIER, editor and proprietor of the Erie *Advertiser*, Erie, was born in Clarion, Clarion Co., Penn., Jan. 15, 1842; son of Jacob and Henriette Glazier, who came here in 1847, the former being one of the first merchant tailors in this city. Our subject began life for himself when only ten years old, and at thirteen took up type setting in the office of the *Observer*, and remained three years. Just before completing his apprenticeship, he accepted and for two years filled the position of manager in the office of the Titusville *Reporter*, at Titusville. He then for two years engaged in the oil refining business, at the end of this period returning to journalism, and for six or seven years acted as foreman in the office of the *Daily Dispatch*. He next organized a stock company, and published the Erie *Evening Republican*. After one year's time he retired from this, and accepted the superintendence of a department in the Government Printing Office, Washington. After a connection of nearly two years, he went to Pittsburgh as manager of the Diamond Ink Co., remaining until its dissolution in 1873, when he came to Erie and estab-

lished the present journal, which he has since carried on successfully. Our subject was married in 1862, to Lizzie, daughter of Richard and Eliza Gaggin, of Erie, a lady of fine literary attainments. They have two sons living—George Montgomery and Wm. Varien. Mr. Glazier and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of H. and a Royal Templar; he is at present an efficient member of the School Board of Erie.

EMANUEL GOODRICH, manufacturer of brick, and proprietor of Humboldt Iron Works, was born Oct. 11, 1816, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His parents, Ashbel and Louise (Northrop) Goodrich, were natives of N. Y. State, but of English descent. In early life, the subject of this sketch received the common school education of half a century ago, and at the age of fifteen commenced the battle of life as a laborer in a brickyard in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. The means thus obtained were spent to obtain a liberal education. At the age of twenty, he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and remained there the greater part of the academic year; he subsequently figures in the role of the schoolmaster, and taught school for three winters in Erie Co., Penn. In 1837, he came to the city of Erie, and became foreman of Daniel Young's brickyard. Three years thereafter, he embarked in the brick-making business as proprietor, and located his yard between what is now 26th and Peach streets, in this city. The business has steadily grown under his management, until now it is run with steam power, and employs a force of 20 men. Mr. Goodrich married in 1843 Nancy, daughter of Joseph Henderson (see sketch). To this union were born two daughters, Emma and Mary. The younger daughter is still living at home; the elder, Emma, is the wife of E. Diefendorf, Manager of Humboldt Iron Works; has three children—Harry G., and the twins, Frederick and Edwin. Mr. Goodrich is emphatically a self-made man, and his business success is based upon the sterling qualities of his character—industry, integrity and executive ability. In politics, he is a Republican.

E. P. GOULD, member of the firm Gould & Gilson, attorneys-at-law, Erie, was born in Springfield Township, this county, March 6, 1834, son of Nathan and Margaret (Nicholas) Gould, natives of N. Y.; former a farmer, of English descent, born in Dec., 1818, died in Erie Co. in 1879; latter born in Dec., 1807, of Welsh extraction. They had seven children, five living, three in this county, two in Minn. Nathan Gould was the eldest son of Judge William Gould, and came to this county in 1815. Our subject was reared on the farm till he was nineteen years old, when he taught school one year. He graduated from Rochester University, N. Y., in 1859, and studied law in that city. In 1861, he enlisted in the 27th N. Y. I., Co. E, and was soon promoted to 2d Lieutenancy, 1st Lieutenancy and Captaincy. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and received special mention from Gen. Slocum for gallant conduct on the field of action. He also participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged till the expiration of his term of service. From 1863 to 1865, he had charge of the recruiting service in Western N. Y. State. After engaging in business two years in Rochester, N. Y., he resumed his law studies, and having passed examination, practiced his profession in that city until 1872, when he went to Albany. N. Y., and for two years filled the position of Chief Clerk in the office of Sec. of State. In 1875, he came to Erie City, and here established himself as an attorney. Mr. Gould was married, in this city in 1868, to Mary E., only daughter of D. P. Ensign, of Erie City. He and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

FRANK W. GRANT, attorney at law, and U. S. Commissioner, was born in this city in 1852. He had the advantages of the best schools in Penn., and is a regular graduate of Washington and Jefferson Colleges; he studied law with his father, Col. Benjamin Grant, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and has practiced in Erie City ever since. Col. Benjamin Grant was born April 24, 1822, in Wayne Township, this county, son of Joseph P. Grant, a farmer of that township; he received his education at the Waterford Academy, and taught school for several years to obtain means to enter upon the study of law, which he commenced with Galbraith & Graham in Erie, and having completed his course was admitted to the Erie bar Oct. 28, 1845. In 1849, he formed a partnership with Judge Thompson, which continued until a short time before the latter's election to the Supreme bench. In all his extended and successful professional career in the several Federal and State Courts, Col. Grant's ability as a lawyer, skill as a pleader and fidelity to his clients were conspicuous as well as widely and most favorably known; he had also a strong taste for military matters, and was long one of the most efficient members of the Wayne Guards, and upon the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion he was equally active in association with the late McLane in raising the Erie Reg., of which he was Lieut. Col., and with which he served until it was mustered out of service. On returning from camp, among other literary efforts he prepared the reports known as "Grant's Cases," a standard work among the legal fraternity of Penn. The Colonel was for many years Chairman of the Erie Co. Law Library; was Sec. of Erie Gas Co.; nearly all his active life a vestryman of St. Paul's Church; in politics, a Democrat. He built the block on West Park, near Peach street, and with Mr. Metcalf twice erected the block on French street known as Wayne Hall; he died Nov. 24, 1877, aged fifty-five years seven months; his father was born Feb. 18, 1793, married, March 22, 1821, to Clarissa Loomis; came to Erie City soon after the war of

1812, in which he served as a commissioned officer, and died in 1868. Our subject is a member of the Select Council of the city of Erie, and in politics is a Democrat.

A. H. GRAY, of the Taper Sleeve Pulley Works, Erie, was born in Union Township, this county, Sept. 2, 1828, son of F. B. Gray, whose father, Matthew Gray (deceased in 1814), was an early settler of Union Township, having come with his family 100 miles on horseback in 1792. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, members of the Presbyterian Church, and their new home, by being made a place of worship for those of that denomination in the neighborhood, became the germ of the Presbyterian Church in Union City. Our subject's mother, Jane Gray, was a daughter of William Gray, brother to Matthew. William settled in Beaver Dam in 1806, and had following family: William, Matthew, Robert, John, Sarah, Jane and Anna. Our subject had four sisters, all married, and four brothers, all of whom are dead. He was brought up on the farm and educated in the common schools and the academy at Waterford. When in his senior year, he embarked in mercantile business in Waterford, and there he remained several years. He came to Erie City in 1856, and carried on same business for about sixteen years. He then undertook his present business, which he has since continued. Mr. Gray was twice married, on first occasion, in 1852, to M. S., daughter of R. T. Sterrett. By this union were following children: Lillie J., E. W. and A. H., Jr. She dying in 1865, Mr. Gray married, in 1867, in Erie City, E. C. Trissler. In politics, our subject is a Republican.

T. H. GRAY, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in Beaver Dam, this State, Mar. 21, 1842, son of Mathew and Hester (Smith) Gray, the former a farmer, of English descent, the latter of Irish lineage. Our subject was eighth in a family of eleven children. He received a common school and normal school education in Edinboro. His medical tuition was acquired in the Michigan State University, from which he graduated in 1871. After practicing two years in Lansing, Mich., he came to this city in 1873, where he has followed his profession ever since, with success. In the same year, he was married to Annie, daughter of Melvin Kelso, and grand-daughter of Gen. Kelso. The Doctor was County Physician from 1875 to 1879. He is a member of the County, State and U. S. Medical Societies. In 1864, he served as Commissary Sergeant in the army. In politics, he is a Republican.

G. W. GRAY, foreman Standard Oil Co., Erie, was born in Washington Township, this county, son of Elimuel and Diadame (Gordon) Gray, the former a native of Mass., the latter of N. Y. State. Elimuel Gray was twice married; three children by his first wife are now living; by his second wife were—our subject, Hannah and Perry, both deceased in infancy; Otis, a soldier during the late war under Capt. Stevans, was discharged in 1863, and died in Canada same year; Carson G., married Miss Ray, have two children; Elsinos married, has three children; Ezra, married to Miss Drake, have a family; Leonard, a soldier in the late war, died of a wound received at battle of Gettysburg. George W. Gray, subject of this sketch, was married to Jane A., daughter of James Russell. One son was born to this union—Arthur G., traveling agent for the Standard Oil Co. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE P. GRIFFITH, attorney, Erie, was born Oct. 29, 1837, in Mayville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of Stephen and Susan (Perry) Griffith. The former, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Pomfret, near Fredonia, N. Y., in 1812, and for most of the time resided in Fredonia and Dunkirk until the spring of 1846, when he moved with his family to North East. Here he started a hat factory, erecting for the purpose the building lately occupied by Hammond & Co. Afterward, he was in business with Judge Greer and W. A. Ensign. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1860 to 1865, and was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and for many years Supt. of the Sunday school. He was married, in 1835, in Fredonia; died of pleuro-pneumonia May 31, 1883, in North East, Erie Co. His widow, and four children—Geo. P., J. W., Mrs. S. R. Remington and Ben. P.—survive him. Our subject was married, Oct. 6, 1864, to Ella C., only daughter of Capt. Thomas Richards, of this city. By this union were born two sons—Geo. P. and Thomas A. R. Mr. Griffith was educated at Fredonia, N. Y., Academy, and commenced the study of law in 1861. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and formed a partnership in 1870 with S. A. Davenport.

THE GUNNISON FAMILY. The Gunnisons of Erie Co. trace their genealogy to Hugh Gunnison, who came from Sweden some time before 1631, and finally settled in Boston, Mass.; he was born about 1610, and died at Kittery, Me., Sept. 21, 1658. Among his descendants was Wm. Gunnison, who was the immediate progenitor of the Erie Co. Gunnisons. He had two wives, and was the father of twenty-two children. Ebenezer Dearing Gunnison was the eighth child of William by his first wife, Hannah Grant, and was born at Kittery, March 27, 1790. His education was mainly obtained at Salisbury (N. H.) Academy, where he was a fellow pupil with Daniel Webster, Levi Woodbury and John A. Dix. He was trained for a surveyor, but taught school in N. H. several years. On the 14th of Feb., 1815, he married Miss Sophia Baker, and in Oct. of the same year, accompanied by his wife and brother Benjamin, he came to Erie. Here he was employed as a school teacher for ten years, a year and a half of the time as Principal of the Erie Academy. In 1825, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that position until 1840; in the meantime, he also did business as a merchant. The financial revolution of 1837 stripped him of most of

his earnings. In 1839, he was appointed Register and Recorder by the Governor; in 1840, he was clerk to the engineer on the canal; in 1841–42, was book-keeper for Walker, Williams & Co.; in 1843, he was chosen as confidential business agent for the Reed estate, a place he held during the balance of his long life. He was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church of Erie, and was always one of its leaders. Mr. Gunnison died March 17, 1873; his widow Aug. 15 of the same year. Their children were as follows: Sophia Elizabeth, born July 3, 1816, married Dr. Chas. T. Sage July 20, 1845 (Dr. Sage died Nov. 18, 1874, they had four children—Eugene J., Mary Jane, Eben C. and S. Minnie); Elvira Jane, born July 22, 1818, died Feb. 13, 1835; Mary Baker, born Oct. 28, 1820, married George J. Morton Sept. 30, 1845 (Mr. Morton died Feb. 28, 1868, they had three children—Sylvia Cook, Blanche and George Julius); George W., born May 8, 1823, a prominent educator, died in Boston May 14, 1878 (he was twice married, first to Sarah L. Pattison, second to Harrietta L. Boynton, and was the father of six children); John B., born April 16, 1826, educated at Erie Academy, learned the trade of tanner and currier at Hay's tannery in Erie, was in the book trade a number of years, in 1859, associated with his brother Charles E., built and has ever since operated the Gunnison Tannery in Erie, has served in the School Board and City Councils, and held various other public trusts, married Eleanor Spafford Feb. 5, 1851 (they have had four children—Charles, Alfred, Anna and Rolla—Charles married May Evelyn Gunnison March 12, 1878, Alfred married Josephine Springer July 12, 1877, Anna is the wife of Chas. L. Thayer and resides in Minn.); Charles E., born Aug. 9, 1829, educated at Erie Academy (in his early years was engaged in a general store; clerk in 1851 in the banking house of J. H. Williams, afterward Williams & Wright, Cashier of the Southern Bank of Ind. in Terre Haute in 1853, partner in the Banking House of C. B. Wright & Co., from 1854 to 1859, Assistant Cashier Marine National Bank of Erie from 1866 to present time; married Jane T. Welsh, Sept. 1, 1852; they have had three children—Emma, Harry and Carrie—Emma married Dr. D. H. Strickland Oct, 16, 1878, have two sons—Clyde C. and Chas. G.—Carrie married Frank T. Kimball, Sept. 8, 1881); Annette Julia, born Dec. 31, 1832, married Gen. David B. McCreary, Sept. 17, 1851; they have had three children—Sophia Gertrude, Annette and Wirt—Sophia Gertrude married Henry Alden Clarke, July 18, 1878, Annette died Oct. 16, 1854, Wirt is a naval cadet at Annapolis. Benjamin Gunnison, brother to Ebenezer, was born at Kittery, Me., May 24, 1796, and came to Erie at the same time. He first settled on one of the Love farms, in Mill Creek Township, but in two years removed to Greene Township, where he continued on the same farm 35 years. He then moved to Erie, but in six years went to Mill Creek; remaining there twelve years, he again returned to Erie, where he died Aug. 18, 1879. He was married July 1, 1819, to Miss Clarinda, daughter of Jonas Parker. Their children were three sons as follows: Ora Parker, born April 27, 1822, married Elmira, daughter of Cyril Drown, of Greene Township, April 30, 1848; they have had no children. Mr. Gunnison has been a farmer, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, Deputy Collector and Collector of Internal Revenue, and Clerk to the County Commissioners. Jonas, born Dec. 25, 1824, married Charlotte A. Spafford, May 9, 1847, died July 21, 1871 (their children were—Frank, Nerr, Clara, Mary and Marion—Nerr died Nov. 20, 1851, and Mary, Feb. 24, 1863). Jonas Gunnison was educated at the Erie Academy; studied law with John Galbraith and was very successful in his practice; for a number of years was associated with Gen. D. B. McCreary; served in the Select Council of Erie; was a member of the Legislature in 1860; for many years was Trustee of the Erie Academy; frequently represented Erie Co. in Republican State Conventions, and on the Republican State Committee. Frank, only living son of Jonas, born in Erie, Feb. 2, 1848, married Lila, daughter of Hon. M. B. Lowry, Sept. 5, 1872, by whom he has had two children—M. B. and an infant son; studied law with his father; admitted to practice in 1870; was associated for a time with Gen. McCreary; is a member of the Select Council of Erie, and Trustee of Erie Academy. Albert B., born Sept. 1, 1830, married Olive A. Low May 19, 1853; their children have been May Evelyn, Albert, Merrick Low, Ora C., Paul, Olive Albertine, Mary Edith and Jessie Clarinda. Albert died March 21, 1856, and Paul Jan. 27, 1863. May Evelyn married Charles, son of J. B. Gunnison, March 12, 1878; have two children—Arthur and Carl. Merrick Low married Blanche Fairbairn in April, 1879, have one child—Florence; Ora C. married Mary Loyer in 1883. Mr. Gunnison started in life as a farmer, then commenced the manufacture of wooden pumps and pipes, in which he is still engaged. He has been Road Commissioner and County Commissioner, and has long been prominent in public life. He also deals in lumber, W. W. Love being his partner.

LAWRENCE HAIBACH, of the firm Haibach Bros., meat market, etc., 918 Parade St., Erie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1850, and came to America with his people, who settled in Erie. When twenty-one years of age, our subject began his present business with his father, taking entire charge of same when twenty-one, and which he has conducted successfully. He was united in marriage, in 1873, with Mary Haas, of Erie, and has one son and four daughters—Lawrence, Jr., Mary, Tillie, Lizzie and Lena. He and wife are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Besides his extensive meat market and slaughtering business, Mr. Haibach is also interested in milling, carrying on three large factories, with an annual business of over $100,000.

DR. PETER HALL, successor to Hall & Warfel, druggists, 630 State St., Erie, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1820, son of Harvey (a farmer) and Sarah (Hull) Hall, natives of New Haven, Conn., of English extraction, dating back to the landing of the pilgrim fathers. They were parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, our subject being the youngest. The father came to Crawford Co., Penn., in 1821, remaining a few months, then went to Erie Co., Penn., where he resided till 1831, then moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he resided till 1851, in which latter year he came to Erie City, Penn., where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1863, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His widow died in 1868, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one. Our subject received his education in the Waterford Academy and the Geneva Medical School, N. Y., where he took two full courses. He came to Erie in 1843, where, ever since 1844, he has been actively engaged in the drug business, making him the oldest representative of continuous trade now in actual business in Erie. In 1861, Martin Warfel became associated with him, and until 1882 the firm was known as Hall & Warfel. Since then Dr. Hall has conducted the business in his own name. The Doctor has made a close study of human ailments, which has resulted in his discovering and manufacturing some well known and highly prized remedies, among which may be named Dr. P. Hall's cough remedy, discovered by him in 1848, and Dr. P. Hall's catarrh remedy, in 1876, which reaches the seat of disease by absorption. The Doctor was married, in Erie City, in 1852, to Catharine A., daughter of Martin Warfel, an early settler of this county. To this union were born seven children, three living—Alice, wife of Walter Scott, of Erie City; Edward P. and Charles B., both with their father. Dr. Hall's reputation as a business man is of the most correct type, and his integrity is rigid and of sterling quality.

JACOB HALLER, merchant, Erie, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1845, and came to America in 1856 with his mother, Magdalena Haller, who settled in Canada, and is now buried in Roseville Cemetery, near Paris, Ontario. Our subject, when fifteen years old, came to Erie Co. and followed farming for three years. He then took up merchandising, and for nine years was a clerk in a wholesale business. He subsequently established himself in the business which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Haller was united in marriage, in Erie, in 1867, with Mary Eberhardt, who departed this life in 1870, leaving no issue, and is buried in the Erie Cemetery. Our subject's second marriage in Oct., 1871, was with Sophia P. Schiller, of Erie Co., who dying Nov. 20, 1880, left three sons—Chas. J., Frank A. and Eddie. He was then united in matrimony in Canada with Mary Otto, of Waterloo, Ontario, who has borne him one daughter—Cora A. The family are members of the German Evangelical Church. He is an active member of the K. of H. society.

P. S. V. HAMOT, deceased, was born in Paris, France, November 28, 1784. His father was a Captain in the French Army and a Royalist, and left France for Russia, where he resided during the "reign of terror." Returning to France, after the establishment of the "Republic," he offered to procure for his son a Lieutenancy in the army, but such a position not being in accordance with his tastes, his attention having been turned to the New Republic of the west, he preferred to come to America and try his fortune in a new and strange land. His father consenting, he came to Philadelphia, in 1802, with the French Consul, as "L'Homme de Confiance," as expressed in his passport. The Consul died soon after his arrival, leaving Mr. Hamot, a friendless youth, and among a people in whose language he was little versed. His self-reliance, peculiarly a trait of his character, did not allow him to despond. A mercantile situation offering, he started for the West, as the clerk of a French house, in charge of a stock of merchandise. The vessel on the route was wrecked on Lake Ontario, but, with the goods recovered, he opened a store at Niagara, Canada, and from thence removed to Lewistown, and in 1805 to Erie. In 1810, he formed a partnership with Messrs. E. & D. Alvord, of Salina, who dealt largely in salt. This business connection continued many years. He was also engaged in general mercantile business on his own account, and was one of the first and most successful merchants of the place. Mr. Hamot held responsible and honorable offices under the Government; being at one time Canal Commissioner of the State, and at another, Superintendent of U. S. Public Works at Erie. He was the first Cashier of the Erie Bank, and one of the principal Stockholders. As a business man he was fortunate and noted for his activity and energy in the prosecution of his plans, and for sound judgment. He engaged warmly in politics, his sympathies and feelings being with the Democratic party, being one of the founders and principal stock-holders in the Erie *Observer*. His politeness and hearty hospitality won for him many attached friends. Mr. Hamot was twice married; to Adeline Woodruff of Lewiston, N. Y., in 1818, who died in 1821; and to Elizabeth Coltrin, widow of Dr. Asa Coltrin and daughter of George Keefer of Thorold, Canada, in 1825. Mr. Hamot died in Erie, Oct. 17, 1846.

JOHN HANLEY, foreman of Erie Gas Works, Erie, was born in Cork, Ireland, May 1, 1830, and reared and educated there. At twenty-three he came to America, and, after spending two years in N. Y. State, came here in 1855, engaging in railroading for a year. He then obtained his present position where he has been ever since. He was married in Buffalo in 1856, to Mary Lane, born in 1837, and reared in Ireland. To this marriage have been born 14 children— Julia; Minnie, wife of Jno. Burgoyne, of Erie Co.; James, Asst.

Ticket Agt. L. S. Ry.; Daniel, Wm. (deceased); Kate, wife of J. Dillon, a machinist of this city; Rose, John (a plumber); Joseph, Daniel, Eddie, Jennie, Nellie, Aggie and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Since his coming, Mr. Hanley has always been interested in the social and industrial life of Erie.

THOMAS HANLON, City Clerk, Erie, born in Otonabee, Peterborough Co., Canada, June 2, 1844; son of Michael and Margaret (Sullivan) Hanlon, natives of Ireland. They were pioneer settlers of Peterborough, Ontario, arriving there in 1825, and experiencing all the hardships and privations incident to forest life; his mother, brother and sister are still residing there. The Hanlon family has, from the beginning, been identified with all the important public improvements of that now prosperous city, and their history embraces the history of Peterborough. Our subject had a common and separate (Catholic) school education in Canada, and a commercial college training in this city. In Canada, he was salesman in a grocery store in 1865 and 1866. On coming to Erie, he embarked in the grocery business in company with his brother, which was carried on till the death of the latter, in 1874, and subsequently until 1876. He was elected City Clerk in 1871, which office he creditably fills up to the present time, having been elected fourteen times in succession. He has been a Notary Public for eight years. In 1876, Mr. Hanlon married, in Erie City, Jennie A., daughter of J. E. Hawk, and a native of Canada; her parents were of American and Irish descent. To this union were born Loretta, Beatrice and Mary Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM HARDWICK, of the firm Cleveland & Hardwick, Erie Engine Works, Erie, was born in England, Dec. 1, 1847; son of John and Ann Hardwick, natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1852. Our subject acquired a common school education, and chose the trade of machinist, which he commenced to learn at eleven years of age. At one time he had charge of the Bay State Iron Works, and was for nine years foreman of the shop. In 1879, he inaugurated his present business in Erie City. The firm employ about sixty hands, and are doing a successful business. Our subject is a thoroughly practical and experienced mechanic, and is eminently qualified to fill his position as superintendent of the Engine Works. Mr. Hardwick was married in West Mill Creek, to Mary A., daughter of John H. Carter, a farmer of West Mill Creek Township. Two children were born to this union—John W. and Luanna May. Our subject and wife are members of the First M. E. Church, of which he has held the office of Steward, and is Trustee. He has been a member of Erie City Common and Select Council four years. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN HARLOW, dealer in fish, etc., Erie, is a native of Ireland, born in County Wicklow, Nov. 9, 1832, and came to America with his parents—James and Catherine Harlow (the former a painter) who settled here in 1837. They had five children, viz., James and Wm. in Erie; Edward, out West; a daughter and John, our subject. Our subject started in life at an early day as a sailor, which occupation he followed for several years; he then embarked in merchandising here, in which he has continued to the present. Mr. Harlow was united in marriage in 1874 to Helena Allen, one of the Allens of Erie County. This union has been blessed with one son and two daughters—E. John, Mabel and Edith. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Harlow is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. societies.

MATHIAS HARTLEB, merchant. Among Erie's most respected citizens is Mathias Hartleb, Esq.; he was born in Albig, Germany, Dec. 4, 1823. While in Germany, he mastered his trade (shoemaker), and married Magdalena Fisher, his present wife. At twenty-four years of age, he had crossed the ocean, and located at Erie. With youth, and health and a determined purpose to push him along, he at once engaged at his trade, and for six years pegged away on his march toward success; he accumulated enough to open a store, and for more than thirty years Mr. Hartleb's credit and standing in commercial circles has been in the highest degree reputable; he was the senior member of Hartleb, Metz & Co., the firm that established the Steam Bending Works, and operated them with success for seven years, when the interest was disposed of to H. G. Fink, Esq., the present proprietor. Our subject early manifested an intelligent interest in American politics; he has always been a Republican of the Fremont school; his first suffrage was cast with that party, and he has persistently allied himself with it to this day. In the war of the rebellion, he served the country of his adoption by sending to the front a substitute in arms. This was simply an act of patriotism, as Mr. H. had not been drafted; he has had many evidences that he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. For twelve years, he was a member of the City Council, and while a member of that body most of the important public improvements of Erie have been made; he was conspicuously identified with the erection of the magnificent reservoir that supplies the city with its water. From 1865 to 1868, he was Auditor of the County, and four years, from 1876 to 1880, was the custodian of the city's funds. Mr. Hartleb's immediate predecessor in the Treasury was a defaulter for a large amount, and his successor likewise abused his trust. Under Mr. H., the office was administered with fidelity and ability. He was also for considerable time an active member of the School Board, and in many other capacities has been, and is at this writing, an active, reliable, useful and progressive citizen; his life presents a record which conclusively

shows that success is surely achieved by unceasing application, and undeviating integrity. Daniel Hartleb, the only child of our subject, was born in Erie Nov. 17, 1848; he is well prepared by education and practical home training to succeed his father in usefulness; he is a graduate of Iron City College, Pittsburgh, also of the Union Business College, Philadelphia; he kept books at the Erie Dime Savings Bank seven years before embarking in business on his own account. At present, he is one of the leading grocers of the city; he was married, Sept. 9, 1873, to Elizabeth Guckes, daughter of Philip Guckes, Esq., of Philadelphia. They have one child, Elizabeth Margerette, born Aug. 12, 1882. Like his father, Daniel is respected for his sagacity, integrity, energy, and under all circumstances his gentlemanly demeanor.

C. H. HARVEY, Doctor of dental surgery, Erie, was born in Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1849; son of Rev. C. H. Harvey, a prominent minister in the Baptist Church in Penn. The subject of this sketch early developed a talent for dentistry, beginning its study when ten years old; he obtained a good literary education at Maysville Academy, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; he subsequently graduated from the Penn. College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia. After practicing in Sharon for a time, he located here, and has since followed his profession. Mr. Harvey, since coming here, has taken an active part in developing the social, industrial and musical interests of the city. During the war, he served as a drummer boy in the 36th N. Y. Reg. He has obtained a reputable prominence here as a cornet soloist, and is connected with the Governor's Guard Band, and with other musical interests of Erie. Mr. Harvey has also taken part in athletic amusements, and his many well earned medals testify as to his skill as an oarsman. He was united in marriage in 1872, in Erie, with Alliene V., daughter of Capt. James Dunlap, of Erie. She departed this life in 1879, and is buried in Erie Cemetery. She left one daughter—Lulu. Our subject next married Jan. 1, 1883, Georgia Strauss, of Meadville. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W., and of the State Dental Association.

IRA G. HATCH, tallow oil refiner, Erie, was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1820, and is descended from a Conn. pioneer family; he began life for himself at seventeen, engaging in woolen manufacturing until 1845; he then, until 1859, distilled liquors in Wayne Co., N. Y.; then came to Penn., and in 1860 located here, and has been principally in the oil business since, establishing his present business in 1881. Mr. Hatch was married in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1842, to Mary C. Stewart, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of her native State. Of their family, the following children are living—Albert, in the oil business; Frances, wife of David Kennedy, in Erie; Horace, a telegraph operator and stenographer. Catherine E., wife of Moses Parsons, is deceased; her daughter—Winifred—is residing with her grandparents. Mrs. Hatch is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM E. HAYES, of the firm of Patterson & Hayes, merchants, Erie, was born in Greene Township, Erie Co., Penn., April 22, 1846; son of Lester and Mary (Graham) Hayes; the former, a farmer, a native of Conn.; the latter of Erie Co., Penn. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Wm. E. is the youngest. Lester Hayes was born in 1800, and in 1815 walked from Conn. to Erie Co. Our subject received his education in this county, and followed farming pursuits till 1879, when he came to Erie City and embarked in his present business. He was married in 1870 to Adella, daughter of Thomas Perrin, for many years a lake captain. To this union were born Clemnia B., Arba W. and Gertie A. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He has been Justice of the Peace five years, and auditor of Erie County several years.

VALENTINE HEIDT, undertaker, No. 1711 Peach St., Erie, Penn., was born in Germany, Oct. 30, 1830; son of Francis and Maria E. (Malthaner) Heidt, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1851, settling in Erie. The former was a lumber dealer, and reared five children. Our subject, who was the fourth, acquired his education in his native land, and learned cabinet making, at which he worked from 1847 till 1852. In the latter year he came to this city, where he has since carried on his trade in connection with undertaking; being also, at one time engaged in the manufacture of oil cloth. Mr. Heidt was married March 30, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Stritzinger. They have five children—Anna C., Francis J., Frederick W., Katie and Julia. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOSEPH HENDERSON (deceased), was born near what was long known as "Braddock," in Allegheny Co., Penn., near the Monongahela River, in 1798. His father moved to Erie Co. early in the commencement of this century, and resided some years at Waterford, where Joseph went to school. They then returned to Allegheny Co., where Joseph learned the carpenter trade, of which he became a master. He returned to Erie Co., and was married in the spring of 1821. For a number of years he was the leading carpenter and joiner of Erie. In 1823, after the Court House was burnt, the contract to rebuild it was let to Mehaffey & Henderson, and a most excellent job they made of it, creditable to themselves and to the county. He had charge of the public works at the piers, at this place, at Cleveland and other points on the lake, for the U. S. Government. Mr. Henderson was strictly honest in every sense of the word, and always did his duty conscientiously toward God and man. No one ever lost a dollar by him, for "strict justice" was his motto. In politics, he was a Whig and Republican, always ready to give rea-

sons therefor and always ready to cast his vote for what he thought right. He was elected County Commissioner in 1842, and again in 1859, creditably filling the office for six years. For over thirty years, he resided in the Walnut Creek Valley, where Kearsarge is now located, and there he died in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He reared a family of eight children—viz., Nancy, wife of E. Goodrich, Esq.; Wm., residing on the homestead; George (deceased); Charles (deceased); Anna, wife of H. C. Dunn; Joseph, Jane and James. Three of them reside in Erie City. Joseph, the fifth child, was born in Erie City, Oct. 31, 1837, and there received his education. He was in the employ of the Lake Shore R. R. for ten years; was in the American Express Co. also. In June, 1879, he was elected as one of the Directors of the Poor, which office he still fills. He was united in marriage in Erie Co., with Catherine, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Wolf, the former a farmer in Mill Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have four children—Edgar, plumber in Erie City; Ross Clinton, learning plumbing trade; George William and Margie Irinee. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Chestnut St. Presbyterian Church. He has been, and is at present Trustee of that denomination.

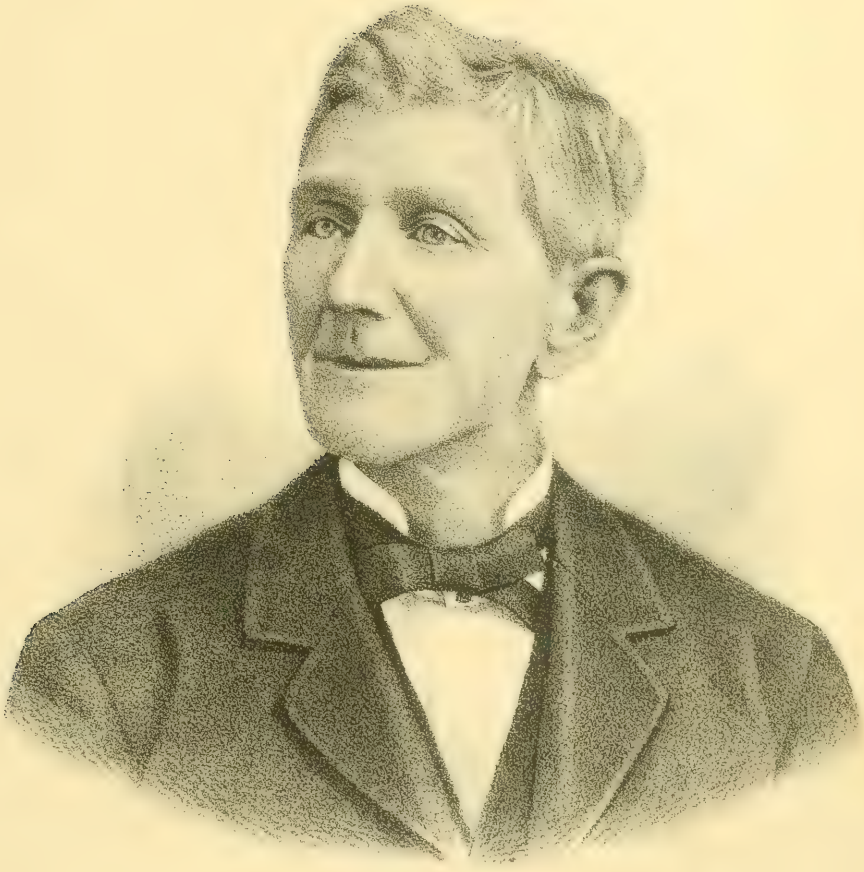
PROF. ROBERT HENKLER, teacher of vocal and instrumental music and harmony, Erie, was born in Dantzic, Germany, Jan. 8, 1852. When nine years old, he showed evidence of musical talent, and made a study of music. When eighteen years old, he entered the military service of his country in the Franco-Prussian war, and continued in reputable connection with it for fourteen months; he then retired, and after recuperating his health, which had been depleted by constant study and war service, entered the Berlin Conservatory of Music when twenty-one. After a year of hard study, he came to America, locating in New York, and took an active part in the musical profession there for two years. In 1877 Mr. Henkler came to Erie in the interests of a music journal, and subsequently engaged in his profession. He is the present leader of the Erie "Liedertafel" and of the "Teutonia Maennerchor," and is also actively engaged in class-teaching.

P. HENRICHS, of Henrichs & Churchill Exhibition Show Case Co., Erie, was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 16, 1839, son of Joseph and Margaret (Armbruster) Henrichs, natives of Germany, who were parents of five children. They came to America in 1845, and located for three years in Cincinnati, Ohio, thence moved to Covington, Ky. Our subject, their eldest child, acquired his education in these two towns, and in 1852 came to Erie City, and was engaged as salesman for six years. He then, together with Mr. Jacob Gabel, embarked in the dry goods business. After six years, he bought out his partner, and continued the business successfully until 1872, when he patented a combination baby chair, formed a company for its manufacture, to which he subsequently sold his interest, and who are manufacturing it, paying him a royalty; then for two years Mr. Henrichs manufactured cloaks. In 1877, he patented the exhibition and sectional show case, and embarked in its manufacture in this city. In politics, he is a Republican. Our subject was married, Jan. 12, 1860, to Catherine Preuss, a native of Prussia, by whom he had ten children, nine living—Edward N., Amelia, Rosa, Cornelia, Virginia, William, Eugene and Nora (twins), Katie and Edith. They are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN S. HENRY, division operator and assistant train master Penn. Ry. Co., Philadelphia & Erie Div., Erie, was born in York Co., Penn., Jan. 31, 1850, his ancestors being pioneers of the same. At thirteen, he took up telegraphing at Hanover Junction, on the N. C. Ry., and completed learning his profession there, and subsequently joined a literary class at York Academy. He came here when seventeen years old, and accepted a position as telegraph operator for two years; was then promoted to train dispatcher, holding same reputably for twelve years; was then appointed to his present incumbency. Mr. Henry was married in Erie, Sept. 9, 1879, to Ella J. Hughes, a daughter of Thomas and Caroline Hughes, pioneers of Erie Co.

BENJAMIN HERSHEY was born in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., June 15, 1827, and is a son of John and Salome Hershey, natives of Eastern Penn., and of Swiss descent, their ancestry having come to this country about 1700. Our subject grew up and received his education in Erie Co., subsequently following farming; he also studied and practiced medicine a short time. "Just enough," says Mr. Hershey, "to know that exercise, good nursing and cheerfulness of disposition are far more efficacious than medicines of any sort." Since giving up practice, he has carried a fair share of the burdens common to inventors, and in that field has work enough laid out to last him the remainder of his days. He says: "In choosing Mary J., youngest daughter of Jacob and Mary Miller, for a wife, I did one of the few sensible acts of my life, as she has been a true helpmeet in the walk and work of life." Mrs. Hershey is a native of Erie Co., and was married April 10, 1852; three daughters—Celestia J., Susan I. and Mary A. are the fruits of this union. Mr. Hershey says: "Theologically, we are Christians; denominationally, Methodists; and politically, Republicans; and do not care to change them for anything not so good."

PETER C. HEYDRICK, oil dealer, Erie, born Sept. 12, 1834, in the Keystone State; son of Charles H. and Mary (Adams) Heydrick. The first of this family to take up his home on American soil was Balthasar Heydrick, who came from Silesia, Germany, in 1734, and settled in Penn. One son—Abraham, was a merchant in Chestnut Hill, now a part of



Wm. S. Stinson

Philadelphia. Another son (the eldest) named Christopher, was a doctor, and his son—Charles H., was our subject's father. Peter C. Heydrick received his education in Allegheny College, and early in life entered the oil business; he lived in Oil City five years, and in 1866 bought a farm in Crawford Co., Penn., where he resided until 1874, in which year he came to Erie City. He has been engaged in the oil business uninterruptedly, and is now owner of several productive wells. Mr. Heydrick was married in Meadville, Penn., to Margaret A., daughter of James Doughty, and a native of Crawford Co., Penn., of English descent. To this union were born three children—Charles, studying law, James D. and Kate E. at school. Our subject and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He has served two years as member of Erie City Council; in politics, is an extreme Democrat of the Jefferson school.

CAPT. JOHN C. HILTON, Register and Recorder, Erie, was born in Erie Co., Dec. 5, 1840; son of A. C. and Abbie (Cook) Hilton. The former a native of Albany, N. Y., died in Erie years ago; the latter, a native of this county, is living with Capt. Hilton in her eighty-fourth year. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church in Erie 45 years; her father, E. Cook, came from Conn. to Erie Co. in 1795; settled in Waterford, and followed farming. Our subject's father was an early settler of Erie, filling several offices of trust; was three years Deputy Sheriff of Erie County, afterward Collector of Port, Erie City. Our subject is the fourth of a family of five children, and acquired his education in Erie Academy. At the age of fourteen, he learned the printing trade, working at it until 1861, when he enlisted in the 145th P. V. I., Co. K. After a short service, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and finally Captain; he was wounded Dec. 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and lost his leg at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; was honorably discharged, after being promoted to Major. On his return home, our subject engaged in the coal business with E. W. Reed for eight years; then chief clerk in Erie City Post Office four years, and in 1879 was elected to his present position. The Capt. was married to Ellen, daughter of M. R. Barr, at one time Collector of Port in Erie City, and now Indian Inspector. By this union are three children—Abbie (deceased), Ruth and Louise.

EDWARD F. G. E. HITZE, watchmaker and jeweler, Erie, was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 3, 1844, son of Edward Hitze, a Doctor of Theology and a Government Sec., Prussia. Our subject attended Posen College, and early in life learned the watchmaker's trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship; came from Germany to America in 1870, and settled in Erie City, and was employed by Messrs. Jarickis; after remaining with them five years, he embarked in business for himself as watchmaker and jeweler, in which he has since continued; he is a good business man, and has made what he has by his own exertions. Mr. Hitze was married, in this city in 1881, to Theresa, daughter of Andrew Wiesbauer, and a native of Erie City, of German descent, by whom he has one son, Edward Charles. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN J. HOGAN, contractor and builder, Erie, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1843, son of Isaac and Polly Ann (Finch) Hogan, the former a contractor and builder in Schoharie Co., N. Y., and a descendant of the Hogans, who were early pioneers of N. Y. State, and the latter a native of Greene Co., N. Y. They were parents of twelve children, all living. Our subject was brought up to his present business, and at twenty-two years of age came to Corry, this county, where he spent two years, then came to this city and engaged at once in the business, with which he has since been prominently identified; he has also, in the meantime, done considerable business in his line throughout N. Y., Penn. and Ohio in connection with public buildings, and also operated extensively in connection with the Nickel Plate R. R. Depot Building. He married, in Erie City, Dec. 23, 1868, Minnie S. daughter of Darius Lovell (deceased), late of Crawford Co., Penn. To this union were born two sons and two daughters: Bertice P., born Feb. 26, 1871; Ada Kate, Dec. 18, 1872; Effa M., Aug. 24, 1874; and Jay J., May 12, 1879. Our subject is a Knight Templar and a member of the K. of H.; he has served several years in the Common Council of the city, and one term (1875) in Select Council.

SAMUEL V. HOLLIDAY, prothonotary, Erie, was born Oct. 20, 1841, in Springfield, this county, son of William and Fannie E. (Post) Holliday, former a native of this county, latter of Conn. Our subject's grandfather, Samuel Holliday, came to Erie Co. in 1795, was a farmer and owner of mills in Springfield Township. These mills were burnt down in 1836. Our subject's great-grandfather, James Holliday, was murdered by Indians in the early settlement of Penn. Subject's father had four children—Samuel V., Eliza J. (wife of D. M. Richardson), James C. and William P. Our subject attended the academies in Erie Co. from 1853 to 1858, entered third class in college in 1859, and graduated in 1861. From that year, he was engaged in farming till 1864, when he was appointed additional Paymaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C. In 1865, was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., and afterward to Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; same year was appointed Lieut. Col. of Vols., by Brevet, and on Dec. 1 was mustered out of service. In 1866, Mr. Holliday was engaged in farming and stock-raising, a business he continued in till 1882. On Nov. 10, 1864, he married Margaret S. Gould, of Springfield, Penn. To this union were born William Morris, Anna G., Evan Lee and Fanny L. Our subject was elected prothonotary of Erie Co.

in 1881; he is P. E. C. of Cache Commandery, No. 27, K. T., Conneaut, Ohio. In politics, he is a Republican.

W. S. HOSKINS, dealer in choice groceries, canned goods a specialty, Erie, was born in Jefferson, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1859; son of S. D. and Mary D. (Webster) Hoskins, of English descent. The latter a native of Ohio. The former born in N. Y., is a carpenter and contractor, now in the lumber trade, Erie. They have 3 children living, viz.: Olive, wife of L. G. McNutt, of Warren Co., Penn.; W. S., and May I. Our subject was educated in Warren Co., and coming to Erie City in 1877, clerked in a store till 1883, when he bought out S. Cummins' grocery store, 4th and Chestnut streets; he is an enterprising young man, and is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city.

HENRY J. HOWE, of the firm Howe, McClure &. Co., Wooden-ware Works, Erie, was born in Vt., Nov. 20, 1832, son of Rufus and Susan D. (Stuart) Howe, the former a carpenter and joiner, of English descent, the latter of Scotch lineage. They had a family of four boys and four girls. Our subject, who was the second son, was raised in Mass. by his uncle, Reuben Stimson, of that State, and received a common school training till fourteen years of age. In 1861, he enlisted in the 10th P. R. V. C., Co. I, and was promoted twice for gallant conduct in the field, on the occasion of the battle of the Wilderness to Brevet Major, and was wounded at the battle of South Mountain; he retired from the army with rank of Brevet Major. Four days after his discharge he was appointed manager of the pail factory in Pittsburgh, where he remained from 1864 to 1873, when he came to Erie City and engaged in his present business. In 1856, Mr. Howe married Georgiana Holden, of English descent. Three children, Edward, Mead and Grace, were born to this union. Mrs. Howe is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. Our subject has been a member of the Erie City Council; is Commander of G. A. R. Post of the city; in politics, a Republican.

BERNARD HUBLEY, retired coppersmith, Erie, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Jan. 7, 1811; son of Samuel and Jane (McCord) Hubley, the former of German descent and whose ancestors came to America before the Revolutionary war, settling in Pittsburgh, Penn., where our subject received his education, and learned the trade of his father, that of coppersmith. Mr. Hubley was twice married, on first occasion in 1834, to Margaret McCullough, by whom were five children, three now living. She dying in 1843, our subject chose for his second wife, in 1847, Mary W. Wasson, born March 4, 1814, in Crawford Co., Penn., daughter of David and Elizabeth (White) Wasson, natives of Penn., of German and Irish descent, and who came to Erie Co. in 1815, settling on a farm which is now inside the corporation of Erie City. Mrs. Hubley is the only member of her family now living. She is the mother of three children—Elizabeth J., deceased in 1872, wife of John C. Zeller (had one child—Mary H.); Sarah S., teacher in Erie City Graded Schools, and David, engaged in the oil business in Oil City, Penn. Mrs. Hubley's father died in Erie City at the patriarchal age of ninety-six. Her mother died in 1840. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Erie City.

THOMAS HUGHES was born in Ireland in 1766, and there grew to manhood; immigrated to the U. S. when about twenty-one years of age, and located in Pittsburgh, where he followed his trade of brick layer and stone mason. In 1795, he came to Erie with the troops to assist in erecting the garrison and fort at this point. In 1796, Gen. Anthony Wayne on his way East stopped off at Erie, and remained sick at the garrison until his death in Dec. of that year. During his illness he was much annoyed by a smoky chimney, and one day becoming very angry, inquired who built it. On being informed that it was Mr. Hughes, he sent at once for that gentleman, and asked him if he had built the smoky chimney, and on his replying in the affirmative, "Mad Anthony" ordered him under arrest at once, exclaiming "I'll have you shot, sir!" Some of the officers interfered in Mr. Hughes' behalf, and the death of Wayne soon after ended the affair. Mr. Hughes assisting in digging the General's grave. After the death of Gen. Wayne, Mr. Hughes went back to Pittsburgh, and about 1800 again returned to Erie. In Jan., 1804, he married Martha Richards, a resident of Union Township, Erie Co. Penn.; she was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., of Irish descent, and bore him nine sons and one daughter, viz., John, James, Jane, Alexander, Thomas, Robert, William, George W., Perry and David R. Of these Jane and George W. are the only survivors. Thomas was married and leaves a widow and one child, a daughter, Mrs. J. S. Henry, who resides in Erie. Robert was lost on the steamboat Erie, which was burned on lake Erie, on the 9th of Aug., 1841, when over 200 lives were lost. His body was recovered and brought to Erie and interred. Mr. Hughes owned half the block lying between State and Peach and Seventh and Eighth streets. His first residence was a small log cabin on Seventh street, but he subsequently erected the first brick house built in Erie. He also assisted in erecting the first court house in Erie Co., and when the building was nearly completed, he met with an accident that broke his wrist, which never fully regained its former strength. In 1810, he built a carding and fulling mill on the west bank of Mill Creek, close to its mouth, which he operated until 1824, when it was burned down. During a portion of this time he was also engaged in the manufacture of brick and lime. Upon the destruction of his mill he removed to a farm, previously purchased, in McKean Township, where he resided nine years; thence in 1833 returned to Erie, and died March 14, 1837, in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr.

Hughes possessed a vigorous constitution, but during the latter part of his life suffered much from a painful cancerous affliction, which he always endured with meekness and Christian resignation. Both he and wife were members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Erie, of which he was an Elder from its organization until his death. His widow survived him some ten years, dying Aug. 18, 1847, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Hughes and family were closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Erie, and he always supported the character of an honest Christian man.

GEORGE W. HUGHES, retired merchant, was the eighth in the family of ten children of Thomas and Martha Hughes, and was born in Erie, Aug. 24, 1821. He was educated in the Erie Academy, and soon after reaching manhood engaged in the dry goods business. For many years he has lived retired from the active duties of life, solely attending to the private affairs of the family. He and his sister Jane reside on West Eighth street, Erie, in a comfortable home, enjoying life in a quiet, unostentatious way, yet satisfied and contented with their choice.

JAMES HUGHES was born in Erie, Penn., Dec., 13, 1806, and was a son of Thomas and Martha (Richards) Hughes, pioneers of this county. Our subject soon after reaching manhood became Postmaster of Erie and subsequently entered mercantile trade which he followed successfully until about 1859, when he retired from business, and henceforth devoted his attention to his private affairs. On the 31st of Jan., 1833, he married Emily Carmack, eldest in a family of three children of Jacob and Ann (Cummins) Carmack, the former of whom was a Captain in the war of 1812-15. John Cummins, father of Mrs. Jacob Carmack, served as a Captain in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. James Hughes were born eight children—Anna, wife of O. C. Thayer, of Erie; Martha J., deceased; Emily, wife of R. H. Thayer, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert K., deceased; James C., deceased; William, deceased; Thomas, who resides with his mother, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Hughes died at his handsome residence on west Eighth street March 4, 1875, after a useful life of nearly seventy years spent in the city of his nativity.

F. A. JACOBS, proprietor of livery and feed stables rear of Morton House, Erie, was born and reared in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Our subject, in 1862, enlisted in 12th Penn. Cav., and did active service until the close of the war. He then located and carried on livery business on the Schaffer farm, Venango Co., Penn., for a short time. He became identified with the oil refining until 1873, when he went into the hotel business in Westfield and in 1874 came to Erie. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. societies.

CHARLES W. JARECKI (deceased), was born in Prussia, Germany, received a common school education there and early in life learned the jeweler's trade. He was married in his native land, and was parent of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Our subject came from Germany to Erie in 1852, and worked at his trade, with one of his sons (three sons preceded him, settled in Erie and embarked in the jewelry business). Mr. Jarecki was a Republican in politics, and with wife a member of the German Lutheran Church. He departed this life in 1878. His widow still survives him. Charles Jarecki, Jr., the eighth in this family, is a member, also treasurer and secretary of the extensive manufacturing firm of Henry and Charles Jarecki (a description of their business will be found elsewhere in this volume). He obtained his education in Germany and when very young commenced to learn the trade of a machinist. He came to America, and in 1863 embarked in his present business; is a first class workman and a successful business manager. In politics, is a Republican. Mr. Jarecki was married in Erie City to a daughter of Jacob Becker, of German descent. They are parents of two children, viz.: Alexander and Freddie C.

GUSTAV JARECKI, President of the Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Erie, established July 14, 1869, was born in Prussia, Oct. 21, 1829, son of Charles W. Jarecki, a life-long jeweler, who emigrated to America with his family in 1853, and settled in Erie Co. Charles W. was the parent of ten children, seven boys and three girls, who grew to maturity and now reside in Erie. The sons are all married and doing well. Our subject received his education in Prussia, both in the common and military schools, graduating from the latter. He served in the artillery three years as acting 2d Lieut. As an occupation he chose the jewelry trade, and embarked in that business in Erie City in 1857, continuing until 1869. Mr. Jarecki was elected to the Legislature from Erie City in 1878, serving two years. He was appointed U. S. Consul for Bavaria during Grant's administration in 1869, serving four years. He has been a member of the School Board eleven years. He organized and drilled an artillery company (known as Perry Artillery), during the rebellion, in 1861, but on account of ill health he was detained at home. He is President of the Jarecki Chemical Works, in Erie City, established in 1881; in 1869, he inaugurated the bank of which he is a charter member. Mr. Jarecki was married, in 1852, to Miss D. Engelhard, who has borne him six children—Alfred K., a chemist; Eddie, book-keeper in the bank; Clara, Flora, Gustav, Jr., Emma. In politics, our subject is a Republican.

JOHN F. JEFFERS, restaurant, Erie, was born in the State of N. Y., July 15, 1849, son of Michael and Bridget (Welsh) Jeffers, the former a laborer of Irish descent, the latter of English lineage. Our subject, who was the eldest in a family of five children, and acquired his education at Utica, Assumption Academy, from which he graduated in 1866.

He then accepted the position of clerk in a hotel, where he remained till 1875. Then, till 1878, he clerked in the Depot Hotel, Erie City, and since then has engaged in his present business. Mr. Jeffers was married, in 1879, to Hannah Ledwith, who is of Irish origin. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Jeffers is politically a Republican.

JOHN JERGE, proprietor of the Central House, Erie, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in the year 1846, and in 1873 came to Erie, this county, and has since been connected with his present business. He was united in marriage, in 1862, in his native county, with Dorothea Herold, who was born in Germany, and reared in Erie Co., N. Y. This union has been blessed with six sons and two daughters, viz., John, Jacob, Joseph, Mary, Charles, Philip and Michel. Mr. Jerge and wife are regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. Society.

R. M. JOHNSON, proprietor of livery stable, French and Seventh streets, Erie, was born June 20, 1842, in this city, son of John and Matilda (Burton) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania, originally of Connecticut stock, who came to this county about the year 1808, settling in Erie City, where they lived a few years, and finally went on a farm in Summit Township. They were parents of the following children: William, who died in the West; Hannah, widow of Horace Olds; Charlotte; Henrietta, wife of Albert W. Graham; and our subject, who was married, in Sept., 1866, to Mary B., daughter of William Buss, and a native of England. To this union were born two children—Willie F. and Florence May, who died at four years of age. Mr. Johnson located in Erie City about 1866, and embarked in the livery business. He is the proprietor of a commodious brick stable, located on the corner of French and Seventh streets, and keeps up a first-class stock. He is courteous and accommodating, and is very attentive to his business interests.

D. M. JOHNSON, proprietor of the Reed House, also the Union Depot Hotel, Erie, was born in N. Y., June 23, 1845, son of James and Cyrene (Huffman) Johnson, former, hotel keeper and farmer, a native of Conn., of English descent, latter a native of N. Y., of German extraction. Our subject received his education at the academy of Johnstown, N. Y. After assisting in his father's hotel for a time, he was engaged as clerk in a dry goods store in New York three years, and then in the Congress Hall Hotel, Albany, N. Y. Following that he became manager of the Manhattan Democrat Club. Being induced by Com. Vanderbilt to open a restaurant at one of his railroad stations, our subject started the Butterfield House at Utica, N. Y. This he sold out in 1875, and removed to this city, occupying the Union Depot Hotel, and in 1883 taking charge of the Reed Hotel, the latter of which has been refitted at an expense of about $40,000. Mr. Johnson was married to Fannie, daughter of A. L. Woodruff, of New York. By this union are three children—William, Tom and D. M., Jr. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, a native of Ireland, came to this country with his father's family in 1793 and located at Milesburg, Centre Co. this State. He located in Erie Co. on a farm in Summit Township, where he settled with his brother James. He was married about 1814 to Miss Fanny Graham, who died about 1860. They raised a large family; James died in Michigan; John died at Mobile, Ala.; Robert died at Louisville, Ky.; William residing in Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Hugh Rutherford, of Erie; Joseph, Jr.; Orville died at Erie in 1873; James died in Summit, and G. N. who was District Attorney, and died Feb., 1857. Joseph, Sr., re-married in 1864, Mrs. George Gallagher, who survives. He was of great energy and industry, cleared and worked a large farm, and for many years carried on the transportation business between Erie and Pittsburgh and Bellefonte. About twenty years since he relinquished the active duties of farming and removed to Erie where he quietly passed the evening of his life. He was an active Whig and Republican; a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a devoted friend of his old pastor, Dr. Lyon. Joseph Johnson was born in Summit Township May 8, 1822. He remained with his father's family until 1853, when he removed with his wife to Erie where he entered the grocery business with his brother Orville, as partner under firm name, Johnson & Bro. About 1862, F. Brevillier was admitted into partnership when the style of the firm became Johnson & Brevillier. At the death of Orville Johnson in 1873, the remaining partners, Jas. Johnson and F. Brevillier, purchased his interest, the firm continuing, and are now doing business under the old name. About 1858, their store was destroyed by fire, but they immediately resumed business in the same line, which was continued for about twelve months in the Reed House, when the retail branch was dropped upon the removal to the Rindernecht Block on State street, where they continued in the wholesale business three years, then removed to French street, a few doors from their present premises. After remaining there about eight years, they moved to 105 and 107 French street. In 1865, Mr. Johnson purchased his lot on the corner of Fourth and Peach streets, and erected his beautiful residence, which is heated and illuminated with natural gas. Mr. Johnson served as Select Councilman eighteen years. In 1884, was chosen as delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago from the Twenty-seventh Congressional District. This race was very exciting, but Mr. Johnson's friends complimented him by a large and unexpected majority. He was married in Le Bœuf Township, Oct. 17, 1850, to Margerett, daughter of Robert Robinson, Esq. They have no children of their own, but have raised four, three girls and one boy, viz.: Anna, wife of E. S. Rice, Esq., of Chicago (have two chil-

dren, Freddie and Margerett); Emma died at twenty years of age; Jennie at home, and Charles Funk, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Johnson and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church; he has always voted the Republican ticket, and has always been extremely successful both in public and private life.

DAVID T. JONES, manager of the Union Oil Co., Erie, was born in Marion Co., Ohio, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thomas) Jones, natives of Wales, who came to America in 1807, settling in Penn. Thomas Jones was a manufacturer during his lifetime. Our subject attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, Del., took a scientific course of three years, and graduated in 1847. Subsequently, he entered the hardware business in Champaign Co., Ohio, carrying it on from 1848 till 1860, in which latter year he came to Erie City, and built the first oil refinery here, corner of French and Sixteenth streets. The firm was then known as W. P. Murray & Co., of which Mr. Jones was manager for thirteen years. At another time the style of the firm was O. C. Thayer & Co., our subject being manager four years; afterward merged into the present Star Oil Company. Mr. Jones was married, in 1847, to Mary, daughter of George Millice, a native of Virginia, and of French and German descent. To this union has been born one child—Cassius E. Mr. Jones is member and Sunday School Superintendent of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he has been Vestryman seventeen years. He served two terms as Mayor of Erie City, and was Mayor of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, four years. Has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years of age, and is a Knight Templar. In politics, he is a Republican.

HUGH JONES, carpenter and contractor and builder, dealer in real estate, Erie, was born in North Wales Feb. 15, 1812, son of John Hughes, a native of Wales. Our subject received his education in his native land, and chose the occupation of carpenter and house builder. In 1832, he was married to Eleanor Hughes, and same year emigrated with his young wife to America, remaining for some years in N. Y., where he worked at his trade until 1836, when they moved to Erie City, staying in Buffalo on their way. Our subject worked in the latter city and Erie as ship joiner, and finally set up as contractor and builder. He also operated a planing mill from 1848 till 1875. Mr. Jones has proved himself a successful mechanic and business man; is owner of about 50 dwelling houses in Erie City. He has been a member of Erie City Council; in politics, is a Republican. Our subject and wife are parents of three children—Elizabeth, wife of Charles W. Griest; Ellen, wife of George W. Slocum; and Hugh Jones, Jr., dealer in sash, doors and blinds.

HENRY S. JONES, Superintendent of Schools, etc., Erie, was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 9, 1832. His parents, Smith and Nancy (McGinley) Jones, were natives of the same State, and in their genealogy represented on the father's side Welch and Pilgrim stock, and on the mother's, Irish and German. They had seven children—Webster H., Sarah M., Henry S., Celeste A., Arthur T., Homer C. and Emma E., four of whom (Webster, Henry, Celeste and Emma) at this writing are living. Homer fell before Atlanta in the war for the Union. In 1834, the family moved to Michigan, the father engaging in mercantile pursuits and farming. Formerly a teacher, as was his father, he took a great interest in the education of his children and the development of the educational system of the State, serving on Boards of Education, as Town Clerk, and as School Inspector or Examiner of Teachers and Schools, for a number of years. Hence, at an early age, the attention of the subject of this sketch was often turned toward educational questions concerning school systems, qualifications of teachers, etc., and after passing through the best schools of his own vicinity, and teaching district school two terms, he entered the Michigan Normal School, and began the work of studying teaching as a profession. Besides the advantages of the professional and the classical course of the institution, Mr. Jones in his student days enjoyed the instruction and lectures of Dr. Bugbee, an English naturalist and microscopist of considerable note; Dr. Zoelger, a Prussian refugee, celebrated as well for his rare scholarship in the history of the growth of nations as for his prominence in opposing despotic measures of the rulers of the fatherland; and Dr. Charles Davie, the well-known author, and the leading teacher of mathematics at West Point for over twenty years. After serving as Principal of the Schools of Three Rivers, Mich., for nearly two years, and of Dowagiac, of the same State, for one year, he was called in July, 1858, to take charge of the West Ward Schools of Erie. This position he filled until July, 1865, when he was chosen as principal teacher of the East Ward and the West Ward Schools, embracing the whole city. In 1867, under the new law enabling board of school directors in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over to elect a Supt. of Schools, Mr. Jones was elected as Supt., and duly commissioned by the State Dept. This office he has held continuously, making twenty-six years of service up to July, 1884, as an educator in the schools of Erie. Our subject is known throughout the State as an educational lecturer of force and originality. He has served as Pres. of the State Teachers' Association; as Sec. for several years of the National Association of Supts.; and is a member of the U. S. Council of Education, a society composed of the leading educators of the country. In 1881, Mr. Jones received from La Fayette College, Penn., the degree Ph. D. Mr. Jones is connected with the Park Presbyterian Church, having been a member of its session for a number of years. He has been an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association from the time of its organization, serving as Supt. of its Mission Schools, and has held the office of Librarian of the City Library

for sixteen years. He was one of the organizers of the Natural Historical Society, and is one of its working members. In Aug., 1862, he married one of his teachers, Miss Caroline A. Ames, daughter of Enos J. and Jane Ames, of Erie. This union has been blessed with ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., Jessie Lincoln, Byra Belle, Bertha Celeste, Ruby Jane, Mary Ames, Emma Mansfield, Arthur Kelley and Esther Abbott.

JACOB KALTENBACH, proprietor of Farmer's Restaurant, Erie, was born in Erie March 23, 1849. His parents, Egnetz and Catharine Kaltenbach, settled here about forty years ago. The former was a native of Baden, and the latter of Prussia. They were married here and reared a family of three daughters and one son—Barbara, wife of Joseph Einhillig, a tinsmith of Erie; Elizabeth, wife of Louis Mack, a blacksmith and farmer at Geneva, Ohio (both Barbara and Elizabeth were children of his first wife); Jacob, and Mary, wife of John Siegrist, of Erie. The subject of our sketch learned harness-making when fourteen, and followed this occupation for twenty-one years, when he retired from it and took up his present business. He was married in 1876 to Barbara Schloss, who was born and reared in Bavaria, Germany. They have two sons and two daughters—Rosa, Anna, Frank and George. They are members and regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Kaltenbach is at present a member of the City Council, and has filled other official positions.

JOHN M. KALVELAGE, manager of the Eagle Brewery, Erie, was born in Erie City Dec. 17, 1858, and is a son of J. H. and Josephine (Felix) Kalvelage, natives of Germany, who were married in New York, whence they came to Erie City in 1846, and were parents of ten children, seven of whom are living. J. H. Kalvelage is a prominent citizen of this city. For many years after coming to America he sold goods for a New York firm. He has been a member of the City Council for several years, and member of St. Joseph's Society, Reform Association, Sangerbund and Erie Maennerchor, and National Brewing Association. Our subject was educated at St. Benedict Academy, Erie, and was married in 1878 to Rosalea, daughter of Michael Oberkirch, and of German descent, by whom there are three children—George J., Robert J. and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Kalvelage are members of St. Joseph's Church, and the former is a member of St. Alphonsius and C. M. B. A. societies; is a Democrat in politics; was a delegate to the County Convention in 1881; is a member of the City Executive Committee, Judge of Elections in Sixth Ward, and was Collector of taxes in Second Ward in 1880. Adam B. Kalvelage, brother of our subject, was educated in Canacius College, Buffalo; was book-keeper to brewery for one year, and then took charge of the brewery as foreman. In Jan., 1881, he was taken ill with quick consumption, and died the following March.

JOSIAH KELLOGG (deceased) was born in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1792, son of Josiah and Affia (Holcomb) Kellogg, the former of whom departed this life in 1808, aged forty-five; the latter, who was born in 1767, died aged ninety years. Our subject was born while Washington was serving his first term as President, and had therefore lived under the administration of every President of the U. S. He remembered when there was not a canal, no steam power (therefore no steamboats or railroads), telegraphs, telephones, electric lights or oil used in this country, and also when Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo. Our subject spent his early life as clerk in N. Y. City; was drafted during the latter part of the war of 1812, but as his mother and sister were dependent on him, a companion went as his substitute. Mr. Kellogg came to Erie in 1818, embarked in mercantile trade, in which he was very successful; his competitors in this business were Seth Reed and P. S. V. Hamot. He was married, May 10, 1832, to Catherine Ramsey, by whom he had four children, viz., Josiah H., a resident of Chicago, Ill., who was a graduate of West Point, Col. 17th Reg. P. V. I., now on the retired list; Albert R., with J. B. Lyon & Co., grain dealers in Chicago; and Wainwright, a Lieut. in the U. S. Navy; William R., the oldest, departed this life in 1843, and Mrs. Kellogg in 1875; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also our subject. Josiah Kellogg, our subject, died March 21, 1884, in full possession of his faculties.

SIDNEY M. KELLOGG, Assistant Postmaster, Erie, was born in Sheffield, Mass., July 29, 1820, son of George and Cynthia (Merrill) Kellogg, the latter a native of Mass. of English descent. George Kellogg was a merchant, and came to Erie Co. with his family in 1827. Our subject is one of eight children, five of whom are still living, George H. Kellogg and Charles W. Kellogg in San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. C. H. De Forest and Emily A. Kellogg in Birmingham, Conn. He was educated in Erie Academy, worked on a farm four years; afterward clerked in a store in Erie City, where he remained several years; he was in the South two years, and served as salesman in a warehouse in Mich. two years. Returning to Erie City, he was employed in the post office in 1849 as clerk, and appointed Assistant Postmaster in 1850; he has been under Postmasters Robert Cochran, Sill, Sloan, Judge Sterrett, I. B. Gara, Thomas Walker, Isaac Moorhead and E. W. Read. Mr. Kellogg was married in Erie City to Rachel McCarter, by whom are three children: Nellie, wife of David P. Jones, Engineer in the U. S. Army; Sidney, a salesman, and Harry. Mrs. Kellogg died in 1871; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEN. JOHN KELSO, deceased, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1766, son of William Kelso, of the same county. He was reared on a farm, attended the common

schools of his native county, and came to Erie Co. in 1798, settling in Erie about 1800. He was a land agent, and for many years Associate Judge; also occupied the position of Prothonotary of Erie Co. During the war of 1812, he was Brigadier General and officer in charge at Erie. The General was married in Dauphin Co., Penn., to Sarah Willis Carson, born in 1776, died in Fairview, Erie Co., in 1842. To this union were born seven children, three now living—Albert J., a farmer in Mill Creek Township, this county; Caroline E., wife of Hon. Elijah Babbitt, of Erie, and William C., an influential Attorney-at-law in Erie. The General, who died in 1819, left a name truly honored and highly respected. He was free and upright in all his duties, and bore a character well worthy of emulation.

E. J. KELSO, deceased, second son of Gen. Kelso, was born April 10, 1800, in Fairview Township, this county. He was brought to Erie a boy, and as his father was in the discharge of public trusts, he was early instructed in the modes and duties of official routine. It was with experience thus in advance acquired, that he accepted the position of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, to which he was appointed by Gov. Shultze in 1824, upon the death of Thos. Wilson. These duties were ably and satisfactorily performed for about twelve years, when relieved by a change of administration in 1835. In 1836, he was appointed by President Jackson Collector of the port at Erie, to succeed Col. Thomas Forster, who then died, after filling the position of Collector for thirty-five years. Mr. Kelso thus made the second Collector of the port, and having been re-appointed by President Van Buren, held the office till 1841, when displaced by a change of parties. Since then he has held no office. For some years he was engaged in the forwarding business at Erie, wherein his large and early acquaintance was utilized. Mr. Kelso was married, in 1828, to Miss Malvina Atkins, of Buffalo, whose elegant tastes and genial manners, as evinced in her surroundings, will be kindly remembered by our readers. Mrs. Kelso died in 1871. The inheritor of a large landed property in and near Erie, and connected, as we have stated, with its public business, prominent as a citizen, and a leading politician, Mr. Kelso became widely known and was largely trusted. He was an earnest and conspicuous member of the Democratic party, shared in its triumphs, yet was as loyal to its teachings under adversity, as in its palmier days. To have filled his public positions satisfactorily, to the appointing power and to the people, to have been faithful to all these trusts; and to have laid down his functions without a stain upon his record, was the pleasing contemplation of Mr. Kelso during the evening of his life. He died Feb. 10, 1879, leaving two daughters—Emma S., married in 1865 to C. C. Eddy, a resident of Erie Co., Penn., they live on the old homestead; and Mary, at home, an intelligent young lady, and out of respect to her father and grandfather, this volume finds a place in her library. C. C. Eddy, Emma's husband, was born in R. I., Jan. 27, 1829, son of Sylvester and Thamer H. (Luther) Eddy, natives of R. I., of English extraction. Mr. Eddy enlisted in the U. S. Navy in N. Y. in 1862, and in the same year was appointed Second Lieut. He served five years and six months on the U. S. steamer Michigan during the civil war. In 1878, he resigned his position, and embarked in the lumber business; is a Democrat in politics.

ELI KENDIG, commercial traveler, Erie, was born in Lancaster, Penn., Feb. 12, 1831, son of Henry and Sarah (White) Kendig, natives of Penn., of German descent, and parents of ten children. Henry Kendig was a farmer and came to Erie Co. with his family in 1831, dying in 1882. Our subject was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education, and at the age of nineteen commenced the milling business, which he followed eight years. Subsequently he entered the wholesale grocery business in company with C. Siegel & Co., in which he remained three years, chiefly in the capacity of traveler for the firm. He was also engaged in the retail trade for several years in Erie. He was married in Erie, in 1860, to Mary L., daughter of G. W. Colton of this city. By this union were born—George C., Anna G., J. F. and F. W. Mrs. Kendig is a member of the Universalist Church, he of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias.

S. B. KENNEDY, Depot Master, Erie, was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1837, son of Hugh and Harriet (Bell) Kennedy, natives of Penn. The former a steamboat captain, was of Irish descent, the latter of Scotch extraction. Our subject received his education in Brownsville, Penn., and at the age of sixteen, entered the service of the Penn.; R. R. Co., in capacity of brakeman, one year; freight train conductor, three years; passenger train conductor, one year, afterward promoted to yard master at Pittsburgh, Penn. was train master for the Cumberland Valley R. R. Co. in 1862, and subsequently train master of the Mountain Division P. R. R., where he remained till 1863, when he was appointed by Thomas A. Scott to take charge of a prospecting party in the West. This terminated in 1865, in which year he was appointed yard master for the P. & E. and Oil Creek R. R. at Corry, Penn. In Oct., of same year, he was assigned to the position of depot master of the Union Station, Erie. And in addition to these duties was appointed general yard master at Erie, Penn., in 1879, which position he is now filling for the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage, Feb. 12, 1856, with Martha, daughter of Daniel Eicher, merchant of Pittsburgh, Penn. To this union were born: William, Samuel B. and Kate Luella. Our subject and wife are members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church of Erie, of which he has been Trustee ten years. Mr. Kennedy has been U. S. Mail Agent at this point since 1870.

BALTHASAR KERN, saloon and restaurant, 2420 Peach street, Erie, was born in Rhinepfalz, Germany, June 2, 1829, and learned weaving there. He came to America in 1856, locating here and engaging in merchandising until 1862, when he went to Ohio, and continued in the same business until 1870. He then returned to Erie and established his present occupation, which he has carried on successfully. He was united in marriage, Oct. 19, 1861, with Lovina Brown, of Summit Co., Ohio, whose parents were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Kern have a family of four sons and three daughters living, viz.: John Henry, Mary S., Ida, Frank, Clara, Michael and Frederick. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHRISTIAN KESSLER, grocer, wholesale liquor dealer and ship chandler, 401 and 403, corner State and 4th sts., Erie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 21, 1842; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Backfish) Kessler, natives of Germany. Henry was engaged in the stone quarries in Germany. On coming to this country was a farmer. He was father of six children, four living and residents of Erie Co. Our subject, the youngest, obtained his education in Germany, and in Greene Township, Erie County; then for six years clerked here; subsequently engaging in the grocery business, in which he has since continued very successfully. Mr. Kessler was married here, in 1863 to Helen Bloeser, a native of Erie City; he had eight children, seven surviving, viz., Elizabeth, Helen D., Anna K., Mary J., Clara L., Christian H. and Florence E. Mrs. Kessler was a member of the Lutheran Church; she died May 4, 1883. Our subject belongs to the same denomination; is a Democrat in politics; has served two years in Common Council; and for four years was a member of the Select Council of Erie City; also on License Board in 1875, the only liquor man ever appointed in the City of Erie.

HENRY KESSLER, grocer, W. 18th street, Erie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 12, 1856; son of Henry Kessler, a stone cutter by trade, and father of six children. Our subject, who was the eldest, came to America in 1872; he acquired his education in his native land, and at the Erie High School; he then clerked for C. Kessler in the grocery business till 1878, when he entered into partnership with his employer. This continued till 1882, since which time he has been alone. Our subject married in Erie City, in 1880, Juditha, daughter of Martin Riedinger. Mr. and Mrs. Kessler are members of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church, 23d and Peach street. Mr. Kessler has been remarkably successful, and by his own unaided efforts has made all he now possesses; he is a Republican in politics.

L. KESTER, liveryman, Erie, was born in Erie Co., N. Y. In 1851, when twenty-one years old, he left his native place and went to Meadville, Penn., where he engaged in the dry goods business; he then for eleven years was connected with the N. Y. Central R. R., and subsequently with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Erie. He retired from railroading in 1881, and engaged in his present business, which he had previously established. Mr. Kester was married at Meadville in 1854, to Betsy E. Sharp, who has borne him two sons and two daughters—F. J., Clara E., Minnie and Charles.

CAPT. ROBERT KING (deceased), grandfather of Alfred King, whose sketch follows this, was one of the early pioneers, and the first actual settler of Erie Co., Penn., having come here in July, 1794, by way of the West branch of the Susquehanna and over the mountains, nearly on the route of the P. & E. R. R. to the Tionesta River, near Sheffield, in Warren Co. The following is taken from Mr. B. Whitman's History of Le Bœuf Township, Erie, Penn. "First land was selected in Le Bœuf, in 1794, by Capt. Robert King, who took up 400 acres at the present Ford Bridge." "Capt. King retiring to his home in Lycoming Co., he brought his family along in the spring of 1795." * * * * "Capt. Robert King, the pioneer of the township, had been an officer in the Revolutionary war, and also rendered the State important service in securing treaties with the Indians; as a reward for which the Legislature of Penn. voted him 400 acres of land, west of the Allegheny River. It was to take advantage of this bounty that he first visited the township. In company with his hired man he crossed the mountains from Lycoming Co. through an almost impenetrable forest to the present site of Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn., where he built a canoe in which they descended the Tionesta and Allegheny, to where Franklin now stands. From there, they poled the canoe up French Creek 80 miles, to the site of the Captain's future home. On returning to Lycoming Co., they took a different route eastward from the Allegheny, and when they came back with Capt. King's family, of five sons and six daughters, it was by way of Pittsburgh." He and his family arrived at their new home May 15, 1795, and here the grand old patriot and soldier remained until the day of his death, which occurred about 1826. The Captain was a brave and accomplished soldier and officer, and served his country with honor and credit throughout the Revolutionary war. He was personally acquainted with Gen. La Fayette. "When La Fayette," says Mr. Whitman in his History of Le Bœuf Township, "returned to visit this county, and was at Waterford, the Captain, who had a personal acquaintance with him, during the struggles and hardships of the Revolutionary war, called to pay his respects to the eminent and patriotic Frenchman. Gen. La Fayette saw him when several rods away, and speaking out said: 'There comes Capt. King,' and advanced eagerly to meet the veteran."



W. W. Moore M.D.

ALFRED KING, U. S. Customs, Erie, was born in Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., son of Thos. King, of same township, and a grandson of Capt. Robert King, of Revolutionary war fame, and one of the early settlers of Erie Co. Our subject was educated at the Academies of Waterford and Erie, graduating from the latter. He then taught for a few years, in the meantime reading law with a view of adopting that profession. Subsequently he was appointed Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk of the courts of the county, and remained as such for six years; he was then elected Treasurer of the county, and filled that office for three years; after this was elected Mayor, and served two consecutive terms. During his last term was elected Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, filling this incumbency three years. During his public life he engaged extensively in manufacturing here, and also dealt largely in grain (particularly in barley), and was instrumental in giving Erie a prominence as a grain depot. His connection with the above industries has extended over thirty-five years. He has also been interested in real estate, both here and in the West, evidences of which can be seen in the place known as King Town, which he planted and has built up. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been connected with the order for over thirty years, and is also an active member of the K. of P. society. He married in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1845, Mary Kenedy, a lady of fine literary attainments, a sister of the Hon. Archabald Kenedy, of that county. They have three sons—Kenedy, in railway business at Minneapolis, Minn.; Josiah Holdship, First Lieut. in the Eighth U. S. Cav.; and A. H., commission merchant of Erie. The family are members of the U. P. Church.

MOSES KOCH (deceased), born in the Palatinate of Bavaria, Dec., 1811. At twenty years of age he came to America, learning the language of his adopted country very quickly. He engaged in mercantile pursuits immediately on his arrival, living in Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co. March 9, 1837, Mr. Koch was married at Philadelphia to Miss Matilda Ulman, eldest daughter of Simon Ulman. The young couple settled in Rome, Lancaster Co., Penn., where Mr. K. first embarked in business on his own account. After residing there about a year, they went to Pittsburgh, living with Mrs. Koch's parents a short time, but finding the smoky atmosphere of that city detrimental to his health, he subsequently located in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., remaining three years. Mr. Koch was one of the principal merchants there; was a great favorite, and his departure was universally regretted. In 1842 he came to Erie, bringing his wife and young son with him; he opened a dry goods store in the Hughe's Block. Later he occupied a store in the Reed House Block for a short time, after which he purchased the property on the southeast corner of Fifth and French streets, erecting thereon a large and substantial brick block, in which he carried on an extensive business for many years. The building burned down several years ago, and was never rebuilt. It had formerly been the site of Col. Forster's family mansion during the war of 1812. The original building, a log house, was standing at the time Mr. Koch purchased the property, and in tearing it down numerous letters and relics were found. Mr. K. also erected several other substantial buildings, he always taking a great interest in the general development of the city. Immediately on his arrival he took a leading place in business and social circles, and his cheerful disposition made him many warm friends, who clung to him during life. Jan., 1865, Mr. Koch removed with his family to Philadelphia, but not liking city life, returned to Erie, April, 1871, and resumed business. He retired from active pursuits in the year 1878, his health having failed in the meantime, and died Sept. 2, 1881, after an illness of four days' duration. Mr. Koch was the pioneer Israelite of Erie, and one of the founders of the Jewish synagogue; he was also one of the corporators and most liberal subscriber to a fund for purchasing land for the Jewish Cemetery, in which his remains are deposited. His was the leading spirit of the Jewish Church, and to his energy and perseverance it owes its present growth and prosperity. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, served several consecutive terms in the councils of the city. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, voting that ticket to the day of his death. As a man, Mr. Koch was kind hearted, generous to a fault and extremely charitable. He was conspicuous for his enterprise, perseverance, excellent judgment and strict honor and integrity in business dealings. Possessed of a vigorous constitution, with an active mind and body, he earnestly engaged in extensive business undertakings, leaving many monuments to testify to his usefulness and worth. As a husband, he was attentive and affectionate, as a father, kind and indulgent, as a neighbor, generous and sympathizing, as a citizen, active, honest and true. In short, in all the relations of life, whether as a friend, neighbor or citizen, he exhibited a commendable spirit of interest in the welfare alike of his people, family and city. Mr. Koch leaves a family consisting of his esteemed widow, four sons and two daughters and two grand-daughters—Simon C., broker in Calcutta, India; Jacob and Cauffman, of Erie, and Mark, also a broker in Calcutta; Lillie, now Mrs. Albert Doeblin, of Philadelphia, and Emma Augusta, residing at home. Herman, second son, is buried with his father in the cemetery at Erie. The children of Mrs. Albert Doeblin consist of two daughters—Eva and Matilda.

JOSEPH KOHLMILLER (deceased), was born in Germany in 1827, and there learned his trade, that of a dyer. In 1854, he was united in marriage with Walberga Christel, a native of Germany, born in the year 1828. Of the family born to them, three sons and three daughters are living, viz., Walberga, wife of Frank Boelte; Elijah, a dyer, was married in

Detroit, in 1880, to Minnie St. Amour, who was born and reared in Detroit (she departed this life June, 1882, leaving a son Frank; her remains lie in Erie Cemetery); Theresa, wife of Henry Runzer, a carpenter; Julius and Henry, also dyers, and Louisa. Mr. Kohlmiller, Sr., came to America about 29 years ago, and departed this life May 9, 1883, and is buried in the Erie Cemetery.

C. KOLB, retired, Erie, was born in Frankenthal, Germany, May 17, 1816, son of Casper Kolb, a Government officer in Germany. Our subject received a good education, and learned the comb-making and hairdressing trades in his native land. Immigrating to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1835, he came to Erie City in 1838, on Sept. 1st of which year he was married in Erie Co. to Elizabeth Zwibf. To this union were born nine children, eight now living, viz., Elizabeth M., widow of John B. Suerken; Josephine; Frederick (accidentally killed at a fire in Erie City in 1879); Henry; John, proprietor of the city bottling establishment (who was born in this city, received his schooling here and at the business college, Buffalo, N. Y.; established his present business in Erie in 1875; employs four thoroughly practical men, has four wagons on the road, and his trade is constantly on the increase); Charles C., Sophia, Fredericka Caroline and Helen, a teacher in the public schools, organist and leader of the choir in St. Paul's German Evangelical Church. Our subject was one of the first to found that church, and has been a member of the choir ever since it was organized, in 1848; he has been an Elder many years, and was Secretary and Treasurer when the church was built; has been a member of Erie City School Board ten years, and of Erie City Council two years; was the principal mover in organizing the first brass band in Erie City in 1839. In politics, he is a Democrat.

LAURENCE KOSTER, merchant, Erie, was born in Luxemburg, in Europe, Oct. 27, 1827; son of Matthias and Lena (Demoling) Koster, natives of Germany; the former a farmer. Our subject was reared on the farm, received his schooling in his native land, and there learned wagon-making; he came from thence to Erie in 1847, and for the first three years was a ship carpenter on the ship Michigan; he subsequently engaged in this occupation for ten years, when he came to Erie City and worked at his trade for three years, when he embarked in the dry goods business, in which he continued successfully for fifteen years, when he gradually drifted into the carpet, wall papering and window curtain trade. Mr. Koster was married in Erie City, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Fritz, and of German descent. To this union have been born ten children—Lena, John, Elizabeth, Maggie, Daniel, Mary, Katie, Annie, Minnie (deceased) and Clara. Mrs. Koster and the family are Protestants; Mr. Koster is a Catholic; in politics, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the Erie City Council.

JOHN PHILIP KRAFT, grocer, Erie, was born in Niederhausen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 1, 1834, and was reared to sash making there. At nineteen, he came to America and located here, following carpentering for sixteen years; he had in the meantime engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Kraft was married in Erie, Sept. 15, 1857, by the Rev. Mr. Farber, of St. Paul's Church, to Justina Sendlinger, who was born in Metzingen, Germany, June 14, 1832, and came to this county about 1850. Two children have been born to this union—Margaret Katharine, wife of Wm. Flickinger, insurance agent, Erie; and Chas. Frederick, a machinist. The family are members of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Kraft is an active member of the Odd Fellows, being a member of the Encampment, and of the A. O. U. W. He is at present Inspector of Elections in this city, which office he has held for fifteen years; he has also filled minor official positions, one of which was that of Census Enumerator in the Fourth Ward.

CHARLES AUGUST LANG, grocer, Erie, was born in Erie in 1849. His parents, William and Maria Lang came here from Saxony in 1846, William Lang having been one of the pioneer book-binders of this city. The subject of this sketch, when thirteen, began the molding business, but after two years abandoned it and took up merchandising, as a clerk. In 1871, he established himself in business, and has since carried it on successfully. He was married in 1870 to Louisa Schaeffer, of Buffalo, whose ancestors came from Wurtemberg, Germany. Two sons have blessed this union—George William and Charles August, Jr. The family are members of St. John Evangelical Church. Mr. Lang is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1880, he served as District Deputy Grand Master of the District of Erie Co.; also served three terms as representative to the Grand Lodge of Penn., and is at present Sec. of Erie City Lodge No. 871.

J. P. LEAHEY, proprietor of the Bon Ton Restaurant, Erie, was born in Ireland, August 22, 1852; son of John M. Leahey, a miller by trade, who came with his family to America, in 1854, to Erie City, and was in the employ of the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad, till his death, which occurred March 20, 1871. John P. Leahey, who was the youngest in a family of six children, acquired his education in Erie City and at a college in Illinois. He then learned printing, serving four years, and followed this occupation from 1865 to 1874; then worked for one year in the Burdett Organ Factory; since then has been engaged in his present business. Our subject was married, August 22, 1876, to Ellen E., daughter of Michael Crowley, an early settler and a prominent farmer of Erie Co. Mr. Leahey and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. The former, in politics, is a Democrat, has been a member of the Executive Committee, Clerk of Sheridan

Guard, has been President for two years. Mr. Leahey is a fluent writer, was appointed Recording and Corresponding Secretary for the Reform Association, and drew up its constitution and by-laws.

ADDISON LEECH, farmer and real estate dealer, Erie, was born in Butler Co., Penn., Feb. 20, 1824, son of David and Rhoda (Findley) Leech, who were natives of York Co., Penn., and of Ireland respectively, and of English descent. The father accumulated a large fortune in the transportation business, being a pioneer of this industry in this part of the country, residing at Leechburg of which town he was the founder. Addison Leech received his education at Allegheny College, Penn., and early in life engaged in the transportation business with his father, with whom he remained till his death, which occurred in 1858; then continued in the same employment with an elder brother who died in 1862. Since then our subject has not actively engaged in this business, though he still retains an interest in extensive lake investments. Mr. Leech is largely interested in real estate. Going to Dakota in 1881, he bought 35,000 acres of land, which he has put into the hands of his sons, but resides in Erie, Penn. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics is a Republican. Mr. Leech was united in marriage at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3, 1852, with Mary I., daughter of John S. Watson, by whom he had nine children, eight living, viz., John W., W. Findley, Addison, Jr., Mary (at home), Isadore (wife of Chester Bliss, of Boston, Mass.), Isabella (at home) Ella and Louise. Harry L. died 1880, aged ten years. Mrs. Leech is a member of the Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL LIEBEL, Water Commissioner, was born in Germany, June 17, 1843; son of John and Barbara (Hammer) Liebel; latter a native of Germany. Our subject received his education mainly in the common schools. He came to America when he was about fourteen years of age and learned shoe-making in Erie City. He embarked for himself in the boot and shoe-making business in 1862, carrying it on five years. Since then he has been in business of various descriptions. He was married in Erie City in 1865, to Clara, daughter of John Uhr, by whom he has three sons—Eugene, clerk in hardware store in Erie City; Frederick W. and M. at school. Mr. Liebel and wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics is a Democrat. Mr. Liebel was a Councilman in Erie City for seven years, and for a time President of the Select and Common Council, was elected Water Commissioner seven years ago last May; served one year as President. He has been sufficiently successful in business to enable him to accumulate a comfortable income. He has been engaged in various speculations in Erie City.

WILLIAM LOESCH, real estate dealer, stock dealer and butcher, Erie, was born in Erie City, Penn., Aug. 17, 1837; son of Laurence and Margaret (Doub) Loesch, natives of Germany, who came to Erie from there in 1836. The former, a butcher, was in business here from 1840 till his death, which occurred in 1865. He reared a family of seven children. Our subject, the youngest, was educated in Erie schools and naturally learned his father's trade. In 1867, he started an omnibus route, which was subsequently merged into the street car line; then for a time, he conducted and owned an extensive livery stable here; in 1874, he built a large packing house in Erie, and met with a heavy loss by its being blown down during a storm. Mr. Loesch was married in this city, 1857, to Margaret, daughter of Peter Simons, a native of Germany. She was born on the ocean, during her parents' voyage to America. To this union have been born Joseph, in butchering business in Erie City; Ida, wife of Fred Miller, plumber in Erie City; Edward with his father; and Mary A., wife of Harry Ross, an employe of the P. & E. R. R. Mrs. Loesch is a member of the Protestant Lutheran Church; he is a Democrat in politics; has been a member of the Council, Erie City, for seven years.

A. T. LOOMIS, manufacturer of bricks, and real estate agent, Erie, was born in North East, Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1837, son of Rufus and Sarah (Tuttle) Loomis, natives of Penn., of English descent, the former a builder and contractor. They were married in Erie Co., and reared three children—A. T., John J. and Ella May. The mother and children are still living in North East, the father died in 1873. Our subject was educated in North East Academy. For eight years he clerked in a store, and then came to Erie City, where he was a partner in Brown's Hotel for three years; he next engaged in the manufacture of bricks, which he carried on successfully for ten years; he at present deals in real estate. In 1868, he married Marion E. Colt, a native of Erie City, of English descent, and daughter of Thomas G. Colt, first Mayor of Erie City. To this union were born two children—George Colt and Mabel T. Mrs. Loomis is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Loomis is a Republican.

JOHN P. LOREI, firm of Lorei & Effley, dry goods, Erie, was born March 28, 1853, at Erie, son of Michael, a blacksmith, and Amelia (Walter) Lorei, natives of Germany, who came to Erie City about 1839, were parents of nine children, all reared in this city. Our subject, the second in this family, attended Erie High School from the time he was able to go to school till 1870, when he became salesman in a dry goods store. In 1878, he embarked in the dry goods business on his own account in company with his present partner; he possesses good business qualifications, and has been very successful. Is, politically, a Democrat.

ARTHUR S. LOVETT, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born June 9, 1849, at Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of Joseph and Sarah Ann (Dutton) Lovett, the latter a native of N. Y., and of English extraction. Joseph Lovett, who was a native of Me., and of Scotch descent, was a merchant tailor by trade, but in early life was connected with the Thespian art as an actor of some repute; he and Wilkes Booth were students together for dramatic life under the father of J. W. Booth. When twenty-six years of age he retired from the stage and married. Our subject, the second in a family of six children, received a liberal education, and began reading medicine with Dr. G. Thickstun, of Wattsburg, Erie Co., Penn.; he afterward attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y. City, and also the State Medical University, Mich., from which he graduated March 29, 1871, and in May he commenced the practice of his profession in Waterford, Erie Co., Penn. In May, 1872, he moved to the city of Erie. On June 1, 1876, the Doctor married Fannie E., daughter of John J. Zimmerly, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Lovett are members of the Central Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the A. O. U. W.; was elected Recording Secretary of Erie Co. Medical Society July 6, 1875; re-elected in 1876, 1877 and 1878; represented that society in the American Medical Association in 1876, and Aug. 1877, was appointed member of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons. Jan. 1, 1881, he was appointed Physician and Surgeon of Erie Co. Alms House, and re-appointed in 1882, 1883 and 1884. In 1881, he was elected Councilman, and re elected in 1882. While experimenting with antiseptic gases and electricity in 1882, Dr. Lovett discovered a process for embalming, by the use of which human bodies may be kept free from putrefaction, and with natural appearance for a long time—he at present (June, 1884) having a subject in his office that died in Aug. 1882. Investigations which led to this discovery were conducted upon the germ theory of putrefaction advocated so ably by Louis Pasteur, of Paris, and Dr. Lovett considers the remarkable results obtained by himself in this direction as another proof that the germ theory of putrefaction is the correct one.

WILLIAM H. LUCE, proprietor Erie Furniture Co., Erie, was born in N. Y. July 21, 1830, son of Hiram and Maria (Saeger) Luce, natives of Mass., of English extraction. The former was a Methodist clergyman, and traveled through the State of Penn. on horseback and afoot to meet his appointments. They were parents of five children, our subject being the only one in this county. He was educated at Meadville, Penn., came to Erie Co. in 1853, and choosing the profession of dentistry opened an office in Erie City in that year, and practiced until 1862. Subsequently he was in the employment of the railroad company in Erie City as agent for six years; he then engaged in the furniture business with his father-in-law under the firm name Ayres & Luce. This partnership was discontinued in 1874, when our subject went to California for two years. On his return he again embarked in the furniture industry, this time for his own account. Mr. Luce was married, in Erie City, in 1860, to Carrie C., daughter of J. W. Ayres, and a native of this city. To this union were born Wilson A., with Mt. Hickory Iron Co.; Kate, Carrie and Helen.

REV. GEORGE ARMSTRONG LYON, D. D., was born in Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1806. He was the son of Samuel and Betty W. (Brown) Lyon, daughter of the Hon. Jacob Brown, of Philadelphia. His ancestors came originally from Scotland and England, but his grandfather, William Lyon, emigrated to Pennsylvania from the North of Ireland, and in connection with Gen. Armstrong, whose sister he married, surveyed and laid out the town of Carlisle. Dr. Lyon was early left an orphan, and made his home with his uncle, George A. Lyon, for whom he was named, a prominent citizen and lawyer of Carlisle. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1824, at the age of eighteen. He then entered the theological seminary at Princeton, and after finishing his course of study, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, on the 9th of April, 1828. During the summer he crossed the Alleghany Mountains on horseback, and spent the following winter between Fredonia, N. Y., and Erie, Penn. Receiving a call from the Presbyterian Church in each place, for reasons unknown to the writer, he decided to accept the one to Erie, and on Sept. 9, 1829, was ordained by the Presbytery of Erie, and installed pastor of the church there. In this capacity he remained the balance of his life, a period of over 41 years, his death having occurred March 24, 1871, at the age of sixty-five. "He was brought into the ministry just before the great spiritual harvest time of 1830 to 1832, and entered in as a vigorous and earnest and prayerful reaper, and came forth rejoicing, bringing many sheaves with him. The church was greatly edified, and other churches sprang from its roots and grew from its richness." He was a wise and zealous minister, and his undivided time and talents, as well as his own private means, were cheerfully given to advance the purposes and institutions of the Gospel in the county and elsewhere. As a preacher, he was distinguished for the grave, affectionate and instructive nature of his sermons, for his logical force, a clear perception of the truth, clearness in stating it, and pungency in applying it. He was also distinguished for the aptness of his prayers, as all who remember them will testify, and for his ready sympathy for his parishioners and friends when in sorrow or trouble. His warm and practical charity was manifested repeatedly in both public and private actions; his whole soul was in his work, and he loved to preach the great central truths of the Gospel; at the same time he kept his heart close to the throbbing pulses of humanity, and his interest in all local and national questions which involved the ever-

lasting principles of truth and equity was always keen and strong. He died at Avon Springs, N. Y., whither he had gone hoping to recuperate his failing health. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, his funeral services, which were very solemn and impressive, were held in the church in which he had so long ministered, and his body was consigned to the tomb in the Erie Cemetery. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Craighead, of Meadville, formerly of Carlisle, Penn., though in the services many of his brother ministers of various churches in the city participated.

JAMES LYTLE (deceased) was born in Waterford, this county, Feb. 17, 1808; son of John and Sally (Anderson) Lytle, natives of Penn., former of French, latter of English descent. John Lytle was a farmer for many years and a member of the Legislature from this county. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in early life learned the tailor trade. He was married, in Erie City, Sept. 19, 1830, to Kezia Dunn, born in N. Y. Dec. 12, 1809, daughter of James and Sarah (Harned) Dunn, latter a member of the Friends' Society or Quakers. To this union were born ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Lucinda, wife of Spencer Booth, Chicago; Sarah, widow of Sidney Booth; Susan, widow of Henry Sherman, in Wis.; John, deceased; Clayton, who rose from private to Colonel of 17th P. V. I. during the war of the rebellion, he was a prisoner about a year, died in Erie Sept. 26, 1876; Martha K., wife of Daniel Jones, a commercial traveler, and Viola V. H., wife of Samuel Jacobs, in employ of railroad company in Ill. Mr. Lytle was at one time Collector of Port of Erie City; was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was Elder for many years. He died in Erie March 31, 1876. Mrs. Lytle, his widow, still resides in Erie City.

W. W. LYLE, contractor, Erie, was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., June 1, 1839, son of Francis and Louise (Bruner) Lyle, natives of Penn., the latter of German descent, the former of Scotch-Irish lineage. A house plasterer by trade, was at one time a merchant, but in later life a hotel keeper. He reared seven children. Our subject, who was the eldest, was educated in the seminary, Montgomery Co., Penn. He was united in marriage, in Erie City, with Elizabeth, daughter of L. L. Lamb. To this union have been born five children, viz.: Kittie, Lyman L., Walter W., George M. and Francis. Mr. Lyle has followed various occupations through life, and accomplishes whatever he undertakes. He is a member of the Erie City School Board; in politics, he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH McCARTER, President Second National Bank, Erie City, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., March 20, 1829. He is the son of Joseph and Isabella McCarter, both natives of N. Y., and of Irish descent. At the age of ten our subject began to battle with life's realities as a store clerk in Erie, in which service he remained until 1852, when he opened a grocery store on his own account, and conducted it with success for eight years. In 1860, he entered into partnership with W. J. Little, in the establishment of the iron works, which in 1864 were disposed of to Selden & Bliss, the present proprietors. In the same year he built the Erie car works—manipulated his interest with profit for two years, when he sold out to the Pittsburgh & Erie R. R. Co. With others, he, in 1867, erected the Erie City elevator, a structure of great value to the city. In 1869, this property passed into the hands of the Penn. R. R. Co. by purchase. In 1870, he served as Vice President and general manager of the Second National Bank, and eleven years later was elected to the Presidency, which position he still holds. From 1881 to 1883 he acceptably filled the office of Mayor of the city. In politics, Mr. McCarter identifies himself with the Democratic party. He was married, April 15, 1857, to Eliza J. Morehead, by whom he has had two children—Cora, wife of Lieut. John M. Bowyer, of the U. S. Navy, and Wm. J.

R. T. McCLURE, of the firm Howe, McClure & Co., proprietors of Wooden Ware Works, Erie, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1842, son of Robert and Elizabeth McClure, natives of Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject received a common school education in his native county, and followed the profession of accountant from 1856 till 1873. In latter year he came to Erie City, and embarked in his present business. Mr. McClure was married, in 1881, in Pittsburgh, Penn., to Jenette Brankston, a native of Pittsburgh, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. The business of the firm Howe, McClure & Co., is well conducted; the two partners named have charge of the manufacturing department, and the third partner, T. W. Shacklett, has full charge of the office, books, and the buying and selling. Our subject graduated from the Iron City Commercial College in 1858. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN C. McCREA, pork-packer, Erie, was born in N. Y. in 1850, son of James McCrea and brother of E. J. and James McCrea, well known pork-packers of Cleveland, Ohio. The greater part of his early educational training was acquired in his business experience. His grandfather and father having been in the pork-packing industry, our subject followed their footsteps, and at the age of twenty-one embarked in business with his brothers, under firm name McCrea Bros., pork-packers, Cleveland, Ohio, remaining there till 1880, when he came to Erie City, and opened business on his own account. From seven to fourteen men are employed during the season, and the business transacted is large and steadily increasing. Mr. McCrea is also proprietor of three delivery wagons that do business through the city. His facilities and business connections enable him to carry on a flourishing trade.

GEN. D. B. McCREARY, attorney-at-law, Erie City. There will always attach an interest to the pioneer families, which will never probably belong to others who came at a later date, as they have laid the foundations of our social and material status, and coming generations can only modify and develop that which they, by their energy and perseverance, established. By their strong arms were the forests felled, the undergrowth cleared away, and the sod broken; by them were the primitive cabin, the log schoolhouse and the church erected. Later inhabitants make further and higher advancement in all these, and proceed to further develop the embryo foundings of the pioneer. To the latter class belongs the subject of this sketch, born Feb. 27, 1826, in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., to Joseph F. and Lydia (Swan) McCreary, natives of Penn., and the parents of nine children, viz.: Samuel S., Richard S., Selina C., John J., Mary E., Jackson, D. B., Lydia A., Martha S. The father came to Mill Creek Township in 1800, from Lancaster Co., Penn., and was a farmer during his life. Gen. D. B. McCreary was brought up subject to the duties of the farmer's life; when a mere lad his tastes inclined to science and literature, which has increased with his years. In his boyhood days he made the best use of such educational advantages as the public schools of his native township afforded, and the limited means of his family would allow. He also attended the "Erie Academy" and the Washington, Penn., College; afterward taught school at Erie; was principal of the Winchester, Ky., Seminary from 1851 to 1853. While teaching at Erie, he read law with Judge John and W. A. Galbraith, and in 1853 began practicing law, forming a partnership with J. B. Johnson. In 1855, was appointed aid to Gov. Pollock with the rank of Lieut. Col. His connection with Mr. Johnson closed in two years, when he joined Jonas Gunnison and continued until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was attached as 1st Lieut. of Co. B, in what was known as the Erie Regt. He was prominent in the organization of the 145 Regt. Penn. Vols., of which he was appointed Lieut. Col., and subsequently was commissioned to the rank of Colonel, and later breveted Brig. Gen., and held the position until the close of the war. He was confined in Libby, Macon, Charleston and Columbia Prisons for ten months. On his return from the war he resumed the practice of law, and, like all who love their profession, has been successful. In 1866, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the many friends of his resident district, he was elected to the Legislature, and served with credit to himself and his constituents for two terms. In 1867, he was appointed Adj. Gen. under Gov. Geary, and served three years. In 1870, he was returned to the Legislature. He served six years as a State Manager of the Dixmont Asylum. It is a pleasure to record him as a gentleman of fine natural endowments and acquired abilities, enviable reputation, professional and social. He adheres strictly to the principles of the Republican party, and his eloquence, as a political speaker, is sought in various parts of his resident State. He is one of the founders of the Park Presbyterian Church of Erie; was married, in 1851, to Annette Gunnison, daughter of E. D. Gunnison, one of the early settlers of this county. This union has resulted in two children, viz.: Sophia, wife of Henry A. Clark, a prominent attorney of Fall River, Mass., and Wirt, who graduated, June, 1884, with honor as Cadet Midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

JOHN McMAHON, lake engineer, Erie, was born in Erie City, March 27, 1857, son of M. and Mary (Lehan) McMahon, natives of Ireland; the former, a sea-faring man, came to America in 1854, and here followed R. R. contracting for several years. He reared a family of six children, viz.: Bridget, John (our subject), Daniel, an Alderman, Fourth Ward, this city; P. H., a Captain, sailing on Lake Erie; Katie and Mary. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1878, with Anna Bowers, a native of Erie City, and a daughter of Isaac Bowers. This union has been blessed with two children: Josephine and John. Mr. McMahon is a Democrat in politics.

DANIEL McMAHON, Alderman of the Fourth Ward, Erie, was born at Jackson Station, Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1859, son of Michael McMahon, who came to America from Kilrush, Limerick, Ireland, about 1851, when twenty-one years old, and settled here about 1854. He married Mary Lehan, of Bantry, Ireland, who came to this country about 1852, at eighteen years of age. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters—Bridget, John, a lake engineer; Daniel, our subject; Patrick, a lake captain; Catherine Agnes and Mary Frances. Our subject began life for himself, when thirteen, as a cabin boy on a lake steamer, and after three years shipped as a sailor, and at twenty-one became a licensed pilot, and as such remained until the present year, when he engaged in the study of law. He is an active enterprising citizen, taking much interest in the social and industrial development of this city.

CLARK McSPARREN (deceased) was born in Erie, Penn., July 2, 1810, second son of Archibald and Margaret (McKay) McSparren, of Scotch-Irish descent. Archibald McSparren came to Erie Co., in 1802, and for years carried on his business, that of a merchant tailor in Erie. He was here during the war of 1812, and made some of the uniforms for the officers of Perry's fleet. Our subject received his education in Erie and at the Waterford Academy, from which he graduated in 1829. He then clerked for three years in dry goods store. In 1833, he was appointed Cashier of Erie Bank, which position he re-

tained as long as the institution existed. He, with a brother, then built the Erie City Mills; he subsequently bought his brother's interest and continued the milling business alone till 1859, when he rented the mill. He was considered a good judge of real estate, and dealt in it extensively with more than average success. He married, Sept. 10, 1835, Mary Ann, daughter of Chester and Sarah (Steel) Jones, of English descent, and a native of Conn. Her family moved in a wagon, drawn by an ox team and one horse, from Conn. to Penn. in 1816. Five of the children born to this union are living—Albert J., a bookkeeper; Frank, with Stearns Manufacturing Co.: William Clark, with Union Oil Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles; Archibald, Secretary and Treasurer of Art Novelty Co. (limited); Mary Emma (Locke). Mrs. Clark McSparren is a member of the Universalist Church of Erie. Mr. McSparren departed this life April 18, 1875, in Erie. He was a Republican in politics, and for nine years was a member of Erie City Council.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, retired attorney, Erie, was born July 27, 1799, in Franklin Co., Penn. His parents moved to a farm in Weathersfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1805. Our subject attended a country school until March, 1813, then went to select school taught by Elias Grover, until May, 1816. Mr. Grover and he went to Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., and there jointly engaged in teaching school for one year. Mr. Grover desiring to return to Mass., his native State, Mr. Marshall took a school alone and continued in that profession until the spring of 1820, in which year he returned to Ohio, and soon after entered the academy in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, remaining in that institution four years. In April, 1824, he entered the office of Hon. Thomas D. Webb, and commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in that town, June 15, 1826. Soon after his admission he entered into partnership in the practice of law, with Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, late one of the Supreme Judges of the State of Ohio. At that time there were four counties in one circuit—Trumbull, Portage, Geauga and Ashtabula, and Mr. Marshall was a regular attendant on them all. One winter he met Don Carlos Barrett at court in Ashtabula Co., who proposed to him to go to Erie and form a partnership with him. Mr. Barrett was a gentleman of fine address, and a fluent speaker, so Mr. Marshall concluded to try it for a year. Consequently, on the 1st of May, 1828, he planted himself in the borough of Erie, Penn., entered into articles of copartnership with Don Carlos Barrett for the term of one year; when the year expired he declined to renew the partnership. He then opened an office on his own hook. In Nov., 1829, our subject married Eliza Weatherbee, niece of Judge Freeman, of Warren, Ohio, and at once brought his young wife to Erie, settling down permanently. In the winter of 1830, James C. Marshall, Jonathan Weatherbee and Alexander Wilson bought out a mercantile establishment, together with the lease of a flouring mill and distillery. Mr. Marshall then moved from Erie to Girard to take charge of the financial part of the business, Weatherbee and Wilson being experienced merchants. In the winter of 1832, our subject sustained a severe compound fracture of the leg, and Mr. Weatherbee died. Mr. Marshall soon afterward sold out his interest to Mr. Wilson, and devoted his time and attention to the practice of law. About Jan. 1, 1839, he was appointed Prothonotary and Clerk of several Courts of Erie Co. by Governor Porter, but owing to certain disputes as to the validity of David R. Porter's election for Governor, Mr. Marshall did not obtain the keys of office till May 1, that year. He was appointed Postmaster at Girard under President Van Buren's administration, an office he held until after the election of Gen. Harrison. He remained in Girard until April 1, 1844, when he removed to Erie and entered into partnership in the practice of law with the late Chief Justice James Thompson. When the latter was elected to Congress in the fall of 1844 or 1845, the partnership was mutually dissolved. Mr. Marshall was appointed Revenue Commissioner in the spring of 1848, to represent Erie, Crawford and Warren Cos., serving the term required by law. A partnership in the practice of the law by the Hon. John P. Vincent and James C. Marshall, May 1, 1849, for the term of five years was mutually dissolved at the expiration of that period. A partnership was then entered into between James C. Marshall and his son Francis F. Jan. 1, 1861, which continued until the former gave up the practice in the spring of 1881. Our subject has held the office of President of the Erie Co. Mutual Insurance Co. since March, 1859; was elected President of the Marine National Bank of Erie on Jan. 19, 1867, and has been re-elected every year since; was one of the Trustees of the Erie Academy from 1847 to 1856. Mr. Marshall's father and grandfather (James Marshall) died in Trumbull Co., Ohio, each in his eighty-fifth year; his mother died aged eighty-seven. Our subject has four children, two sons and two daughters. His oldest son, James, is a fruit grower in the county of Solona, Cal.; Mary W. is the widow of Commander James W. Shirk, U. S. Navy (she has three children, all living in Philadelphia); Francis F., a lawyer living in Erie (has a wife and three daughters), and Laura O., wife of S. E. Norris, of Philadelphia (they have no children, having lost two).

F. F. MARSHALL, attorney at law, Erie, was born in Girard, this county, May 21, 1835; son of James C. and Eliza (Weatherbee) Marshall, the former of whom was a prominent lawyer of Erie City. Our subject received his education at the Erie Academy, and Yale College—was a member of the class of 1856. He commenced the study of law with his father in 1855, and was admitted to practice his profession in 1856. The Committee of Examination before whom he passed were Chief-Justice Thompson, Judge Galbraith, E.

Babbitt and John H. Walker. In 1864, Mr. Marshall was admitted to the United States' and Supreme Courts. He was appointed United States Commissioner under Pres. Lincoln's first administration in 1861. Mr. Marshall was married, in 1862, to Fannie, daughter of Col. Camp, civil engineer, Erie City. Their children are Florence C., Laura and Mary. Mrs. Marshall is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

ELISHA MARVIN, eldest son of Elisha Marvin and Elizabeth Selden, his wife, was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 22, 1768; brought up on a farm. About 1792, in company with his brother-in-law, Judah Colt, and his brother Enoch, he settled in Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1796, Mr. Colt having been appointed agent for the Population Company, both brothers removed with him to Erie Co., and settled at Colt's Station, in Greenfield Township, where Elisha bought a large tract of land. He was Justice of the Peace in Greenfield for many years, and long one of the most prominent surveyors and farmers in the county. He married Minerva Prendergast, of Jamestown, N. Y., May 13, 1812; died Sept. 29, 1829. Mrs. Marvin, who was a woman of more than usual culture, died April 1, 1858. Their children were William E., born March 21, 1814; and Elizabeth Susan, born Nov. 29, 1818, died in the fall of 1873.

Enoch Marvin, brother of Elisha, was born in Lyme, Oct. 19, 1774; after spending a number of years at Greenfield and Erie, he went to Beaver Co., Penn., as agent of a land company, where he died March 31, 1840, leaving a large estate, much of which was in Erie Co. He married Eliza Hull in 1820. She survived him a number of years. They had one child which died in infancy.

Elihu Marvin, youngest brother of Elisha and Enoch Marvin above named, was born at Lyme, Conn., Aug. 1, 1791. He early developed a taste for business pursuits, and became associated with Gen. David Humphreys, of Derby, Conn., in the woolen manufacture. Sept. 10, 1813, he married Ann Humphreys, a niece of the General. After several years of active prosecution of the woolen business, his health failed and he withdrew from the concern. About 1823, he moved to Ripley, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1842, changed to Erie, living for a number of years on a farm which included the site of Marvintown. About 1854 or 1856, he laid out part of his farm in town lots, and sold off a large number. About 1864, he built a residence on Tenth street, where he resided until death. He was influential wherever he lived, but had a great repugnance for holding office; was an enthusiast in favor of schools and as a fruit grower; a liberal giver to the Presbyterian Church, with which he early associated himself. Mrs. Marvin died April 30, 1875. Mr. Marvin died Aug. 29, 1878, having acquired an extensive property. They had two children—Susan, born in 1816, died in 1834; Sarah, born Jan. 29, 1820, married Rev. L. G. Olmstead Dec. 20, 1838, died May 25, 1843, leaving an only child—Sarah L., born May 18, 1840, who married Matthew Griswold, Jan. 8, 1866, and died Feb., 1871, leaving two sons, viz., Matthew Griswold, Jr., and Elihu Marvin Griswold.

SELDEN MARVIN, City Recorder and Attorney, Erie, only child of Dudley and Mary (Whalley) Marvin, (brother of Elisha, Enoch and Elihu) was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., June 9, 1819, named after his grandmother, who was of the Connecticut family of Seldens; received his education mainly at Canandaigua Academy, and at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn.; spent one year in printing office in Boston. Parents moved to New York City in the summer of 1837, where he read law until 1841 in the office of his father, who was one of the most distinguished attorneys in the State, and for eight years a member of Congress. In 1841, removed to Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he was exclusively engaged in farming until 1846; in the latter year entered upon the practice of law at Jamestown. In 1847, was married to Miss Sarah Wilson Dinsmore, of Ripley, and returned to the farm. A year or so later formed a connection with Hon. Geo. W. Parker, now of the city of New York, and resumed the legal profession at Westfield, N. Y.; in the fall of 1852, was elected Special County Judge, and in 1855 County Judge of Chautauqua County, serving in the latter position until Jan. 1, 1860; moved to Erie in June, 1860; became a member of the firm of Spencer & Marvin, and practiced law until 1877. Was the Democratic candidate for Assembly in 1862; Democratic nominee for Congress in 1870, coming within 500 votes of an election; Democratic candidate for Elector at Large in 1872; Mayor of Erie City in 1877; the same year elected City Recorder for five years which office, by re-election in 1882, he still holds. The marriage of Judge Marvin and his wife has been blessed with five children, three of whom survive, viz.: Charles Dinsmore Marvin, engaged in the banking business in the city of New York; Anna Humphreys, wife of William D. Lewis, and Elizabeth Selden Marvin, wife of Robert W. Neff, of Boston, Mass.

MART MAUER, wholesale confectioner, Erie, was born in Germany Sept. 13, 1849, son of Jacob Mauer, a farmer. Our subject was reared on the farm until 1867, when he came to America, settling in Erie City. Here he clerked in a grocery store till 1869, in which year he entered on his present enterprise, and with the increase of facilities in making confectionery by steam power, the business, which has a bakery in connection, is steadily increasing, and he is soliciting trade all over the United States, as Mr. Mauer fully understands the wants of his customers, and the necessity of keeping in stock, of his own



Robert H. Custard

manufacture only, a class of goods fresh and pure. He was married to Annie Mary Von Busich, a native of Erie, Penn., who bore him four children—Frederick W. J., Laura, Ella and Charles A. Our subject and wife are members of the Protestant Church.

GEORGE V. MAUS, general agent Penn. R. R. Co., and President of the Board of Trade, Erie City, was born in Pennsylvania July 29, 1841, son of Lewis H. and Elizabeth (Vance) Maus, natives of Pennsylvania. L. H. Maus in early life was a manufacturer, but latterly a farmer, and is now a resident of Harbor Creek Township, this county. Our subject received the rudiments of his education in Columbia Co., Penn., and completed his tuition in Philadelphia. In early life he embarked in the commercial business, which he carried on for some years, and in 1862 accepted a position with the Penn. R. R. Co. in Philadelphia. Since 1870, Mr. Maus has been general agent for that company in Erie, Penn. At the commencement of the late war he was in Georgia, and there drafted into the Confederate army, but managing to get North, was drafted into the Federal army, and fought the South by proxy. In 1862, our subject was married to Harriet M., daughter of Reuben Marcy, and by this union were born Frank G., Annie W., Bessie V., Robert S. and Clara L. Mr. and Mrs. Maus are members of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Erie City, of which he has been Vestryman for several years. He holds other offices in connection with benevolent societies, etc. He has taken 32° in Masonry; is a member of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. He owns valuable property in Erie City, and several farms in Erie Co., and is an admirer of and interested in raising valuable blooded horses and cattle.

DR. GEO. J. MEAD, dentist, 728 State street, Erie, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in 1844. At the age of seventeen he began the study of his profession in the office of Drs. A. A. and G. L. Cooke, able dental practitioners at Milford, Mass., where he continued until 1864, when he enlisted in the 4th Mass. Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He subsequently located at Meadville, Penn., but came to Erie in 1867, where he has since been in the practice of his profession. In 1871, he was united in marriage with Anna M. Wilhelm, of Mishawaka, Ind. Of three children born to them only one survives—Edwin Bradley, born in 1875.

FRED C. MEISER, meat market, Erie, was born in Prussia, Germany, July 9, 1849; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Rhode) Meiser, who were also natives of Germany. Our subject naturally following the occupation of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, became a butcher. He came to America, landing in Erie City, in 1865. For the first six months he just managed to make his board, then after working for four and a half years by the day and month, he and a brother joined and started a butcher shop, which he has conducted successfully since. For a time Mr. Meiser ran two places of business, but gave up one, preferring to keep the business so that he could attend to the minutest details personally. He was married in Erie City to Sophia Bach. Of the five children born to this union, four are living, viz.: Henrietta, Augusta, Martha and Alfred. Mr. and Mrs. Meiser are members of St. Paul's Church, this city; the former is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the D. O. H. societies.

PRESCOTT METCALF. Prominent among the self-made men of Erie who have taken an active part in the development of the city is Prescott Metcalf, Esq. No one individuality is more indelibly stamped upon the community. He is the son of the late Joseph Metcalf, the evening of whose life was spent in Erie, and was born in Putney, Windham Co., Vt., Jan. 25, 1813; he was one of thirteen children, and at the age of eight years commenced to provide for himself by his own labor, being employed by an uncle, with whom he remained for a number of years. During this period, he attended for three months in the year, through three years, the common schools of the neighborhood, at that time of the commonest sort. At the age of twenty-two, he came to Erie and engaged with his brother-in-law, Ira W. Hart, as manager of the livery business on 5th street, east of French street, where he remained five years. While thus employed, he attracted the favorable notice of Rufus S. Reed, the leading business man and capitalist of Erie—then in the zenith of his career—whose intuitive judgment of the character and capacity of men was seldom at fault. Mr. Reed engaged him to take charge of a particular branch of his immense business. Soon afterward, the position of steamboat agent at Erie became vacant, which by the request of his employer was added to Mr. Metcalf's other duties. Having for some years successfully performed these double duties, he was then entrusted with the general management of their entire shipping and vessel interests at Erie. These trusts were discharged with fidelity, and to the satisfaction of his employer. This was so manifest, and his services so indispensable to his employer, that when another situation with increase of salary was offered to Mr. Metcalf, Gen. Reed candidly admitted that it was out of the question to dispense with his services, that he could make his salary whatever he might choose to. Mr. Metcalf drew for years $2,500 per annum, a sum more than equivalent to $5,000 at the present day. He remained in Gen. Reed's employ for twenty-two years, from 1840 to 1862. This embraced the closing years of Rufus S. Reed's career, and the most important part of Gen. C. M. Reed's. In these years, their steamers and sailing vessels ran on all the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago, all to be built, equipped, provisioned and overseen, their cargoes to furnish, and all to be kept afloat and made to pay. Steamers

of national repute, as the Pennsylvania, Jefferson, Madison, Erie, Buffalo, Missouri, Niagara, Ohio, Louisiana, Keystone State and Queen City, with the brigs Clarion, America, Susquehanna, St. Paul, St. Anthony, etc., all of which were run in the course of this period, and nearly all built by the Reeds in those years. It will be remembered that there were no railroads in operation to Erie until January, 1852. The canal, left unfinished by the State from Erie to Beaver, was taken up and completed, Mr. Reed being President, and Gen. Reed contractor, and when completed he entered upon an active business, in which the building, equipment and running of boats became necessary; the railroad from Erie to New York State line, in the building of which Gen. Reed was President, and contractor for the ironing of the whole, the Erie Bank, with numerous farms, and mill, and all the details of a business unequaled by any one in this region. In 1843, Gen. Reed was elected to Congress, which made his absence necessary. While absent, the health of his father, R. S. Reed, forbade his active participation in business, so that Mr. Metcalf was required to take active supervision of the whole. Though, in 1862, Mr. Metcalf went into the coal business for himself and left Gen. Reed's employ, yet for years he was consulted by him constantly on matters of importance. During and since his connection with the Reeds, he has been identified with many important enterprises, both in and out of the city. Of these we may name the running of a line of stages between Erie and Pittsburgh from 1840 to 1843; the construction of the Northern Canada Railroad, in which he was associated with Gen. Reed and Milton Courtright; the Erie Extension Canal; the Erie & North East Railroad, in which he was a Director for some years; the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, of which for many years he was a Director; a corporator and one of the originators of the Erie Cemetery, in the purchase of the grounds for which he, with others, gave his personal guarantee. To him, as one of the principal projectors of the Erie Gas Works, in which he has always been a large stockholder, is the city mainly indebted for the Gas Works, carrying the stock when it paid but one per cent on the investment. He was manager for the oil shipments for various railroads during the early years of that trade. He was one of the organizers of the Dime Savings Bank, Trustee of Erie Academy, Director of Public Schools, and Mayor of the city from 1862 to 1865; and an organizer, Trustee and liberal contributor to the Park Church. Among other of his enterprises, was the erection of the Burdett Organ Factory, begun Jan. 2, 1872, and in ninety days occupied by 120 mechanics in the manufacture of organs. Since its erection, 3,000 of its instruments have been completed and shipped, to the value of millions of dollars. In 1880, associated with John Clemens as equal partner, he built the Malleable Iron Works, giving employment to over 180 mechanics. With Col. Benjamin Grant, he built Wayne Block, in 1860, on Front street, and rebuilt it after its destruction by fire in 1868. In 1872, he built the block on the west side of State, between 7th and 8th streets, and in 1866 his elegant residence corner Sassafras and 9th—his home for the last eighteen years; also purchased residences for his sons on adjacent lots, and other residences in the city and on his several farms. His domestic surroundings have been exceptionally happy. He was married, June 9, 1846, to Miss Abigail R. Wilder, a schoolmate, from Putney, Vt. They have had five children—Joseph P., William Wilder (deceased), Frederic W., Nellie (deceased) and George R. His father, for about twenty years, made his home with his son where, in 1868, at the age of ninety-four, he died, being then reputed to be the oldest Mason in the United States, his body having been taken to Vermont for interment. This venerable man, a type in habit and deportment of the old school, was a link connecting us with the past, for he remembered distinctly some of the events of Shay's insurrection in 1794. In politics Mr. Metcalf acted with the Whig party during its existence, and then with the Republican. Into his party associations, he brought all of his characteristic force and energy. While never a candidate for other than a municipal office, he has exerted a marked influence, bringing to the support of his favorite candidate all of his intensity of purpose and energy of action. The war, with its large levies of men for the army and navy, furnished him full scope for the exercise of his versatile abilities. Here his zeal was manifested, and the large reinforcements sent forward from Erie during his occupancy of the Mayor's office were much augmented by his ceaseless efforts. He had three brothers who were in business in Erie—Samuel H., who died some fourteen years since; Charles, long in mercantile and banking business, now in Toledo, Ohio, and James, deceased. He had also three sisters, Eliza, wife of Ira W. Hart who died in 1839, Lucy (Mrs. Hart) who died in 1842 and Mary, the esteemed widow of Joseph D. Clark, deceased, who resides in Erie with her family. Of all these, he has been the counselor and firm friend, and has managed with success numerous trusts confided to his charge. Such has been the career, such the record of a busy, active and successful life. If to do the work of five men could be called busy, then it may be so denominated; and if to acquire wealth and to know how to use it for the enjoyment of himself and the happiness and employment of others, and to lend a helping hand to all those enterprises which in church or State may merit assistance, and having projected to aid them through, then Mr. Metcalf's life may indeed be called a success; and now in the fruition of all these objects, surrounded by a family of prominence and usefulness, and in a community which appreciates his services and worth, Mr. Metcalf, still active and useful, is enjoying the evening of a life, old in years, but still erect, vigorous and active, apparently good for a score of years of labor, usefulness and success.

JOSEPH P. METCALF, manufacturer, Erie. Prominent among Erie City's business men is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born and reared here; son of Prescott and Abigail R. (Wilder) Metcalf, natives of Vermont, and of English extraction. Our subject received a good English education at Erie Academy, Erie City, and dwelt in the place of his nativity till 1870, when he emigrated to the West, and after engaging in the banking business at Nebraska City for two years returned to Erie City and was in business with his father until 1880. Since that time he has been a member of the firm of Erie Malleable Iron Co., limited, occupying the position of Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Metcalf is an intelligent, energetic business man; was married in the State of New Jersey, in 1877, to Celia Fletcher, a native of New York, of English descent, by whom he has had three children, two surviving—Frances and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf are members of St Paul's Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Council of Erie.

P. A. MEYER, of the late firm Marks &. Meyer, merchant tailors, Erie, was born in Germany, Oct. 5, 1844; son of Ludwig Meyer, a leading medical practitioner of Posen, in Prussia, where he died. Our subject was partly educated in his native land, and on coming to New York State in 1858, attended school there for a time. He then clerked in a merchant tailor's establishment in Schenectady, N. Y., eight years. In 1856, he came to Erie and formed a partnership with Charles S. Marks. Marks & Meyer carried on business for seventeen years at the same stand on State street. March 15, 1884, the firm dissolved, Mr. Meyer at that time starting for himself in the manufacturing and sale of clothing. Our subject was married, in this city, in 1870, to Louise, daughter of Christian Sexauer. To this union were born Emma, Aida, Ludwig Garfield and Otto Blaine.

GEORGE R. MILLER, assistant engineer Erie City Water Works, Erie, was born near Hamilton, Ontario, in 1853, where he was reared until thirteen years old, when he came to this country with his people. His father, William H. Miller, a farmer, settled at North East. Our subject, when eighteen, engaged in railroading and took charge of the Harbor Creek Depot for two years, when he engaged in his present business here, with which he has since been reputably identified. Mr. Miller was married in 1876 to Nellie Connells, of Canandaigua, N. Y. Two sons and one daughter have blessed this union: George C., Elgin and Marietta Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are active members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

GOTTLIEB MISCHLER, grocer, No. 518 Fourth street, Erie, was born in Switzerland, March 1, 1844, son of John and Elizabeth (Walden) Mischler, natives of Switzerland, who came to America and settled in Erie in 1855. Our subject is a self-made man beginning with a quarter of a dollar capital. He first cleaned fish, gradually working himself into a successful fish trade which he carried on for ten years, and in 1863, embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since continued. He was married here to Kate Berry, a native of this city, and a daughter of Jacob Berry, who is a railroad engineer. To this union have been born six children, viz.: Edward, Etta, Charles, Arthur, Lillie and Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Mischler are members of the Lutheran Church.

DAN MITCHELL, Captain of Police, Erie, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., March 23, 1841, son of Harlow and Louise (Bidwell) Mitchell, natives of Vermont, the latter of English-French extraction. The former, who was a miller, and in later life a farmer, was of Scotch-German lineage. He came to Pennsylvania in 1850, and died at "Mitchell's Corners" in Erie Co. in 1871. Our subject is the third in a family of four sons and one daughter, latter deceased. He obtained a good school training, and choosing the occupation of engineer, when quite young, ran an engine for fifteen years. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 83d P. V. I., serving for a time as wagon-master. June 30, 1862, he was taken prisoner, sent to Libby Prison till exchanged, and was discharged in 1863 for disability. From 1872 to 1875, he served on Erie City police force, and for five years was County Detective. In 1881, Mr. Mitchell was appointed to the Erie City police force, and in 1882, was elected Captain. Our subject was married in March 16, 1875 to Jennie A., daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Meadville, Penn. Their family numbers three—Jessie, Dean and May. In politics Mr. Mitchell is Republican.

CHARLES JENKINS MITCHELL, Mate of the steamer Schuylkill, Anchor line, Erie, was born in Padstow, Cornwall, England in 1845. He was reared a sailor, serving in the English Merchant Marine until 1861, when he joined the United States Navy under Capt. C. H. Wells, of Admiral Farragut's fleet, Gulf Squadron, and after a year's service was honorably discharged. He afterward re-enlisted in the Navy, serving principally in the transport service till the end of the war when he was honorably discharged. He subsequently engaged in the American Merchant Marine where he continued until 1872, when he took up lake service. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1876, to Mary Ann, daughter of George B. and Mary Marshall Jones, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell belong to the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the K. of P. society.

R. S. MOFFETT, dealer in crockery and glassware, Erie, was born in the Empire State, Aug. 14, 1844; son of Jairus and Almira (Brainard) Moffett. The former, who had been a merchant in early life and afterward Sheriff of Wyoming Co., N. Y., was a native of New York State, where he died in 1879. The latter was a native of Vermont, of Scotch

descent. They were parents of two children, our subject being the youngest. He was educated in the academy at Perry and for seven years served as clerk in a dry goods store, afterward, in 1862, launching out in the same business for himself in Perry, N. Y., in which he continued till 1869, when he came to Erie City and opened an extensive wholesale and retail crockery, china and glassware room, which is 28x155 feet in dimensions. Mr. Moffett was married in Perry, N. Y., to Ruth, a native of Perry, N. Y., of Scotch descent, and daughter of Josiah Andrews. To this union was born one child—Allen, at school. Our subject and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN MOORE, retired sailor and business man, Erie, was born in Waterford Township, Erie County, Penn., Nov. 20, 1812; son of John Moore, a hotel keeper, who came to this county in 1798 and carried on business at Waterford; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and reared five children. Our subject obtained his education in the common schools, when eleven years old going as a sailor on Lake Erie, where he continued most of the time till 1850; was for years clerk on a boat. During this period he also engaged in business in Erie City.

R. S. MOORHEAD, Clerk of Erie County Courts, was born in Moorheadville, Harbor Creek Township, this county, June 3, 1844; son of Joseph M. and Harriet E. (Scott) Moorhead, the former a farmer; they were natives of Pennsylvania, and both of Irish descent. Our subject was brought up on the farm and educated in the common schools. In 1862, he enlisted in the 145th Reg . P. V. I. Co. D, serving as Regimental Postmaster until 1865, when he was discharged. On his return home he followed farming until 1873, in which year he was appointed Inspector of Customs, which position he held until 1879, when he was elected Clerk of the Erie County Courts. In 1879, Mr. Moorhead married Mary Carroll, who bore him two children—Florence B. and Emma M. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. His grandfather, Col. James M. Moorhead, was with Perry on the occasion of his victory on Lake Erie.

W. A. MORAND, photographer and artist, Erie, was born Sept. 29, 1842, in New York City, and is a son of the late George H. Morand, who was the first photographer in that city. He attended school in his native city, and early in his boyhood days showed a decided talent and taste for painting, and his father enabled him to obtain a thorough art education in the studios of the most noted artists of the day in New York. For over twenty years his mind and hand have been active in the profession he loves so well, and the result of his untiring efforts is his competency to cope with the best artists of this country. He makes portraits in oil and crayon a specialty, and finishes pictures in India ink and paints miniatures in water colors. Mr. Morand is a photographer and artist not only in name but in education, one who understands the rules of art and chiaroscura, and the application of art principles in lighting, and posing his subjects, for herein lie the true merits of a photographic portrait. Many of the engravings that appear in this work were copied from photographs taken by him. He came to Erie in 1877, and merited a large patronage; was married, in 1862, to Marie Antoinette George, of Watertown, N. Y.; the result of this union has been two children, viz., W. A. (deceased) and Inez E.

JOHN A. MOSER, Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Erie, was born in the Borough of Hœrdt, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 15, 1838; son of George Moser, a hotel-keeper in Hœrdt. Our subject received his education in his native land, and came to America in 1851, settling in Erie City, where he served a regular apprenticeship as a molder three years; subsequently as a carpenter, at which occupation he worked for seventeen years. On May 15, 1877, he was elected Chief of the Fire Department, Erie City; is also Fire Inspector and Superintendent of the Fire Alarm. Mr. Moser married, in 1862, Maria Magdalena Hemmerlie, whose father was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and, on coming to America in 1832, was one of the first settlers of Erie Co., where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Moser are the parents of six children, all living. Our subject was a member of Erie City Council in 1874 and 1875; also a member of the License Board in 1877.

F. W. MULLER, contractor and builder, Erie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 27, 1829. His father, a government officer, followed Lafayette and served under him in this country in the war of Independence. He however returned to his native land, was engaged in the Government service, and is buried there. The subject of our sketch learned cabinet-making in his native land and at eighteen came to America. After spending two years in Ohio he came here and worked at his trade for a few years, but eventually took up building business, with which he has since been prominently identified. He was married, here, in 1851, to Barbara Speiser, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829. To this union have been born four sons and seven daughters—Frederick William, a contractor and builder; Minnie, wife of John Sapper, a tinsmith of Erie; Mary; John, a carpenter; Joana, wife of Edward Mehl, a merchant of Erie; Henry, a carpenter; Emma; Chas., a carpenter; Elizabeth; Louisa and Katherine. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Oddfellows and Harugari societies.

D. T. MURRAY, manager for the W. U. Tel. Co., and L. S. & M. S. Ry., Union Depot, Erie, is a native of Erie and a son of Thomas and Bridget (Foley) Murray, the

former of whom was born and reared in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came here about 1850, among the pioneer railway people who settled here. The mother was also a native of Ireland, born in County Waterford. Four of their sons and two daughters are living—D. T., J. C., Thomas, Jr., Mary, Daniel and Josephine. The subject of this sketch was reared to railroading, and when seventeen became a telegrapher, and when eighteen years old took charge of an office with same telegraph line, and in 1874 located here and has since been reputably connected with same line of business. He was married, in 1883, to Ellen Frances Hannon, a native of Erie Co. They are both members of the Roman Catholic Church and regular communicants. Mr. Murray is an active member and President of Branch 20 of the C. M. B. Association, and the Y. M. C. Lyceum, and he is President of the Board of Directors of that association; also a Common Councilman of the Municipal Government.

HENRY NEUBAUER, of the firm of H. Neubauer & Son, Arcade Hotel, Erie, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany in 1825, and there learned shoe-making. He came to America in 1850, and located in Erie, where he carried on this business very successfully until 1860, when he engaged in merchandising, continuing in the same until 1878, when he took up his present business, having previously (1870) built his handsome hotel. He was united in marriage in 1851, with Elizabeth Lederer, of Bavaria. This union has been blessed with four sons and one daughter—John A., merchant, Frank, a member of the firm, Edward, Alfred and Anna. Mr. Neubauer is a member of the Erie City Benefit Association, Harugari and the Odd Fellows societies.

JOHN F. NEUBAUER, retail liquor dealer, Erie, was born in Erie City, Penn., Sept. 30, 1847, son of Jacob and Barbara (Fisher) Neubauer, natives of Germany, who came from thence to Erie in 1846. They were parents of ten children, five boys and five girls, all but two of whom are living. Our subject received his education in Erie City, then for a time worked at upholstering, but, on account of weak eyes, was compelled to give up his chosen avocation. He then clerked in a furniture store. In 1881 Mr. Neubauer embarked in his present business, in which he has since continued. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; is a Republican in politics, and is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Erie City.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, retired farmer, Erie, was born April 7, 1800, in Fairview Township (then Allegheny Co.), now Erie Co.; son of George and Jane (McKee) Nicholson, natives of Ireland, who came to this county in 1783, and purchased 200 acres of land of Survey 315, surveyed by Thomas Reese. The land is now held by Mr. Marcus Lewis on a life lease, and eventually falls back to the Nicholson heirs. William Nicholson is the only one of his father's family now living. He is one of several lads who boarded one of the ships built for Commodore Perry's fleet, the Lawrence or the Niagara, the day they were launched, he being about twelve years of age. He remembers having heard Gen. La Fayette make a speech in Erie, June 4, 1825, and Maria C. Ball, she that was afterward Mrs. William Nicholson, was taken by the General and kissed, and this she remembers. She also well remembers many a time sitting on the knee of Red Jacket, the great Indian Chief, in her father's jewelry shop in Buffalo. William Nicholson's parents were among the earliest settlers of the county. He is the oldest man born in the county now living, while his only son is now twenty-seven years of age. Mr. Nicholson is a remarkable man for his years—eighty-four. He has been a thorough business man in his day, and has accumulated much property and wealth. He is possessed of all his faculties, and can read very fine print without spectacles, and has the history of the county well fixed in his mind. He was married, Aug. 27, 1849, to Maria C., daughter of the late Sheldon Ball. They had three children, of whom only one son is now living—Walter V., who is at home with his parents, and is a promising young man. William Nicholson is said to resemble Gen. Jackson by all who have seen the General's portrait. His wife's father was one of the first jewelers and engravers in the city, some of his work surpassing anything of later day engraving.

WILLIAM F. NICK, druggist, Erie, was born in Germany, Sept. 6, 1845, son of G. F. W. and Louise (Teubner) Nick. Mr. Nick, Sr., also a druggist while in Germany, was honored with a visit from Horace Greeley, when the latter was traveling in Europe, and was induced to emigrate to America in 1848. He came to Erie City in 1849, and is still actively engaged in business on State Street. Our subject has been in business in Erie City since 1859. His premises, which are in the Scott Block, the finest building in the city, occupy a floor space of 20x165 feet, with an L frontage on Tenth street, of 20x40 feet. This, with a cellar under the entire building used for storing surplus stock, makes the largest drug store in the city of Erie. The business was established in 1862, and the firm was formerly composed of W. F. and H. C. Nick, but is now, since 1882, carried on by our subject, who graduated in pharmacy in New York. He was married, in 1868, to Matilda K. C., daughter of Frederick Von Buseck, a resident of Erie Co. To this union were born Ida, Louise, William and Rachel.

ORANGE NOBLE, founder and President of the Keystone National Bank, Erie, was born April 27, 1817, at Whitehall, N. Y.; son of Salmon and Betsy (Delamater) Noble. The former, who had been a farmer, was a native of Massachusetts, but in early life moved

to Washington Co., N. Y.; the latter was a native of New York. They were parents of seven children—Orange, Laura, Horace W., Mary Ann, Helen C., Amelia and Carissa. Our subject remained on the farm with his father till he was twenty-three years of age, and was educated at the common schools and the Academy in Washington Co., N. Y. Jan. 1, 1840 he married Minerva Reed, who bore him two children—Theodore F. and George H. Early in 1853 Mr. Noble moved to Crawford Co., this State, when he entered into partnership with his relative, G. B. Delamater, in merchandising and farming, as well as oil prospecting, and by 1863 they had made their fortune. In that year, the "Noble well"—the noblest in the world—yielded more than 2,000 barrels per day. In 1864 Mr. Noble became a resident capitalist of Erie City. In 1865 he purchased the Bay State Iron Works, and is to-day its chief owner. At a cost of $135,000, he erected the Noble Block in this city, and in 1867 he and others erected the first elevator at this harbor, and in 1869 he became a large owner in the Blast Furnace. He was the original stockholder in the Burdett Organ Factory, the Dime Savings Bank and the Second National Bank, sole proprietor of the Noble Sewing Machine Company, and connected with many minor enterprises. He was founder of the Keystone National Bank and has been President of same for twenty years. Mr. Noble has been twice elected to the Mayoralty of Erie City, and once to a seat in the General Assembly. In politics he is a strong Republican.

LYSANDER STERRETT NORTON, attorney at law, Erie, was born in Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1845. His paternal ancestry settled in Connecticut in 1640; the branch from which he sprung removed to New York State about 1780, finally locating in Pennsylvania in 1830. His father, Rev. Niram Norton, devoted more than forty years to the ministry, and was a prominent divine among the Methodist clergy of his day. His mother, Ann M. Sterrett, was a niece of Judge Joseph M. Sterrett, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject acquired his education in various schools and academies, including Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., where he graduated at the age of nineteen in the class of 1864. He also graduated in the law department of Harvard University, class of 1868. Having acquired a thorough literary and legal education, he was admitted to the bar at Meadville in Oct., 1868. He immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at Erie, where he has since resided. In 1873 he formed a law co-partnership with Col. C. B. Curtis, which was continued until the latter's death in the spring of 1883. Mr. Norton enjoys a fine practice, and is regarded as one of the leading attorneys at the bar. He was married, June 12, 1873, to Miss Mattie L. Curtis, youngest daughter of Col. C. B. Curtis, by whom he has one child—Carlton Curtis, born July 20, 1876.

RICHARD O'BRIEN, agent Pennsylvania Company operating Erie & P. R. R., Erie, was born Feb. 25, 1825, at Dromig, County Cork, Ireland, son of Richard and Ellen (Ambrose) O'Brien. He emigrated to Quebec, Canada, in 1847, and moved to Erie, Penn., the same year, where he acted as Clerk and book-keeper in the commercial and commission business at the harbor for nineteen years. When the E. & P. R. R. was completed in 1866 to the harbor, he was appointed its agent, a position he has since continued to fill in an efficient manner. During the last thirty-seven years, from 1847 to 1884, he has been intimately associated with the lake business and the commerce of the harbor as employe, employer, vessel-owner and railroad agent. He was married in Philadelphia in 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Denis McCarthy, who also emigrated from Ireland and was his companion from childhood. To this union were born four children—Catharine Annie, Joseph P. (an attorney at law), Ellen I. and Fannie. His first wife dying in 1868, Mr. O'Brien married in 1873, Mary, daughter of James Casey, of Erie. By this union were born two children—Agnes Annie and Mary. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Catholic Church.

ARTHUR O'DONNELL, livery and feed stables, on French between Fourth and Fifth streets, Erie, was born in 1846 in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to America in 1862, locating at Norwalk, Ohio, where he remained several years; thence came to Erie in 1871, and subsequently engaged in his present business. He was married here, Oct. 8, 1878, by Rev. Thomas Casey, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to Ellen Sarah, daughter of William and Johana Delaney, natives of Ireland. Mrs. O'Donnell was born in Erie Co.; on Dec. 1, 1881, she departed this life in full communion with the Roman Catholic Church, and is buried in Trinity Cemetery beside her two infant daughters—Mary Frances and Johana, who had preceded her.

JOHN O'HAGAN, chief clerk of the P. & E. Ry. Shops, Erie, was born in Newry, Blair Co., Penn., June 24, 1844; son of Peter O'Hagan, a native of Ireland, who came to this country about 1823, and settled in this State. He was a merchant, and our subject was reared to the same industry, but at twenty-two took up railroading with which he has been since connected in this State. He came here in 1867 as a clerk for the P. & E. R. R. Our subject was married in 1872, in his native place, to Maggie Mahoney, born in Blair Co., Penn., who has borne him three daughters—Lulu, Mary and Kate. She is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a regular communicant. Mr. O'Hagan is an efficient member of the School Board of this city, and has always been interested in the development of its social and industrial life.

LEWIS W. OLDS, proprietor of the Wood Pump and Pump Log Factory, Erie, was born in East Mill Creek, Erie Co., Penn., July 21, 1822, son of Asa Gilbert Olds, a native of Alstead, N. H., born Nov. 15, 1793, and who when a child was taken to Williamstown, Vt., where he resided until the spring of 1816, when he came to East Mill Creek, this county. Here he died Dec. 8, 1871. He married, April 17, 1821, Lucy Church, a native of Winchester, Conn., who bore him five children, all now living, viz.: Lewis W., our subject; Nelson, married and living in Greene Township, this county; Erskine, married and residing on the old homestead in East Mill Creek; Clarissa E., married to Isaac Keeler May 2, 1882 (they together publish a monthly religious paper, called the *Banner of Love*, now at Washington, D. C.), and Emily J., teacher in the public schools, Erie City. John Church, father of Lucy (Church) Olds, enlisted when eighteen years of age during the Revolutionary war, at Saybrook, Conn., and went with Arnold to the Siege of Quebec in 1776. He was present at the battle of Saratoga, and assisted Arnold off his horse when there wounded. Our subject received a part of his early education in a small log schoolhouse in the country, with a slab bench for a seat. He finished his academic course at the Erie Academy, and was married in Erie City, May 9, 1848, to Louisa E. Ackerly, born in Middletown, N. Y., March 11, 1826. To this union were born Inez L., married to Eugene M. Tayntor, now live in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clark, who graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870 after a four years' course, and when under twenty years of age; for several years he was in the United States Topographical Corps of Engineers, engaged in a survey of the upper lakes; having resigned, he went to Germany, and studied for a time at Leipsic University, and on his return to Erie he studied law, and is now practicing at the Erie bar; he married, Dec. 13, 1876, at Cortland, N. Y., Elizabeth L. Keator (have one son—Romeyne K. Olds); Nettie, an artist by profession, and now attending the Cooper Institute, New York; Phila, a graduate of Erie High School, at present at home; William C., married in Spence Creek Valley, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Jan. 9, 1884, to Mary Porter Brown, live in Erie, Penn.; Florence, now at home, and Charlotte Marion, also at home. Mr. Olds commenced the manufacture of pumps in East Mill Creek in 1844, and moved his pump works to Erie in 1853, and was the first man in the United States, and probably in the world, to reduce the old log pump to an article of commerce, and has stood in the front ranks of manufacturers ever since. His pumps have had an extensive sale in all parts of the country.

WM. O'LONE, First Assistant Engineer Water Works, Erie, was born in Quebec Oct., 1843. He remained in his native land until thirteen years old, when he went to New Orleans, and began life for himself as a fireman on a steamboat, and as such continued until the breaking out of the war, when he came North, and located in Erie. He then became a local engineer for the E. & P. Ry., where he continued until 1876, when he was appointed to his present position. Our subject was married, Dec. 27, 1865, in Jamestown, Mercer Co., Penn., to Joan Conway, born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1848, and who came to this country with her parents, Michael and Mary Conway, of Jamestown, Penn. Nine children have blessed this union—Michael, Thomas, William F., John Henry, Mary Catherine, Letitia G., Nellie C., Josephine, Maggie and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. O'Lone are members and regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Since coming here, our subject has served as a member of City Council; has been a member of the Executive Committee for several years, and has occupied minor offices.

JACOB OSTHEIMER, of the firm of Baker, Ostheimer & Co., merchant tailors, Erie, was born Jan. 22, 1839, in Baden, Germany. He came to America when sixteen, and followed mercantile business in New York and Pennsylvania until 1860, when he located here, and engaged in merchandising, with which he has since been identified. He was united in marriage, March 8, 1860, with Sarah, daughter of P. Baker, of Erie. She was born in Germany, and departed this life here in 1872, leaving one son and a daughter—Isaac and Clara. She is buried in the Erie Cemetery. Mr. Ostheimer subsequently married a sister of his wife, Emma Baker, who has borne him a son and a daughter—Mortimer and Mamie. Mr. and Mrs. Ostheimer are members of the Synagogue. The former has served in the City Council and minor offices.

CAPT. DOUGLASS OTTINGER. This gallant gentleman, now four score years of age, and Senior Captain (now retired) of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, was born in Germantown, Penn., Dec. 11, 1804. His father was an officer in the Revolution, on the side of the patriots. Capt. Ottinger was educated at the common schools of Philadelphia, and when but a boy, entered the Commercial Marine Service, being rapidly raised to the command of a trading vessel. When the Revenue Marine Service was reorganized in 1832, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of a revenue cutter, by Andrew Jackson, and did service first on the cutter "Benjamin Rush" and twelve months afterward was transferred to the cutter "Erie." As he early gave considerable attention to the invention of life-saving appliances, for the use and rescue of ocean travelers, he was appointed by the Government, in 1848, to establish and equip the first life-saving station built on our coast, and in a short time there were established, under his direct supervision, eight of these stations on the New Jersey coast. At the petition of a commercial organization of gentlemen, he was granted by the Government in 1849, a furlough, without pay, and he entered the serv-

ice of the company, his first duty being to navigate their ship to the Gate City, on the Pacific coast. Reaching California, he was employed by the company to explore the coast, and while so engaged, he discovered and named Humboldt Bay, promptly apprising the U. S. Government of the fact. He remained in the employ of this company only a few months; about two years as commander on the Pacific mail line of steamers, between the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco. This was a highly lucrative position, which he relinquished at the request of the Government, to take command of the revenue cutter "Lawrence," at a salary of $1,200 per annum. He proposed to resign his commission, but was informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that it was his services, not his resignation that the Government desired. Patriot that he was, he obeyed the request, and from 1851 to 1853, he commanded the cutter "Frolic;" his duty being to patrol the Pacific coast, in the interest of the revenue, from Oregon to San Diego, and also to act as police protector to the harbor of San Francisco, his being the only authority efficient to protect the shipping, some 400 vessels, and city from the general disposition to lawlessness that was at that time so prevalent on the Western coast. From 1853 to 1856 he was stationed in the Gulf of Mexico, and afterward ordered to Lake Erie. When hostilities between the North and South began, he successfully navigated the revenue fleet of five vessels, from the lakes down the St. Lawrence, and around to Boston. This occurred in mid-winter, and in no part of Capt. Ottinger's experience were the qualities of an intelligent commander put to a severer test. In 1862 he commanded the revenue fleet off North Carolina. In 1864 he was directed to construct, according to his own model, a vessel for the revenue service. As a result, he gave to the department the "Commodore Perry," a vessel of uncommon speed and sea-worthiness. In 1870 he was made one of the commissioners to decide on the class of vessels best adapted to this branch of the service. Subsequently, he commanded the "Commodore Perry," on Lake Erie. Capt. Ottinger is made historical on account of his invention of the life car, a peculiar appliance to rescue persons from stranded vessels in storms where lifeboats would be swamped. Through its use, on its first trial, it was the means of saving from the British ship "Ayrshire," stranded on the New Jersey coast Jan., 1850, 201 lives, and shortly afterward, through its use on the same coast, during a fearful gale, there were rescued from the ship "Georgia" 271 passengers; and thousands of lives have been saved by its use on our own shores and in Europe, and the apparatus he put at the first life-saving stations of the United States; he gave it free of tax for patent. The whole world and all are free to manufacture and use this car. Capt. Ottinger receives no royalty except the consciousness of having created an implement that has already brought life and joy to thousands of his fellows, and bids fair to be employed in humane work so long as storms prevail upon the ocean. The Congress of 1858 recognized the value of this invention by voting to Capt. Ottinger the sum of $10,000. In 1883 Capt. Ottinger visited Europe, and while in England he received many testimonials of respect. In 1830 Capt. Ottinger married Emily, daughter of Rev. Watkinson, of Pemberton, N. Y.; their relations were most happy for the fifty years or more of their married life. He was bereft of her Jan., 1883. Capt. Ottinger has no children He is a genial gentleman, well preserved and very popular. He is a veteran sailor, and emphatically a Christian, being for many years Senior Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Erie, Penn. We present a fine steel portrait of Capt. Ottinger in this work.

N. C. OUTWAIT, painter, Erie, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1833, son of Daniel Outwait, who was a ship-carpenter. Our subject was reared on the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, but at eleven went to sea, and followed the same for eleven years, when he took service on lake vessels for six years. Retiring from a sailor's life, he engaged in his present vocation, subsequently locating here, and has since been identified with the building interests of the city. He was united in marriage, in 1858, with Victoria, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Morgan, who came from Wales and settled here over forty-five years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Outwait have been born a family of four sons and four daughters—Ellabelle L., Benjamin A., S. Roger, N. C., Jr., Rachel B. and Sara I.; also Effort S. and Nannie M., now deceased. The family are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. Mr. Outwait is an active member in the Masonic, Odd-fellows and K. of P. societies.

THOMAS PASKETT, proprietor of stone quarry, residence Erie City, was born in London, England, Sept. 29, 1841, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Booth) Paskett, natives of the same; the former a butcher. Our subject acquired his education and learned his father's business in his native land; there married, in 1863, Keziah, daughter of James and Mary Booth, natives of England. To this union have been born four children—Fannie J., Ada, Anna Elizabeth and Frederick C. Mr. and Mrs. Paskett are members of the Episcopal Church. Soon after their marriage (same year) they embarked for America, and after remaining in New York two years, came to Erie City, where he embarked in the butchering trade, in which he has been very successful; is owner of valuable property in Erie City, and of stone and sand quarries in Le Bœuf Township, this county. He is a Republican in politics; served two terms in the Common Council and one in the Select Council of Erie City, and has been a delegate to the Erie County Convention.

JOSEPH E. PATTERSON, of the firm of Patterson & Hayes, merchants, Erie, was born in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., July 25, 1841, son of Robert and Louise



Henry C. Stafford

(Ellis) Patterson. The former a farmer, was a native of this county, of Irish extraction; the latter of Mass., of English descent. They were the parents of two children—William S., deceased in 1878, and Joseph E. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Springfield Academy. In about 1860, he entered mercantile business with his brother in Springfield, this county, carrying it on for five years; in 1866, removed to Erie, and remained for two years further in same line of trade. Since then our subject has been engaged in the manufacture of galvanized ornaments, for beautifying the outside of buildings. This business is so extensive as to furnish employment for ten clerks. Mr. Patterson was married to Mattie M. Dyke, sister of Logan J. Dyke, who once served as Treasurer Erie Co. To this union were born—Georgia and Clyde. Our subject and wife are members of the Central Presbyterian Church.

SETH TODD PERLEY, attorney at law and claim agent, Erie, was born in Erie City in 1840, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McCartney) Perley, the former a native of Massachusetts, of English lineage, the latter a native of near Dublin, Ireland. They moved from New York to Erie City in 1840. Samuel Perley being a newspaper editor and publisher, brought printing material with him and established the Erie *Chronicle*, which he continued until 1855, in which year he handed the paper over to his oldest son, Capt. James Perley, now in the Treasury Department, Washington, in which city Samuel Perley died in 1881. Samuel Perley was elected Prothonotary of Erie County in 1851, serving three years, but declined re-election. Of Samuel Perley's ten children, seven grew to maturity. Our subject, the only one of the family residing in Erie County, was educated in Erie and Girard Academies, and studied law under Col. Benjamin Grant and Hon. Edgar Cowan, the latter a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Our subject has held several responsible positions in Washington; for four years he was in the Treasury Department. On his return to Erie, in 1865, he immediately engaged in his profession, and has pursued it ever since.

THOMAS PICKERING, liveryman, Erie, was born at East Islington, Yorkshire, England, in 1843. He removed with his people to Oakville, Canada, where he was reared and educated. At twenty years of age, he came to this county, locating in this city, but subsequently engaged in oil operations in this State. He retired from this, and subsequently started in his present business, which he has since successfully conducted. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1865, in Erie, with Kittie Knoll, who is a fine musician. This union has been blessed with one son—Hutsey. Mr. Pickering is an active member of the A. O. U. W. society.

W. W. PIERCE, of the firm of W. W. Pierce & Co., hardware, No. 719 State street, Erie, one of Erie's successful business men, was born Oct. 27, 1842, in the Empire State; son of Seneca and Lucy (Pitcher) Pierce, natives of New York and of English descent. Seneca was a tanner, and reared six boys and six girls. Our subject received a district school education, and at eighteen commenced clerking in a hardware store. In 1863 he embarked in business at North East, this county, and in 1864 came to Erie, where he has since continued in the same business, with more than average success. His business house, one of the finest in the county, is a four-story structure, 100x24 feet, and is well stocked. Mr. Pierce was married, in 1867, at North East, to Josephine, daughter of J. H. Haynes, a prominent man of that place. They have four children—William B., Louise H., George S. and Howard H. Our subject is a Democrat in politics; has served as member of the City Council; is a member of the School Board, Knights of Honor, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HORACE L. PINNEY, deceased, was born in Connecticut in 1815, son of Elijah and Mahala (Grant) Pinney, the latter of Scotch extraction. The former came to Erie County about 1838, settling in Mill Creek Township with his father, who was a farmer. Our subject taught school for sixteen winters in early life, in this county, but by occupation was a farmer through life. In 1844 he moved to Greene Township, this county, where he was a Justice of the Peace twenty-five years. Our subject married, in 1842, Mrs. Sarah Shannon, daughter of William Saltsman. To this union were born six children, five now living: A. S. and E. H., twins, the latter a resident of Michigan, dealer in real estate, owner of 982 acres of valuable land; A. M., a farmer in Mill Creek Township; Rose E., at home; Kate M., wife of Dr. W. K. Byron, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. A. S. Pinney is a dealer in hardware, farming implements, wagons, carriages, etc., etc., on Peach street, Erie. He was born in Erie County, March 23, 1845, and acquired his education in the Belle Valley School and Erie Academy. His first occupation was clerking, and he is now proprietor of a first-class hardware store, which he is estimably well calculated to manage, having a practical knowledge of all its details. A. S. Pinney was married, in Erie City, in 1869, to Minnie Morse, born in New York State, daughter of A. A. Morse, a resident of Wisconsin. To this union there is one child—Nellie, born April 22, 1871. In politics Mr. Pinney is a Democrat. Our subject, Horace Pinney, died Feb. 20, 1878. In politics he was a Democrat. His widow is yet living in Erie County, now in her seventy-third year. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

S. T. POLLOCK, Tax Collector, Second Ward, Erie, was born Jan. 31, 1825, son of Matthew and Hannah (McClure) Pollock, natives of the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish

extraction. They came to America in 1817, remaining for a few years in Lycoming Co., Penn., and in 1824 moved to Erie County, settling in Mill Creek Township. They were both born in the month of February, and both died in April, 1863, within a few days of each other. Matthew Pollock had been a farmer all his life. They were parents of Margaret, died in 1865, wife of M. Reed, had one son, W. J. Reed; D. C., a farmer; H. J.; John, died in 1849; Alexandria, died in 1837; M. G., Mary C. and S. T. Our subject is now owner of the home place and a residence in Erie City. He is unmarried, and has his two sisters residing with him. After receiving a good education, Mr. Pollock farmed until 1873, when he came to Erie City. In 1881 he was appointed Tax Collector for the Second Ward. The family are all members of the U. P. Church, of which their father had been a Deacon, and our subject is an Elder. Mr. Pollock and his brothers are Republicans in politics.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRESSLY, D. D., deceased, was born April 15, 1817, in South Carolina, son of John T. and Jane (Herst) Pressly, natives of South Carolina, of Irish descent. Our subject acquired his education in Washington and Jefferson College, where he took his degree of D. D. His father was Professor of the Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, where our subject remained five years. After finishing his course in theology, Dr. Pressly came to Erie City in 1845, to take charge of the United Presbyterian Church there, of which he was pastor twenty-nine years. Our subject was married, in 1847, to Anna E. Smith, daughter of Thomas and Margaret H. (Stewart) Smith, former a native of Ireland, latter of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. To this union were born nine children—John T., a farmer in Erie County; Joseph H., at Saginaw, Mich., in the employ of F. F. Adams & Co. (he married Hattie Waters, of Warren; their family consists of two children—Joseph H. and Ralph McDermit); Robert S., a farmer; Jennie, at home; William W., Maggie L., Mary M., Harry S. and Sarah Belle. Five of the children are members of the church. Rev. J. H. Pressly at first intended to pursue the study of medicine, but a quotation from the Bible, which his father used in a letter to him while at school caused him to devote his life to the ministry. He died Nov. 3, 1874, in Erie City, Penn. He was President of the School Board and Trustee of Erie Academy. In politics, he was a Republican.

GILES D. PRICE, Clerk in County Commissioner's office, Erie, was born in North East, this county, Aug. 23, 1838, son of Erastus and Jane (Cosper) Price; the father a native of New York, of English descent, died when our subject was one year old. The mother was a native of Erie Co., of Dutch descent. Our subject received a common school training, and chose the occupation of salesman, which he followed from the age of sixteen to twenty-two. He then went to Pike's Peak and worked in the gold regions four and one-half years, when he returned to Erie Co. and engaged in the milling business in Venango Township, Erie Co., ten years. In 1875 he was elected Prothonotary of Erie Co., and re-elected in 1878, serving in that capacity till January 1, 1882, and in 1883 was appointed to his present position. In October, 1866, he was married to Augusta, daughter of Henry O. Chase, of North East, Erie Co., whose family history dates back 200 years. To this union were born Harriet Jane, Olive Cosper, Mabel Gertrude and Eleanor Carr. Mrs. Price is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject was a Justice of the Peace while a resident of Venango Township. In politics he is a Republican.

W. J. QUINN, embalmer and funeral director, Erie, was born in Ireland, July 30, 1847, son of John and Mary Quinn, the former of whom died when W. J. was a child. In 1855 our subject came with his mother to America, settling in Newport, R. I., where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st R. I. Cav., Com. A, serving three years and participating in about twenty battles. Mr. Quinn was married, in New York City in April, 1883, to Sarah McMahon, of Irish descent, whose father was an officer in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject has been in business since 1878.

CHRISTIAN RABE, Sr., wholesale wines and liquors and retail groceries and provisions, Erie, was born in Freienhagen, Waldeck, Germany, Aug. 1, 1830. He there learned the cooperage and brewing business. In 1857 he came to America, and subsequently went to work in the brewing business in New York State. In 1861 he came to Pennsylvania, and there followed coopering. In 1862 he came to this city, and carried on a cooperage establishment, doing a nice business. In 1864 he was drafted into military service, but on account of his young family he gave up all his hard earned accumulations in business for the purchase of a substitute, and continued at work. He subsequently, however, left off coopering and took up merchandising, and has by dint of steady and persistent industry secured a very handsome competence, and is carrying on a well paying business. He married, in New York State, Euphrosyne Mayer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to this country about 1856. They have a family of four sons—Christian, Jr., William, Henry and Louis. Mr. Rabe is an active member of the Odd-fellows and Harugari societies.

HUGH RAMSEY, contractor, builder and manufacturer, Erie, was born in Scotland, Jan. 9, 1829; son of Thomas Ramsey, who was a farmer all his life. Our subject was

reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools of his native land. When eighteen years old he commenced learning the trade of a carpenter, at which he served four years. He emigrated to New Brunswick in 1863; after a year went to Canada, where he worked at his trade till 1865, when he came to Erie City. After working at the same occupation here for two years he formed a partnership with a Mr. Constable at manufacturing and building. This was not a success, and Mr. Ramsey lost $17,000. He then engaged in contracting and building on his own account, and is now doing a prosperous business, employing on an average twenty men; is also engaged in manufacturing the Cap Sheaf feed mill, which bids fair to prove a success. In 1858 our subject was married at Ardrossan, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Margaret Alexandra, by whom he has the following children: Thomas, William (both assisting their father, the latter as a book-keeper), Nellie, Lillie, Hugh, Jr., and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are members of the Park Presbyterian Church.

DR. A. Z. RANDALL, Coroner of Erie Co., Erie, was born at Cold Creek, Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1840; son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Randall, a physician in that county, and a graduate of Fairfield College, Herkimer Co., N. Y. In 1844 the family located in Edinboro, this county, where Dr. T. J. Randall remained prominently identified with his profession until his death, which occurred Jan. 25, 1873. The subject of this sketch received his literary education in the State Normal School at Edinboro, and after completing a long course of studies there he commenced the study of medicine with his father as preceptor, after which he attended two full courses of lectures at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, and finally graduating honorably at that institution on the 30th day of March, 1864. He then located at Wattsburg, where he practiced two years, thence came here, and, with the exception of nearly five years practice in Crawford Co., two years at Union City and nearly two years at Edinboro, has since been reputably connected with the medical profession here. He was appointed Health Inspector of the borough of South Erie in 1866, and Examining Surgeon of Pensioners in 1867, filling this important office until 1873. During 1867 and 1868 he was Surgeon for the P. & E. Railway, and was appointed Vaccinating Physician of the city in 1882. He was previously elected Coroner of the county in Nov., 1881, to serve three years, receiving a very flattering vote from his constituents. April 29, 1863, he married Ellen Lucy Congleton, of Edinboro, a lady of fine literary attainments, and has three sons—Thomas Carlyle, Elmer Ellsworth and Grant Almont. Dr. Randall is an active member and Examining Physician of Garfield Lodge, No. 197, of the A. O. U. W., as well as a member of the Red Men, No. 252, Erie Tribe, and Examining Physician for the same. He has for years been a prominent member of the Erie County Medical Society, having held various offices in it while connected with the same, being at the present time one of the Censors. Politically he has always been a stanch Republican.

GEORGE D. REAVLEY, druggist, 916 Parade Street, Erie, was born near Alnwick, Northumberland, England, in 1841, where he was educated to his present business. When twenty years old he came to America, and settled in Erie in 1873, where he has since been prominently identified with the drug trade. He was united in marriage, in 1873, with Emma McKenney, who departed this life in 1877, leaving a daughter, Mabel, and is buried in the Youngsville Cemetery. Our subject was again married, in Oct., 1880, to Mrs. Jennie M. (Carlin) Zurn, who has a daughter—May. During the late war, Mr. Reavley did active service on the U. S. steamer "Curlew," of the Gulf Squadron, from which he was honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion. He is a member in the following societies: Odd-fellows, United Workmen, Sons of St. George and of the G. A. R.

THE REED FAMILY.—A history of Erie Co. would be "like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet out," unless some account were given of the Reed family, who may be said to have been the pioneers in its development. Col. Seth Reed, the founder of the family fortune, was a physician at Uxbridge, Mass. When the Revolution broke out, he was given command of a regiment, and fought at Bunker Hill. At what date he removed is not known, but we next hear of him in Ontario Co., N. Y., where he became possessed of a tract of land eighteen miles in extent by a trade with the Indians. Becoming impressed in some way with the favorable location of the new town of Erie, and believing that it would grow to be an important place, he sold out his Ontario Co. estate, and, with his wife and sons—Charles John and Manning—left for the frontier. At Buffalo he fell in with James Talmadge, who had fitted out a sail boat to run between that place and Erie, with whom a contract was made to bring the party and the few goods they had along to their destination. They reached the harbor of Erie on the evening of the last day of June or first day of July, 1795, and camped on the peninsula for fear of the Indians. Thos. Rees and a company of State militia under the command of Capt. John Grubb, with some friendly Indians, were quartered upon the Garrison ground. On seeing the fire in Mr. Reed's camp they were greatly alarmed, thinking a hostile band had landed there preliminary to an attack. Sentinels were kept on watch all night, and the troops were ordered to be ready at any moment to meet the expected foe. In the morning a boat, with men well armed, carrying a flag of truce, and accompanied by a canoe-load of friendly Indians, was sent over to the peninsula to ascertain the cause of alarm. On landing, which they

did with extreme caution, they were surprised to find a white man and his family, who were, if possible, worse scared than themselves. Mutual explanations ensued, and both parties were agreeably disappointed to find that those they had mistaken for foes were in reality friends. Soon after his arrival Col. Reed proceeded to the erection of a place of shelter for his family. This, the first building on the site of Erie, was a one-story log cabin, covered with bark, and located at the mouth of Mill Creek. It had no floor, and strips of bark were used for carpets. Col. Reed concluded to open a public house, and labeled his cabin the "Presque Isle Hotel." Martin Strong, who visited Erie about this time, says the house was provided "with plenty of good refreshment for all itinerants that chose to call." In Sept., Col. Reed's sons—Rufus S. and George—came on by way of Pittsburgh, with Mrs. Thos. Rees and Mrs. J. Fairbanks. The Colonel remained at the mouth of Mill Creek until the ensuing season, when, after putting up another and better building, which he placed in charge of Rufus, he moved to a farm that he had located on the flats of Walnut Creek, on the present site of Kearsarge. Here he remained, in a rough cabin, until his death on the 19th of March, 1797, at the age of fifty-three. His house was about forty rods west of the Waterford road, in the rear of Capt. Zimmerly's brick residence. The body of Col. Reed was buried on the farm at Walnut Creek, there being no regular place of interment in the county. The remains were removed three times—first to the United Presbyterian graveyard, at the corner of 8th and Peach streets; second, to the Episcopal graveyard, and lastly, to the family lot in the Erie Cemetery. Hannah, his wife, died Dec. 8, 1821, in her seventy-fourth year. Chas. J. Reed went with his father to Walnut Creek, and occupied the farm after his death. He was joined in wedlock to Rachel Miller on the 27th of Dec., 1797. The event is notable as the first marriage in the county. The ceremony was performed in Erie by Thomas Rees, who had received a justice's commission, and the young couple rode to their Walnut Creek home in a plain sled kept at the fort. Mr. Reed died in 1830, and Mrs. Reed in 1851. George W. Reed, another of the sons, went two miles further up the creek, in Summit Township, and located a farm. From there he moved to Waterford and opened a public house. In 1826 he changed to Erie, where he continued in the hotel business a number of years; he returned to Waterford in 1844, and died there in 1847. Rufus S. Reed, the most prosperous and best known of the sons, always remained in Erie. He was born at Uxbridge, Mass., on the 11th of Oct., 1775. While the rest of the family took to farming, his taste was altogether for business, in which he was extraordinarily successful. He started a store in 1796, which did a big trade with the Indians, the soldiers and the settlers. In 1797 he began an extensive fur trade with the Indians, which proved to be very profitable. His boats were running constantly on the lake, loaded with store goods one way and furs the other. He secured large Government contracts for supplying the western posts with beef, pork, flour and whisky. His business becoming too large for him to conduct alone, he associated Giles Sanford in the mercantile branch, and the partnership continued many years. In 1817–18, he erected a grist mill and distillery on Parade Street, near Fifth. Seven years later he built another distillery on his farm, near the corner of Parade Street and the Buffalo road. He purchased large bodies of land and fed many cattle, which he either killed or drove to the Eastern market. He became an extensive owner of lake vessels, and was the foremost man in enterprise in the whole lake country. As a specimen of his genius, it may be stated that the law forbade the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians by the gill, quart or barrel. Mr. Reed evaded the statute, and preserved the peace of his conscience by having a hollow stick made, and selling the liquid by the yard. Rufus S. Reed was married twice, his first wife being Dolly, daughter of Jonathan Oaks, of Palmyra, N. Y. The ceremony was characteristic of the man. In 1798, he left Buffalo by lake with a lot of goods in small boats. The party stopped in the evening at the mouth of Smoke's Creek (now Hamburg, N. Y.), where Mr. Reed informed the men that he had a matter of business to attend to some three miles back in the country. He was gone all night, and returned in the morning accompanied by his wife. She died the same year, and was buried by the side of Col. Seth Reed, at Walnut Creek. In 1801 he married Agnes, daughter of Gen. William Irvine, who bore him one son, the well-known Gen. Charles M. Reed. The marriage ceremony was performed by Thos. Robinson, a Justice of the Peace at North East. Rufus S. Reed died at the age of seventy, on the 1st of June, 1846, leaving the largest fortune that had been accumulated up to that time in the lake shore region. Gen. Charles M. Reed, the only child of Rufus S. Reed, inherited his father's great business abilities. He was born in Erie in 1803; after receiving the best education the schools of the time afforded, he was sent to college at Washington, Penn., and from there went to Philadelphia, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. Returning to Erie, he almost immediately engaged in business with his father, and developed such aptitude for money making that it was a question which was the more skillful of the two. He early foresaw the advantage of steam in navigation, and became the largest owner of steamboats on the lakes. Some of his boats were fitted up magnificently, equaling the finest of the present day. While the canal was at the height of its prosperity, he realized all the benefits of that enterprise, and when the time came for building railroads, he quickly grasped their importance. In his early years he was fond of military display, and became a Brig-

adier General of militia. He served a year in the State Legislature and a term in Congress. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican. He died in the mansion at the corner of West Sixth Street and the park, on the 18th of Dec., 1871, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His fortune at the time of his death was variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000. None but the family and a few intimate friends know the exact amount, but it was certainly not less than the sum first named. Gen. Reed was married, in 1836, to Miss Harriet Gilson, of Watertown, N. Y., who is still living. They had a number of children, of whom only two sons, Charles N. and Lloyd G., survive; Hattie, one of the daughters, married Hon. Henry Rawle, and at her death left two children, who are heirs to their mother's portion of the large estate. It will be seen from the above that Charles M. and Lloyd G. are the fourth generation of the Reeds in Erie. All of the members of Col. Seth Reed's family are buried in the Reed lot in the Erie Cemetery.

W. W. REED, civil engineer and railway contractor, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, April, 1824. His father, W. W. Reed, was the first white child born within the limits of Erie City, the date being Feb. 20, 1797. His mother, Elizabeth J. Reed, now in her eighty-seventh year, resides with her son. To this couple were born eight children, W. W. being the second in order of birth. The other surviving children are: Elizabeth, wife of Prof. A. H. Caughey; E. W., the present Postmaster of the city, and Sarah A., at home. William W. Reed, Sr., for a number of years was a prominent and successful merchant in Ashtabula, but meeting with financial reverses, the subject of our notice was forced to leave school at an early age and commence work. He shipped as cook on a schooner, and by strict attention to duty gained rapid promotion, and in two years held the position of first mate, and made several trips with a vessel as acting master, before he was twenty years of age. Quitting the water he accepted a clerkship in a general store in Mercer Co., where he remained until the spring of 1849, when he obtained employment as civil engineer on the Erie & North East Railroad, which position he held for two years, when he accepted the appointment of resident engineer on the Northern Railroad in Canada. In 1859 he was elected General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania & Erie Canal, and served in that capacity until the canal was abandoned. In 1867 he was chosen President of the Board of Water Commissioners, of Erie City, and served twelve years. In 1876, 1878 and 1880, Mr. Reed was supported by a large majority of the Republicans of Erie Co. for the Republican nomination for Congress, in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but having incurred the hostility of the other counties in the district by his fight against the Pennsylvania system of giving all counties, large and small, the same number of delegates in a Congressional convention, he always failed to get the District nomination. Mr. Reed is an active, successful business man, and generally conducts his projects to a successful issue. He is unostentatious, but very liberal in dispensing charity. He has never married, but his attachment to his father's family is strong and beautiful; few are so faithful in the discharge of filial trusts. Though past three score years of age, Mr. Reed appears to be still in the prime of life.

EDMUND W. REED, Postmaster of Erie City, was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1833, son of William W. and Elizabeth I. (Smith) Reed. Our subject acquired his education in Ashtabula High School and Erie Academy. Early in life he learned telegraphy and was an operator for three years. He also studied civil engineering and was employed with his brother, W. W. Reed, at this business for ten years. At the breaking out of the war, he promptly enlisted and was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K, 83d Reg., P. V. I. During the seven days' battle at Gaines' Mill, he was wounded in the breast, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He was discharged in 1863, on account of disability. For the first two years after his return home he was unable to do anything. Later he engaged in the coal business, which he still continues. He was appointed Postmaster of Erie City, July 1, 1881, by James A. Garfield, and took charge of the office July 18, 1881, and this position he still occupies. Mr. Reed was married, in Erie City in 1868, to Abbie P. Hilton, daughter of Maj. A. C. Hilton. To this union have been born four children—W. W., Archie Hilton (deceased), Rufus S. and Marion Winifred. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of St. Paul's Church, of Erie City.

THOMAS REES, deceased. The subject of this sketch was a native of Northumberland Co., Penn., and though he did not bring his family to Erie as early as some of the other pioneers, still he was the first to begin business in the lake region. Mr. Rees, after taking an active share in the stirring events of the Revolution, was appointed Deputy State Surveyor as soon as the northwest was thrown open to settlement. The commision was dated May 16, 1792. He opened an office in Northumberland Co., and in following year struck out through the forest and reached an Indian village on the banks of Lake Erie, a site now occupied by the city of Buffalo. In 1794 he visited Presque Isle, and made a survey on about four hundred warrants issued to him for survey. In the spring of following year, Mr. Rees went to his district with surveyors and others, who wanted to take up land. Mr. Rees was then agent for the Pennsylvania Population Company, and the first sales were all articled by him. He had a tent on the bank of the bay, which was the first real estate office ever established in Erie, and eighty-six years before J. W. Shannon opened one on State Street in the Reed Block. Mr. Rees was the first Justice of the

Peace appointed in Erie Co. In 1802 he removed from Erie to his property in Harbor Creek, discontinued the real estate agency, and laid out his lands into separate farms, which have ever since been known as the "Rees Reserve," on which he lived until his death, which occurred in May, 1848.

DAVIS REES, General Freight Agent, P. & E. R. R., Erie, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Sept., 1843, son of Richard and Mary (Davis) Rees, former a native of New York of Welsh descent, latter a native of New Jersey, of Scotch lineage. Our subject's grandfather, William Rees, came from Wales to America in 1800, settling in Lewis Co., N. Y., and his great-grandfather, by his mother's side, Thomas Gordon, came to New York in 1740. Richard Rees was a merchant up to the time of his decease in 1862. He came to Erie City in 1852; was at one time in business in Brooklyn, N. Y. His wife was a sister of Judge Gordon, and Peter Styker, late President First National Bank of Philadelphia, was connected with her family. Our subject is the only member residing in Erie Co., of a family of six children, one deceased. He acquired his education in his native county, at Lewis University, N. Y., and in Erie City he graduated in 1860 from Lewis University. Choosing the vocation of clerk, he worked for his father in the dry goods business until 1863, since which date he has been in the employment of the R. R. Co., one year excepted. Mr. Rees is a Knight Templar.

WILLIAM F. RINDERNECHT, merchant. Prominent among the business men of Erie Co. is the senior member of the firm of William F. & J. J. Rindernecht, dealers in hats, caps and furnishing goods, 502 State Street; groceries and ship chandlery, 504 State Street, Erie. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 8, 1818; son of F. B. Rindernecht, a weaver by trade, who emigrated with his family to America in 1832. His wife died when William F. was a small boy. They were parents of four children. Our subject received his education in the High School of his native place, and having studied Latin and Greek, is a proficient scholar. He graduated the same year he came to America (1832). On his arrival in the United States, he followed various occupations, worked on a farm two years, then on a canal ten months. He next came to Eagle Village, now known as South Erie, where he clerked in a general store for Jacob Hanson for three years. Mr. Rindernecht served as Constable of Erie City from 1841 to 1843. He then embarked in the grocery business, which he continued in from 1843 to 1866, with good success. In 1866 he formed a partnership with John Eliot in a private banking concern which existed four years, and our subject is now in the furnishing and grocery trade. Mr. Rindernecht was married in 1846 to Mary Eliza Justice, a native of this city, daughter of Capt. John Justice, an early settler of this county, by trade a carpenter and ship builder. To this union were born two boys, both deceased when young. Our subject and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He has been School Director for several terms and a member of Erie City Council four terms. In politics he is a Republican.

C. F. ROOS, groceries and provisions, corner Eighth and Myrtle Streets, Erie, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829. When fourteen years old, he came to America with his people, who settled in McKean Township this county, where his father followed farming. The subject of this sketch learned carpentering, which he followed for nearly thirty years, when he retired from it, and, in 1883, engaged in his present business. He was united in marriage, in 1855, with Rachael Hershey, of Erie Co., by whom he has had two sons and three daughters: Florence Eve (deceased); Henry F., in business with his father; Anna Amelia; Charles E. (in business with his father) and Calvin. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Roos has always taken a prominent part toward building up this city, and specimens of his workmanship can be found in many of the handsome residences and business houses of Erie.

LOUIS ROSENZWEIG, of the firm Allen & Rosenzweig, attorneys at law, office Dime Block, Erie, was born in Macon, Ga., April 25, 1844; son of Isaac and Bena (Backer) Rosenzweig, natives of Germany, and who came to America when children. Isaac Rosenzweig was a general merchant and came to Erie City in 1845 or 1846. Our subject is a self-made man, having had his schooling at Erie City Public Schools prior to the age of fourteen. He clerked in his father's store till he attained his fifteenth year, when he took full charge of the business. Resolving to follow a professional career, he selected that of law and immediately entered on its study, devoting his evenings to it. In 1870 he entered the law office of E. Camphausen, Erie City, and was called to the bar of Erie Co. in 1872. July 23, 1874, he was admitted to the United States Courts and to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in 1878; was appointed Notary Public and elected Alderman in 1871, and a member of the Erie City School Board in 1880. In Jan., 1876, he formed the present law partnership with George A. Allen. Mr. Rosenzweig was married Oct. 19, 1864, to Minnie, daughter of Jacob Newburger, and of German descent. By this union were born four children—Grant, Etta, Hattie and Bert. Our subject and wife are of the Jewish faith. In politics he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK A. ROTH, Chief Engineer of Erie City Water Works, Erie, was born in Rhine Bavaria, Germany, May 5, 1843, and at fourteen learned his trade, that of a machinist. In Jan., 1860, he came to America and located here. The following year he enlisted in Co. G, 6th U. S. Cav., and after three years' active service was honorably dis-

charged. He soon after visited his native country, but at the expiration of a year and a half returned here and engaged with the Humboldt Iron Works, where he remained for several years. In 1875 and 1876, he served as Assistant Engineer of the Water Works of Erie City, and in 1880 was appointed to his present position, which he has held since. Our subject was united in marriage here in 1866, with Lizzie Lochner, of same nativity as himself. This union has been blessed with three sons and two daughters—Louisa, Frederick, Jr., Otto, August and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Roth are members of the Lutheran Church. He is also an active member of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN W. RYAN, farmer, Erie, is a native of this city, born Nov. 13, 1813; son of John, a hotel-keeper, and Lydia (Stewart) Ryan, natives of Dauphin Co., Penn. They were married in 1808, and came to Erie City in 1809; were parents of two children—John W. and Eliza Jane; latter married, in 1834, to Anthony Saltsman. Our subject acquired a school training in Mill Creek Township, and chose farming as a vocation. Being only four months old when his father died, he was left entirely on his own resources to make his way through the world. He is owner of a valuable farm inside Erie City corporation, with a handsome brick residence thereon. Mr. Ryan was married, in 1844, to Eliza A., daughter of John and Betsey (Harmon) Dodge, former a school teacher, native of Conn., latter of Maine. They are parents of five children, three now living—Charles W., dealer in agricultural implements, Toledo, Ohio; William, also dealer in agricultural implements, and Mary K., an artist. Alice, the youngest, is deceased. Edwin D., the eldest, who died in 1865, completed a thorough course at Yale College, graduating with honors. Mrs. Ryan is a member of the Universalist Church.

GILES SANFORD (deceased), was born in Norwich Farms, now Franklin, New London Co., Conn., Sept. 18, 1783. He was descended from John Sanford, President of Rhode Island in 1655, and who had been disarmed in 1637 for his sympathy with Wheelright. These with Coddington, Hutchinson and other eminent colonial men, had purchased Rhode Island, and resided at Portsmouth. On the maternal side he was descended from Richard Edgerton, who, in 1655, was one of the thirty-eight original proprietors of Norwich, Conn. Mr. Sanford came to Erie in 1810, and for many years was a partner of the prominent and successful business man R. S. Reed, Esq. They were the only merchants in this region during the war of 1812, Erie being then a naval station and the depot for supplies for the Upper Lakes. Great business talent and energy were requisite to provide for the construction of Perry's fleet, with the country sparsely settled, the market for supplies distant, roads miserable and badly equipped, and almost no facilities for transportation by water. The mercantile firm in his name, in 1823, had subsistence contracts with the Government for Fort Dearborn (Chicago), Mackinaw, Fort Howard (Green Bay) and St. Mary. Chicago had not even a name sixty years ago, providing sustenance for only 100 men, and this was sent all the way from Erie! In 1824, when a delegate at the Canal Convention which met at Harrisburg, Mr. Sanford was instrumental in giving initiatory impetus to internal improvements, and was ever a generous and disinterested friend of all enterprises for the public good. He assisted substantially in the promotion of local agricultural and horticultural interests, and may truly be termed the father of our Natural History Society. Having been favored by the acquaintance and friendship of Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft, and aiding him in one of his explorations in the mineral fields of the Northwest, an agreeable acquaintance and correspondence on literary subjects ensued, which continued for some years. Though not a professor of religion until middle age he was among the foremost in contributing to charitable and Christian objects. In consequence of his business connections, habits of observation and general information, he rendered valuable assistance in an excellent history of Erie Co., published by his daughter, Laura G. Sanford, in 1862, and from which our historian has derived much data. Mr. Sanford was married, at Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1816, to Laura Goodwin, a lady of the first standing in every respect. He died Feb. 13, 1866. His immediate descendants are Lavinia S., the wife of J. C. Spencer, President of the First National Bank, Erie; Laura G. and Myron Sanford, the latter for many years a private banker and for ten years Cashier of the First National Bank, Erie, one of the first National banks (No. 12) organized, which bank he established with the co-operation of Messrs. J. C. Spencer, the late Gen. Chas. M. Reed and others, in 1863.

WILLIAM SALTSMAN (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in 1777, came to Erie Co. in 1796 with Squire Rees, and assisted in surveying this county. His father, Anthony Saltsman, was killed by the Indians on the Susquehanna. He, with two other men, was on the ice on the river when they discovered they were pursued by the Indians. The others wore moccasins, and thereby escaped, but Mr. Saltsman had on a pair of new boots which prevented him from getting away, and so he met his death. William, our subject, was married in 1800 to Jane Stephenson. They had ten children, only two living—Sarah, who married Samuel D. Shannon, and re-married to Horace Piney (deceased), now resides in Belle Valley, Erie Co.; and Jane, the youngest daughter, also a widow. She married Andrew Scott, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. Saltsman received his education in the subscription school in Center Co. He permanently settled in Erie Co. in 1800 near Wesleyville, where he built a saw-mill and afterward a grist mill, which is still standing.

He was successful in his pursuits; in politics was a Democrat. He died in Mill Creek Township in 1829.

R. J. SALTSMAN was born in Erie Co., April 24, 1842, son of Jesse Saltsman (deceased), who was born in Erie Co., Jan. 6, 1814, son of William Saltsman. Jesse was a farmer and miller for many years in Erie Co., where he died in 1876 on his farm. His wife, whose maiden name was Polly A. Shadduck, is still living. They had two children, R. J. and Rose J. Our subject was educated in Erie Academy, and also in Allegheny College. He was connected with the Lake Shore Railroad from 1862 to 1865. He then engaged in the coal trade, which he has since continued with success. He was married, in Erie City, April 25, 1865, to Anna A., daughter of Thomas M. Austin, whose great-grandfather, also his father, were officers in the Revolutionary war.

DAVID SCHLOSSER, of the firm Schlosser & Fethiem, dealers in lumber of all kinds, Erie, is a native of Germany, born Dec., 1844, and son of Michael and Barbara (Copp) Schlosser. Our subject emigrated to America in 1865, settling in Erie Co., where he embarked in mercantile and lumber trade. At the end of five years he abandoned the mercantile branch, and has since pursued the lumber business in partnership with Mr. Fethiem. Mr. Schlosser was married in 1869 to Hannah, daughter of Henry Davis, deceased. Two children have been born to this union, Harry and Bennie. Our subject is a member of the Masonic order, and of the trade union.

VALENTINE SCHULTZ, dealer in groceries and provisions, Erie City, was born in Germany Nov. 11, 1827, son of Valentine and Margaretta (Adams) Schultz, natives of Germany. They came to America in 1846, remaining for a time in Connecticut, and in 1847 came to Erie City. Our subject was educated in his mother country. When he was nineteen years old, he commenced to learn the trade of molder, which he worked at most of the time until 1857, in which year he embarked in his present business, which he has conducted ever since at the present stand. He is one of the oldest business men of Erie City, and by close attention to business, honesty in his dealings with his customers, he has become successful, and is well regarded as a merchant. He was married in 1852 to Mary Bootz, a sister of Jacob Bootz. They have the following children: William F. (in store with his father), Jacob, Frank D., George, Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are members of the Catholic Church in Erie. He was Township Treasurer from 1862 to 1863; was one of the first members in South Erie Council; was a member three years. One of his sons was elected a member of the council of 1883, when he was not yet twenty-three years old, being the youngest Councilman in Erie City. Mr. Schultz has given his children the advantage of a good education, and most of them attended the business college at Buffalo, N. Y.

FRED W. SCHUTTE, Constable, carpenter and contractor, Erie, was born Dec. 26, 1836, in Germany; son of Christian Schutte, who died in 1849. Our subject came to Erie from his native land, and after receiving a common school education, learned carpentering, in which he has successfully continued since. He was united in marriage in Erie City, in 1858, with Melvina Sanders, of German lineage, who died here in 1877. By this union were nine children, seven of whom survive. Mr. Schutte was next married in 1882, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He has made all he possesses by his own exertions; is a Republican in politics; has been a member of the Common Council, and is at present serving as Constable in the Fourth Ward, Erie City.

JOSEPH S. SCOBELL, Train-master of the Western Div. of the P. & E. Ry., Erie, was born in Kingston, Canada, Feb. 1, 1850. At fifteen he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and took up telegraphing, but after a year returned to Canada, following the same occupation at Belleville and Brantford with the Provincial Telegraph Company. He subsequently came to Erie City, employed by the P. & E. Ry. In 1880 he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Scobell was married in Erie to Sarah C., daughter of Charles E. Midlam, of Erie. This union has been blessed by one daughter—Helen S. Our subject is an active member of the Masonic order. He is a Knight Templar; member of the Royal Arcanum; and is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Telegraphers' Association. Mr. Scobell is a stockholder in the American District Telegraph Company, and is acting as its President.

ANDREW SCOTT (deceased) was born in Harbor Creek, this county, May 27, 1811, and became a resident of Erie City when fourteen years of age. Here he continued to reside, prospering with advancing years, but always aiding with liberal hand and hearty effort anything calculated to enhance the public welfare. His private benevolence was as unostentatious as widespread; the poor and suffering appealed to no one oftener, and never in vain; as a companion, his genial nature and racy humor were proverbial. He was High Sheriff of Erie Co. from 1838 to 1841, and Postmaster of Erie from 1841 to 1845; afterward and until his death he was actively engaged in commercial business at the harbor. He died Sept. 25, 1868, leaving his widow Jane (daughter of William Saltsman) two sons—Walter and John R. and three daughters—Isabel, Mary and Hattie. His remains lie in Erie Cemetery. His funeral was one of the largest and most profound and impressive demonstrations of public as well as private grief which has ever been witnessed in the city of Erie. In politics he was an old line Whig until the formation of the Republican party



H. E. Staples

when he united with it. His father, Robert Scott, came as an early pioneer in 1800, and settled in Harbor Creek Township, this county. By occupation he was a farmer all his life.

WALTER SCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer of the Erie Gas Company, and a member of the firm of Scott & Arbuckle, insurance agents, office No. 26, North Park Row, Opera House Block, Erie, was born in this city July 21, 1846; son of Andrew and Jane (Saltsman) Scott, natives of this county. He attended the graded schools and the Academy in Erie. He first engaged in the coal business with his father, in which he remained until 1864, and then embarked in the wholesale grocery trade. This he carried on four years. After his father's death he took charge of the deceased's business until 1873, when he abandoned it, and entered the insurance business with Mr. Arbuckle, This firm, Scott & Arbuckle, represent fifteen good companies, fire, marine and accident. Mr. Scott was elected Cashier of Erie City Gas Works in 1879, and Secretary and Treasurer in 1883, which position he still holds. He was united in marriage, in 1880, with Alice, daughter of P. Hall, druggist in this city, and a native of Erie, Penn. This union was blessed with two children—Winfield Hall and Carl Andrew. Mr. Scott has been a member of the Council of Erie for four years; was for one year Chairman of Common Branch, and now a member and Chairman of the Select Council. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT was born in Virginia in July, 1828, being the son of Maj. Robert L. Scott, U. S. A.; the father dying when his son was but seven years old, left the family in straitened circumstances; at an early age William was appointed a Page in Congress; while serving in that capacity he attracted the favorable attention of Gen. C. M. Reed, who induced him to locate in Erie in 1848; was employed by that gentleman as a clerk for two years; in 1850 engaged in the coal and shipping trade at Erie Harbor; first in partnership with M. B. Lowry and afterward with John Hearn; in 1861 he contracted to build that portion of the Erie & Pittsburgh R. R., which extends from Jamestown to New Castle, on the completion of which he built the link from the latter place to the Fort Wayne Road, becoming the principal owner of the same; soon after he was elected President of the Erie & Pittsburgh Company, a position he has held ever since; he also built the coal docks and established the coal depot at the mouth of Cascade Run. During the late war, Mr. Scott gave liberally to the Union cause, and rendered much service in the enlistment of troops; he is engaged in many of the most extensive railroad and other enterprises of the day, and is widely known as one of the wealthiest and most energetic men of the country. For some fifteen years past he has taken a prominent part in politics. He has twice filled the office of Mayor of Erie, first in 1866 and next in 1871. As one of the first Water Commissioners of Erie he aided in establishing the city water works. Mr. Scott was the Democratic nominee for Congress in 1866 and again in 1876. In 1876 and 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions, on the last occasion being one of the four delegates-at-large from the State. He was also a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1876 to 1884, and a frequent delegate to the Democratic State Conventions. He is also a liberal contributor to the campaign funds of his party. Mr. Scott married Miss Mary Matilda, daughter of John A. Tracy, of Erie; their children are: Minnie T., intermarried with Richard H. Townsend, of Philadelphia, and Anna Wainright, intermarried with Charles H. Strong, of Erie.

WILLIAM SCOULLER, retired farmer, Erie, was born in Scotland Aug. 8, 1811, son of James and Mary (Beard) Scouller. James, a miller, came to America in 1832, where he farmed most of the time till his death; he reared a family consisting of three sons and three daughters, and departed this life in 1858. Our subject received his schooling in Scotland, and has been a tiller of the soil. He was united in marriage, in Mill Creek Township, with Sarah Davison, who was born and reared in this township. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Scouller is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE SEABROOK, Master Mechanic and Foreman of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Shops, Erie, was born and reared in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1829. When eighteen years old, he began the trade of a machinist in the railway shops, and after a few years took charge of a locomotive as an engineer, and followed that pursuit for twenty-four years, during which time he lost his left leg while on duty. He retired from this position to take the one he has since reputably occupied. He was married, in Erie Co., N. Y., to Helen M. McDonald, of that county. They have three sons and one daughter: William George, in railway business; Charles H., a machinist; George A. and Helen E. Mrs. Seabrook is an active member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Seabrook and his oldest son, William G., are members of the Masonic order.

GEORGE SELDEN was born in Hadlyme, New London Co., Conn., Sept. 28, 1790. When about fifteen years of age, he went to reside at Troy, N. Y., with his uncles, Charles and Joseph D. Selden, who were engaged in mercantile pursuits—the business he followed until his death, which occurred at Erie, Penn., May 23, 1857. In an address delivered at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, we find the following tribute to his memory; "He was tall, slender and dignified in his appearance, and always commanded the respect of the community. He was mild and reticent in his manners, and, while an active business man, had always time to attend to the business

of the church, and was always found in his place at the prayer meetings and other public services. Mr. Selden always impressed one as being a very good man, with a great wealth of sterling good qualities covered up beneath his modesty and retiring disposition. He was a valuable counselor. His judgment could always be relied on, not only in the interests of the church but in that of his friends. No doubt he was greatly missed when he passed away." He was elected Elder of the church Dec. 29, 1832, which position he held until his death. Mr. S. descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather raised the first company of volunteers in New London Co., Conn., and was elected Colonel of the regiment. He was taken prisoner and died in New York a short time before the city was evacuated, from a wound he received while in the service. The family settled in Hadlyme, Conn., in 1650; some of the descendants still reside on land the title of which has never been out of the family name. George Selden was married, Oct. 14, 1813, to Miss Elizabeth Grace Card, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Card, of Troy, N. Y. About the year 1819 he removed to Erie with his family, which then consisted of wife and two children. Mrs. Selden died Sept. 26, 1827, leaving five surviving children—Joseph, Samuel, Elizabeth, John C. and George. His second wife was Miss Emily Marvin, to whom he was married June 12, 1833. Children: Charles Townsend (deceased) and Joseph (deceased), who came with their parents to Erie. Joseph married Joanna L. Sill, daughter of Thomas H. Sill, Esq. They had four children, three of whom survive—Joanna Sill, George Dudley and Emma J. Joseph became associated with his father in business under the name of George Selden & Son in 1840, which copartnership continued until his death. Samuel (deceased) married Caroline Perkins, daughter of Dr. C. F. Perkins, of Erie; they had five children—Mary L., Edward P., Caroline E., Charles C. and Samuel F. Samuel when a young man resided for several years in the Island of Cuba. On his return to his native land he married Miss Caroline Perkins, daughter of Dr. C. F. Perkins, and settled in the western part of the county and engaged in farming. In 1865 he removed to Erie; was elected Elder in the First Presbyterian Church Jan., 1866. He embarked in business with his brother, John C., and Matthew Griswold under the name of the Selden & Griswold Manufacturing Company, and built up a large and successful trade in the iron business. Elizabeth M. married Samuel M. Fellows, of Troy, N. Y. Both deceased. John C. married Lydia M. Griswold, daughter of Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, Conn. They had two children—Marion (deceased) and Grace Card. George married Anna M. Lawton, deceased, daughter of Charles Lawton, of Pottsville, Penn. John C. Selden in early life went as a clerk in a store in Troy, N. Y., where he remained until 1830, when he joined his brother George in California. After undergoing the various vicissitudes of early settlers in California, he returned to Erie in 1853, soon after which he became associated with his father in a general merchandise business on French Street, which was then the principal business street of Erie. This partnership continued a short time when he purchased his father's interest and changed to hardware business, in which he remained until 1872, when he retired. Since his withdrawal from regular business he has been more or less identified with various manufacturing interests in the city, and has always maintained an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity. George Selden when a mere boy manifested a desire to see the world. He went to New York City where he shipped on a merchant vessel with Capt. Griswold for the East Indies and China. He continued his sea life until he became of age, soon after which he returned to Erie. He remained at home but a short time when he left for California to join the searchers for gold, and like the majority of the pioneers of 1848 and 1849, he had his ups and downs. Returning to Erie in 1853 he then engaged in manufacturing, and soon became associated with his present partner, John H. Bliss, in the manufacture of barrels for petroleum, which they continued until 1861 or 1862, when they purchased the Erie City Iron Works, which they have since enlarged to an immense capacity. Mr. Selden is a man of great energy and perseverance, and would be uninfluenced by obstacles which would discourage an ordinary business man. He has patented many improvements in engines and mill machinery, and mainly through his ability as an inventor, the products of the works have attained a world-wide celebrity. He, like all other members of the family, is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. T. SEVEN, of the firm of J. T. Seven & Son, art gallery and picture frame manufactory, Erie, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 28, 1812, son of Frederick Seven, a school teacher. Our subject was educated in Germany and became a proficient scholar in Latin and French. After serving a four years' apprenticeship to the general turner trade, he came to America in 1845, and to Erie City Sept. 15, 1849, where he worked at his trade ten years, and then embarked in his present business. The art gallery is under his own immediate supervision, and the picture frame manufactory is conducted by his son, Theodore. Mr. Seven was married, in Germany, to Catharine, daughter of Andrew Albright, a cloth manufacturer in Germany. To this union were born seven children, viz.: Erencine, wife of Ernest Walclin; Elisit, at home; Caroline, wife of Jacob Erchorn, merchant tailor; Margaret, wife of Charles Wunschel; Lottie, wife of William Sherwood; Theodore and Henry.

HENRY SHATTUCK, retired farmer, Erie, was born in Erie Co., Penn., March 4, 1818, son of Spencer and Sally (Burton) Shattuck, natives of Connecticut, the former of English descent, and the latter of Irish lineage. They were parents of five children, four of whom now reside in Erie City. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck are both deceased, the former, a Universalist in belief, dying in 1852; the latter, who was a member of the M. E. Church, departed this life in 1874. Our subject, who was the eldest child, wisely chose farming, his father's occupation; he at one time owned a grist mill in Mill Creek Township; has dealt extensively in live stock, and is owner of 369¼ acres of land in Mill Creek Township, part of which is inside the corporation of Erie City. Mr. Shattuck has been twice married, on the first occasion, to Emily Parker, who bore him five children—Irene, wife of Henry Russell, a son of Capt. Willard Russell; William S., farming in Mill Creek; Austin and J. H., in the West, where they own a cattle ranch, and John who died in 1852. Mrs. Shattuck died in 1852, and our subject, in 1860, married Phebe, daughter of John Coover, by whom he has Lemuel, Elbridge and John.

SAMUEL A. SHERMAN, shipping clerk for the American Fusee Co., Erie, was born in Wellsburg, Erie Co., Penn., Oct. 21, 1851, son of Charles and Olive (Powell) Sherman, both natives of New York, and of English descent, and a grandson of Samuel Sherman, one of the old pioneers of Erie Co., Penn. Charles Sherman, a farmer, and an early settler of this county, was parent of eight children, five of whom are residents of Erie Co. Our subject, the fifth in this family, was reared on the farm, and acquired his education in Wellsburg, and at Edinboro Normal School; for a time he acted in capacity of traveling salesman for the Wellsburg Spring Bed Co., but since 1874 has filled his present position.

G. W. F. SHERWIN, Civil Engineer and Water Commissioner, Erie, was born July 12, 1831, near Harbor Creek. His father, Dr. Ira Sherwin, physician, was a native of Windsor Co., Vt., a graduate of Castleton Medical College, same State, and came to Harbor Creek Township at an early day, purchasing land in the forest known as Irvine's Reserve. Here he farmed, followed his profession, and for two or three terms taught in the first schoolhouse built in the township. He married, Aug. 10, 1826, Sarah Wilson, born in Erie Co. Aug. 10, 1800, daughter of Wm. and Sarah (Barr) Wilson, natives of Mifflin Co., Penn., who bore him seven children, six living, viz.: Harriet E., wife of A. H. Tracy, of Monmouth, Ill. (have six children—Josephine F., Wilson S., Rodliffe Z., George A., Joseph P. and Harriet N.); John O., married to Elizabeth Anderson, resides in Nebraska (have five children—John O., Jr., Fred, McDowell, Sarah A. and Lucy); Sarah A., wife of S. N. West, of Traer, Iowa (have four children—John S., George M., William W. and Royal A.); Josephine B., at home, has been Postmistress of Harbor Creek for eighteen years; Mary F., at home with the mother. Dr. Sherwin died in the fall of 1859. His widow resides in Harbor Creek; she has a wonderful memory, and clearly remembers when Perry and some of his force stopped at her father's house. G. W. F. Sherwin was reared on the farm, and attended the Erie Academy, and Keysville Academy, Ohio; there took a mathematical course, and at once launched into civil engineering. He began his profession in 1846, working at same during the summers and teaching during the winters. He then went to St. Louis, and surveyed for the North Missouri R. R., and later for the Belleville & Alton; was then chosen engineer in charge of Alton & St. Louis R. R., and made the first soundings for the bridge over the Mississippi River. In 1854 he was promoted Assistant Superintendent and Paymaster on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which he resigned in 1855; then went up the Missouri, and laid out Sioux City, Iowa, and Niobrara, Neb., in which were 2,000 Indians at the time. He was chosen one of the original eleven Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College, and was honorably appointed to deliver the dedicatory address, but was unable to attend the ceremony. Mr. Sherwin was twice elected County Judge of Cherokee Co., Iowa. His father requested that on his death he should return to Erie and settle up his estate, which he did. He then served in this county three years as County Surveyor; five years as City Engineer; four as Water Commissioner, and is now President of the Board. Mr. Sherwin was married, Jan. 30, 1861, to Sarah J., daughter of Col. Jas. M. Moorehead, of Harbor Creek Township, by whom he has had five children: Josephine M., Anna F. and James M.; two died in infancy. Our subject was one of the charter members of the Central Presbyterian Church of Erie, then numbering but forty-six, but which has now 500 members, and has been Elder in same since 1873, and is also an earnest worker in the Sabbath-school.

CHARLES C. SHIRK, of the Chicago & Erie Stove Co., Erie, is a native of Waterford, this county, born Sept. 1, 1841, son of David and Mary (Whitehill) Shirk, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German, the latter of English extraction. David Shirk was a tanner by trade, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1806. He came to Waterford, Erie Co., in 1838, where he carried on a tannery business until 1842, in which year he moved to Erie City. Here he engaged in the foundry business for thirty-three years. He was a member and for many years an Elder of the Presbyterian Church. In politics was a Democrat. His family numbered four children: James W., deceased in 1873, served in the United States Navy, entering as a cadet in 1849; his first active service was during the war of the rebellion, on gunboats; was promoted to a Captaincy in the fleet plying the Tennessee

River; Elizabeth, wife of W. R. Davenport, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Charles C., and Kate, at home. Our subject received his education in Erie City Academy. He embarked in business when a young man, and has been eminently successful, much being due to his strict integrity and close attention to his affairs. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an Elder for seven years. Mr. Shirk was married to Louise, daughter of E. F. Wilson, and of English descent. To this union have been born Randolph, Margaret, Mary, Stewart and Davenport. Mrs. Shirk, who is a much esteemed lady, is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Erie City.

HON. THOMAS H. SILL, lawyer and legislator, son of Capt. Richard L. Sill, of the Revolutionary war, was born at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 11, 1783. He graduated from Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1804. After studying law with Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Ohio, he began practice in 1809 at Lebanon, Ohio. Failing health soon induced him to relinquish business temporarily; and, after traveling for a year he resumed law practice, opening an office at Erie, Penn., in 1813, being then the only resident attorney at that place, where he remained for life. Erie was then but a hamlet, the war being in progress, and the brigs of Perry's fleet under construction in the harbor, so that upon his arrival he joined the "Minute Men," who guarded the place in momentary expectation of an attack from the British, an apprehension happily dispelled by Perry's victory on the following 10th of September. This service, with a subsequent term on the staff of Gen. Wallace, completed his military service. From 1816 till 1818 he was Deputy United States Marshal, and in 1819 Deputy Attorney-General, as such assisting at the first court in Warren Co. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1826 to Congress. In 1828 he was again elected, being the only anti-Jackson member from Pennsylvania, which indicated his personal influence with his constituency. He declined nomination for the following term, and in 1837 was made President of the United States Branch Bank at Erie, holding the position during the existence of the Institution. He served repeatedly as Burgess of Erie. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution in 1837 and 1838, where among the able men who composed that body he maintained a marked influence. In 1848 as Presidential Elector he voted for Taylor and Fillmore. From 1849 to 1853 he was Postmaster at Erie. He was an able and eloquent advocate, a careful and trusted counselor. Among contemporaries of the most respectable positions, he was a man of note and influence. While the qualities of his mind commanded the respect of all, the amiability of his disposition won for him their affection. He took a lively interest in public matters, especially projects of public improvements, and the cause of education, serving as School Director, and for more than thirty years as Trustee of Erie Academy. To no one during his career was the public eye oftener turned at public meetings and associations for the promotion of reform; while as the representative of his fellow citizens, old residents yet remember as models of composition and good taste his address at the reception of ex-Presidents Adams and Van Buren, and his eulogy upon President Taylor. While his style was chaste, his bearing combined dignity with modesty. As a forensic advocate, he excelled, especially in his calm and logical addresses to juries, and in this respect he had few if any superiors in the circuit of his practice. An early Republican and Whig, he had much to do in shaping the politics of this district. He lived to witness the dawn of Republican supremacy, for which he had labored, and the prosperity of a city in whose early struggles he had been so active. He died on the 7th of Feb., 1856, "full of honors and of years." Court was then sitting, his contemporary and old friend Judge John Galbraith upon the bench. The announcement of his death by Geo. A. Elliott, Esq., and the addresses of Messrs. Walker, Marshall and Kelso, with the resolutions adopted, and the feeling response of Judge Galbraith, made an impressive scene long to be remembered. Mr. Sill was married in 1816 to Joanna Boyleston, daughter of Rev. Amos and Joanna (Lanman) Chase. She was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and still survives, and resides in Erie. He had six children—Richard, who resides at Erie, Joanna Lanman, who married Joseph Selden (both are deceased; of their children, Elizabeth G. died in 1864; George D., of the Erie City Iron Works, Joanna S. and Emma J. survive). Sarah Hale married Matthew Taylor, who died in 1854; (their son, Rev. Frank M. S. Taylor, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Alton, Ill., is Archdeacon of the Diocese of Southern Illinois). Thomas Sill died unmarried; Joseph Sill resides at Union City, and James Sill, attorney at law and Senator, a notice of whom appears elsewhere.

JAMES SILL, lawyer and Legislator, Erie, is a son of Thomas H. and Joanna B. Sill, and a native of Erie. After a course of study at the Erie Academy and in his father's law office, he graduated at the New York State and National Law School, and was admitted to the Erie bar, where he has since practiced. He was in 1857 elected District Attorney of Erie Co., serving three years; was presidential Elector in 1868, voting for Grant and Colfax, and City Solicitor of Erie in 1871 and 1872. In 1870, with Judge Greer and others, he organized the People's Savings Institution at North East; having secured the charter of the Union & Titusville Railroad, in conjunction with Titusville and Union parties, organized the same as it was afterward constructed. He obtained the charter for and with others organized and for many years was a Director of the Humboldt Savings Bank, now

one of the strongest institutions in northwestern Pennsylvania; elected to the State Senate in 1880 for four years. At the session of 1881, under instructions from the Republican primaries, he supported G. A. Grow, and in doing so co-operated with the fifty-six independent Republicans. He served in that session on the Apportionment and General Judiciary committees and as Chairman of the Library Committee, and introduced and advocated a bill which became a law abolishing all distinction in color in schools; also an amendment to the Constitution relative to representatives in the House, and a bill tendering the marine hospital to the General Government for a soldiers' and sailors' home, which ultimately passed the Legislature of 1883. At the latter session he served on the Judiciary and Appropriation committees, and among the most important bills introduced by him at the latter session, there was enacted one to perfect the title to real estate of decedents, a bill to which he devoted much care, one of much importance to titles. In the extra session of 1883, he was active in his efforts to obtain apportionment bills; his last speech on this subject having been extensively circulated through the State, his resolutions for the restoration of the land light-house, adopted by the Legislature, were generally approved by his constituents. His bill providing for the probate of wills during the life of testator, passed the Senate but was lost in House. He collated the first published history of Erie City, and delivered numerous historical and political addresses, and for many years contributed freely to public journals. Senator Sill has been an active party worker, having voted with the Whig party while it existed; he represented Erie Co. in the last Whig State Convention in 1855. Joining the Republican party in 1856, he was elected delegate to the Republican State Conventions of 1859, 1863, 1866, 1868 and 1878, several times a member of State Committee, and Chairman of Republican County Committees of 1861 and 1867, and of the city committees of 1866 and 1876, all attended with much labor and success. He declined the tendered appointment under President Lincoln of Provost Marshal for Nineteenth District in 1863. As member of the bar, much of the time with a large practice, he was in 1875 President of the Erie Law Association, and as member of the Library Committee in 1871, initiated and carried out the placing of portraits of ex-Judges and deceased attorneys in the court room. As member of the City Council in 1857–58, upon a special committee, he proposed a number of reforms which were enacted in the charter for the classification and elongation of terms of councilmen, regulation of an increase of the power of the Mayor, etc., until the adoption of the Wallace Act. Upon his return from Harrisburg, Mr. Sill resumed practice at the bar.

JAMES E. SILLIMAN, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in North East, this county, June 10, 1844, son of John and Minerva (Chapman) Silliman, natives of Pennsylvania. John Silliman's father was a farmer, born in Ireland, who emigrated to America, settling in Erie Co., in 1800. John Silliman was also a farmer; he was parent of seven children, four now living, of whom Mrs. Dr. Griffin of North East is one. Our subject acquired his education in Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1871, with degree of A. B.; three years after he obtained the degree of A. M. He afterward graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1874, in the regular course, and commenced practice in Erie City same year. He studied medicine under Dr. J. L. Stewart of this city. In 1878 the Doctor was married to Hattie J., daughter of Hugh P. Mehaffey and a native of Erie Co., of German and Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject enlisted in 1865, in the 102d P. V. I., Company E, serving till close of the war. He is Assistant Surgeon of the 16th P. N. G. In 1875 he was elected Coroner, and served till 1881; was appointed Secretary of the Board of Examining Surgeons of Pensions in 1877. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society. Dr. Silliman and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he has been Steward and Sabbath-school teacher eight years. In politics he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. SLOAN, youngest child of William A. and Esther (Crandall) Sloan, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 27, 1819, and moved with his parents to Fairview Township, Erie Co., Penn., about 1821. He attended the country schools until he was seventeen. Entered the office of the Erie *Gazette* in 1836 as an apprentice and served four years. Visited the Southern States in 1841 and 1842, and worked in various offices in New Orleans and Louisville. Part of the latter year was connected with the Louisville *Daily Gazette* as night editor. In connection with A. P. Durlin, Esq., purchased the Erie *Observer*, and edited it till Jan. 1, 1861, when he sold the office and became a member of the grocery firm of Sloan, Booth & McCreary. Was engaged in the business of oil refining from 1863 to 1868. From 1868 to 1875 was editor of the *Erie Daily Republican* and the *Titusville Daily Courier*. Was Clerk of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives during the 44th and the extra session of the 45th Congress. Was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Erie Water Department Jan. 1, 1879, in which position he still continues. Mr. Sloan was married, March 27, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth M. Barr. They have had five children, of whom two are living—Clara Virginia (intermarried with H. D. McNaughton, of Rochester, N. Y.), and Charles H. Sloan, of Erie.

JOHN M. SMITH, Master Carpenter of the Western Division of the P. & E. Railway, Erie, was born Sept. 27, 1828, in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. At eighteen he

engaged as a sailor in the whaling service, but after an eventful experience of a few years retired from it and engaged in sailing on the lakes till 1865. He held the position of vessel master for several years. He next assumed the duties of a foreman carpenter in connection with railroading, and has been reputably connected with the same since. He married, in the place of his nativity, Nancy Jane Decker. There are no children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. Church, and he is an active member of the K. of H.

W. T. SMITH, Master Mechanic of the P. & E. R. R. shops, Erie, is a native of Pennsylvania, born Oct. 10, 1838, son of H. L. and M. M. Smith; the former a pattern-maker by trade, was of German descent, the latter of Scotch-Irish. They were parents of three children. H. L. Smith came to Erie City in 1873, where he worked at his trade, and died in 1883. Our subject, who is second in a family of three children, received a common school training, and at the age of seventeen commenced the trade of machinist in Altoona, Penn., at which he continued till 1860; between 1860 and 1866, he was in the employ of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and G. V. R. R. in Pittsburgh, and in 1866 he was appointed foreman of the lathe department of the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. shops at Meadville, Penn., where he remained till February, 1867, when he received an appointment to his present position. Mr. Smith was married, in 1857, to M. M. Runyen, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. To this union were born Carrie A., Harry L., George, Minot and Otis. Our subject has been a member of Erie City Select Council eight years and President of the same two years. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL SOBEL, merchant, Erie, was born in Germany in 1835; son of Solomon Sobel. He received his education in his native land, and there learned tailoring. On attaining his majority he embarked for America, locating for three years in New York City; thence went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. Mr. Sobel came to Erie City in 1873, launching into the dry goods trade, in which he has since continued with more than average success. The firm is now S. Sobel & Sons, and is doing a wholesale and retail business. Our subject was married in New York to Cecelia Kine, also a native of Germany. To this union were born nine children—Elias (clerking in his father's store), Isidor and Abraham (members of the firm), Ida (wife of David Shear, member of the firm of Shear & Bro., merchants, Warren Co., Penn.), Henry (clerk in the store), Theresa (at home), Lazarus (at school), Jacob and Joseph (at school). The family are members of the Jewish Synagogue. Mr. Sobel is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the Knights of Pythias; I. O. F. of I., German society; also of the K. S. B.

HENRY SOUTHER, ex-Judge and attorney at law, Erie, was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 5, 1826, son of Joseph and Hepsie (Armisted) Souther, both of English ancestry. Joseph Souther was a manufacturer of morocco and kid leather, and died in Charlestown in 1866. Our subject attended the schools of that place and an academy at Walpole, N. H. In 1836 he was sent to an academy at Fryeburg, Me., where he remained till 1840, receiving there a classical education preparatory to a collegiate course; he then returned to Charlestown, where he attended a private school, and also at Boston, Mass., for nearly two years. In October, 1842, he came to Ridgway, in that part of Elk Co., Penn., taken from Jefferson Co., to learn the lumber business, his father having there made an investment in that industry. This lumber venture proving unsuccessful, our subject's father sold out his interest in 1845. Henry Souther remained at Ridgway, it having been made the county seat of Elk Co., and entered his name as a student at law with the late Hon. C. B. Curtis, then of Warren, Penn., teaching school and pursuing his legal studies. In the fall of 1847 he was elected County Treasurer of Elk Co., holding the office two years. In Jan., 1848, he was admitted to the bar of Elk Co., where he continued in practice over twenty years. He served as Deputy Attorney General and District Attorney of Elk Co. by appointment and election from 1848 to 1855, when he resigned. In 1855 he was elected State Senator as a Republican in the district composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Jefferson, Clearfield and Forest. In 1860 he was a member of the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. On Dec. 27, 1861, was appointed by Gov. Curtin Surveyor General of the State in place of Hon. W. H. Keim, filling the unexpired term ending May, 1863. In 1868 was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Grant and Colfax. Feb. 17, 1871, was appointed by Gov. Geary additional Law Judge of Schuylkill Co., Penn., which office he held till the following December. Immediately upon his appointment he moved from Ridgway to Schuylkill Co., where he resided till 1872, in which year he moved to Erie, where he has since resided. Judge Souther was married in May, 1850, to Letitia, daughter of John Patterson, formerly of Warren Co., Penn.

JUDAH COLT SPENCER, Pres. First National Bank, Erie, was born July 1, 1813, in Hadlyme, New London Co., Conn., son of William and Deborah (Selden) Spencer; he married Lavinia Stanley Sanford. To this union were born William, married to Mary Richards Du Puy, of Philadelphia, have one daughter, Maude, and one son, Judah Colt; Lavinia D., wife of Bishop Spaulding, now residing in Colorado; Frances L.; Catharine, wife of Rev. Robert S. Van Cleve, a Presbyterian Minister now residing in Sewickley, this State. Mr. Spencer is the nephew and namesake of Judah Colt, one of the pioneers of Erie, of whom

mention is made in other portions of this volume. When fifteen years of age (1829), Mr. Spencer, then residing with his parents in Connecticut, received and accepted an invitation to join his uncle, and from this date begins his citizenship in Erie. He supplemented the schooling he had received in Connecticut by an attendance of one year at the Erie Academy, when his uncle deemed him fit to enter upon his business career, so he was inducted into the office and field work devolving upon the agency of the Pennsylvania Population Company. Upon the death of Mr. Colt in 1832, the entire management of the affairs of this company devolved upon Mr. Spencer. Other pursuits engaged him for a while, and in 1852 he began banking (from about this date, until its consolidation with the Buffalo & State Line road, he filled the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Erie & North East R. R.). He was among the first to apply for privileges under the law authorizing National Banks, and the First National Bank of Erie, over which he has presided since its foundation, was the twelfth bank incorporated under the new legislation. Mr. Spencer was an original stockholder in many other of Erie's reputable enterprises. For twenty consecutive years he has served as President of the Erie Cemetery Co., and for years he was Treasurer of the Agricultural Association of the county. Mr. Spencer early took the stand of a Christian, and for more than two decades has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Church, and was one of the Building Committee of that edifice when it was in course of construction. His son inherits the leading characteristics of his father, and acceptably fills the chief place of trust in the banking institution over which Mr. Spencer has so long presided.

H. A. SPENCER, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in Warren Co., Penn., Aug. 29, 1828; son of Rev. Matthias and Harriet (Smith) Spencer, the former a native of Connecticut, died May 1, 1882, aged about eighty-seven years, the latter a native of New York State, and both of English descent. Rev. Matthias Spencer was a Methodist Clergyman, and followed farming, removing from New York State in 1825, to Warren Co., Penn.; he remained there till 1830, when he came to this county, settling in Wayne Township. Our subject is the fifth in a family of eight sons, who all grew to manhood. He was brought up on a farm till fifteen years of age, when he attended the common schools and the Waterford, Penn., Academy, also Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., two years, and elected medicine and surgery as his profession. In 1848 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he studied at the medical college from which he graduated in 1851. He commenced to practice in Waterford, Penn., remaining there till 1864, in which year he came to Erie City, where he has resided ever since. The Doctor organized the corps of surgeons on the P. & E. R. R. in 1864, of which he has been Surgeon-in-chief between Erie and Sunbury, since that time. In 1861 he was appointed Pension Examiner, and was Medical Superintendent of the Erie County Infirmary for five years. He is a member of the State and County Medical Society. Dr. Spencer was married, in 1855, to Julia, daughter of J. L. Cook, a railroad contractor and a native of Waterford, Penn. To this union were born six children: Lena; Mary L., wife of F. H. Thompson; Boyd; Harry, deceased; Tereah and Roy. The Doctor is now Physician in Charge of Hamot Hospital at Erie.

E. SPRAGUE, of the firm of Sprague & Son, proprietors of the Liebel House, State Street, Erie, was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, July 13, 1835, son of John and Harriet (Lord) Sprague, the former a miller and farmer, native of Vermont, latter a native of New York. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a good English education. In early life he worked on the Penn. & Erie Canal for twenty-eight years, and by industry and economy finally became owner of two boats. Subsequently he entered hotel business, kept the Reed House, Louisville, Crawford Co., Penn., for three years, then a hotel in Jamestown, Mercer Co., Penn. one year, and in 1873 bought the Powers House, now known as the Liebel House, Erie, where the traveling public are accommodated at $1.50 per day. The capacity of the hotel is thirty-seven furnished rooms. Mr. Sprague was married, in Crawford County, Penn., to Lucy Ransom, a native of this county. Her father, Robert Ransom, was a farmer and early settler in Erie Co.; he was one of the builders of the wharves in Erie City. By this union were four children, three now living: Florence Belle, O. M., hotel-keeper at Conneautville, Crawford Co., Penn., and R. C., with his father. Our subject is a member of the Universalist Church, in politics a Democrat. When he was a resident of Crawford Co. he held the office of Constable and Deputy Sheriff of that county.

DANIEL SPRICKMAN, son of Conrad and Wilhelmena (Faber) Sprickman, of Werxheim, Hessen-Homburg, Germany, where our subject was born April 3, 1830. He came to this country when but nineteen years of age, first stopping in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained a few months, after which he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked in a barrel manufactory for six months. The climate not agreeing with him he returned to Buffalo, N. Y., and entered the employ of Messrs. Evans, proprietors of a line of steamers on the lakes, where he remained fifteen years. Finding him a reliable man, the Messrs. Evans then sent him to this city to take charge of loading and coaling their boats, in which capacity he served two years with so much satisfaction to all concerned that they appointed him agent for their line of steamers, which important position he held until they sold their boats to the Anchor line. He continued in the employ of the new management up to the time of his death, which occurred on the ninth day of Oct., 1878. Mr. Sprick-

man was married in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1860, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Katharine (Kah) Schwarz, of Limburg-on-the-Lahn, Germany. Their children were Henry Daniel, born Oct. 28, 1860 (deceased); Daniel Henry, born March 30, 1863; Henry Frederick, born Sept. 15, 1864; Charles Philip, born May 26, 1866 (deceased); Frank M., born Jan. 29, 1868; John Louis, born Aug. 26, 1870; Christina Louisa, born Nov. 23, 1872. Mr. Sprickman was of a generous disposition and made many friends. One of the most upright and careful of men, he enjoyed the implicit confidence of his employers and of the parties with whom his business brought him in contact.

HENRY C. STAFFORD, Collector U. S. Customs, Port of Erie, was born in Waterford Township, Jan. 29, 1842. He was brought up on his father's farm and received the benefits of the tuition at the Waterford Academy. Healthy, patriotic and enthusiastic, he promptly responded to the country's call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, and at twenty years of age he enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., which was quickly dispatched to the front and quickly brought to battle with the foe. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, between sunrise and sunset, our subject received five gunshot wounds, the last perforating his left lung. He was left prostrate on the field, and so remained unattended for three days and nights. He fell into the hands of the enemy, but was immediately paroled on the field, and carried to Alexandria. He remained for a while in the hospital there, afterward being removed to Washington City. He bore the pains of his slowly healing wounds with much fortitude. Jan. 29, 1863, he received his discharge from the army and returned home; his avoirdupois at this time, including his ordinary wearing apparel, was just eighty pounds. He recuperated in health, and served until near the close of the war in the Provost Marshal's office at Waterford. The war ended, he returned to his farm; subsequently became Constable, Tax Collector, Deputy Sheriff, and Warden of Erie County Prison, and, by election in 1879, High Sheriff, and July, 1883, was appointed by the General Government Collector of the Port at Erie, which position he now holds. Mr. S. was married, Jan. 5, 1865, to Miss Effie R. Judson, daughter of P. P. Judson, Esq., of Waterford, Penn. To this union have been born seven children, five of whom survive: Febie E., Peter P., William C., Margaretha M. and James Garfield. Mr. S. is fond of home and family, and while a positive character, is popular in his manners, and has hosts of warm friends throughout the county.

FRANK E. STAPLES, High Sheriff of Erie County, was born in Clymer, N. Y., March 14, 1842, son of Scammel and Minerva (Mead) Staples, natives of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Isaac Staples, was a soldier in the Revolution, and the father of the subject of this sketch was named after Col. Scammel, the Colonel under whom he served. Scammel Staples was for several years one of the keepers of the State Penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y, but his health failing, he retired to farm life. For more than half a century he was widely known as a local minister of the M. E. Church. Frank E. Staples, the subject of this sketch, spent his early years working during the summer, by the day and month, as a farm laborer, and attending school in winter. In 1860 he located in Corry, Penn, engaged in railroading, and for twelve years held various positions as a railroad employe. He also served the city of Corry as one of its first police officers, High Constable, Fire Warden, and member of the Council. In 1871 he moved to Union City; was elected Constable, and appointed Special Deputy Sheriff, and also engaged in commercial business. Jan. 1, 1880, he was appointed Warden of Erie County Jail, and in May following Deputy Sheriff, and Deputy U. S. Marshal, and in Nov., 1882, was elected Sheriff of Erie Co. He is widely known as a capable and efficient officer. Mr. Staples was married, in 1860, to Myra A., daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Green, of Ellington, N. Y., and they have three children: George L., Hattie E. and Hawley S.

J. L. STERNBERG, Cashier First National Bank, Erie, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1845, son of Abraham and Anna (Wormuth) Sternberg, natives of the Empire State, of German descent; the former, who is a farmer, lives in the house in which he was born in 1808. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a common school and Union College (N. Y.) training; was clerk in a bank in New York for a short time; then came to Erie City in 1865, and after six months acting in the capacity of clerk in the Keystone Bank, was appointed Teller of the First National Bank, and in 1872 was elected Cashier. Mr. Sternberg was married, in 1868, to Jessie, daughter of L. L. Lamb. To this union were born seven children: Robert, Jerome, Jr., Sue, Jessie, James H., Abraham and Edna. Mrs. Sternberg is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church. Our subject is President of the Erie City School Board; in politics is Democratic.

JAMES M. STERRETT (deceased), second son of James Sterrett, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1784, and removed to Erie with his father's family in 1807. Soon after reaching his majority he engaged in the tannery business, and in a few years succeeded in building up the largest tannery in Northern Pennsylvania. Later in life he engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of real estate. He took an active interest in the improvements of the city, and was appreciated for his excellent judgment and high moral character. He married Miss Jane, daughter of Michael Spersard, of Washington Co., Md., in 1815, and moved his family to Erie in 1819, the mode of traveling being on horseback and the "old Penn wagon," as there were no stage coaches at that date. The

result of this union was nine sons and four daughters. Mr. Sterrett died Sept. 13, 1852, and was interred in the Erie Cemetery. He left a fine estate. Mrs. Sterrett survived her husband until February 11, 1869. Four of Mr. Sterrett's brothers were in the war of 1812, serving until its close.

HON. JOSEPH M. STERRETT, retired editor. More than ordinary interest attaches to a journalistic life, covering nearly one-half the present century. Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, now living in quiet retirement in Erie City, possesses this rare distinction. Widely known, personally and highly esteemed, his sun-setting days are serenely passing away in the midst of a devoted family. Mr. Sterrett was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., on the 19th of February, 1800. At an early age he removed with his parents, brothers and sisters to McKean Township, Erie Co., and after acquiring a common education entered as an apprentice the office of the *Northern Sentinel*, published at Erie by Robert I. Curtis. The place of publication of this paper being changed to another State, Mr. Sterrett took a similar position in the office of the *Western Press* at Mercer. Remaining only a short time, he passed to Hagerstown, Md., working on the *Torchlight*, and subsequently for a longer period on the *Star of Federalism* in Frederick. He also found employment in the offices of the Baltimore *American* and Carlisle *Volunteer*, and returned to Erie in 1819. Prompted by a desire to engage in business for himself, he purchased a portion of the materials of the Erie *Patriot* and commenced the publication of the Erie *Gazette*, issuing the first number January 15, 1820. The *Gazette* was of medium size, and Mr. Sterrett performed all the labor upon it single-handed, working night and day until the following April, when an apprentice was procured. The *Gazette* was independent up to the breaking out of the anti-Masonic excitement in 1827. Mr. Sterrett's convictions led him to espouse the anti-Masonic cause, and the *Gazette* became the organ of the party formed to represent that cause, and courageously and effectively fought for its principles. This was a peculiarly exciting period in the history of the *Gazette*. Rancorous feeling and personal estrangements resulted from the bitter discussions by the alleged enormities of the Masonic order. Under the vigorous leadership of the *Gazette* the opposition elements rapidly grew into a powerful and successful organization. Backed by a decided popular majority, it filled all the offices and exercised control over all the affairs of the county. To an equally marked extent the *Gazette* subsequently served the Whig and Republican parties. It likewise gave special attention to local questions, and always favored a line of action calculated to build up home interests. So complete was the confidence reposed in its judgment that it had but to advocate a measure to make it popular. With a brief interruption, Mr. Sterrett's connection with the *Gazette* continued to May, 1865, comprising a period of forty-five years and four months. Mr. Sterrett never exhibited a disposition to exert his admitted personal and political influence for selfish ends. Offices he held without seeking them. He was County Commissioner in 1829; in 1837 he represented the Whig party in the State Senate. This body at that period contained many men whose names are conspicuous in Pennsylvania's history. In 1849 Gov. William E. Johnson conferred upon Mr. Sterrett the appointment of Associate Judge of Erie Co., and when his term of service expired he was elected to the same position by the popular vote and continued to serve for a period of five years. In addition to the Revenue Commissioner for the Erie Judicial District, honors were given him in the Borough of Erie beyond the measure of his wishes. The last public position he held, and the only one affording remunerative compensation was Postmaster of Erie from 1861 to 1869. Such is a brief review of the life of the oldest living Pennsylvania journalist. It is due to Mr. Sterrett to say that he met the requirements of his day and generation in a manner evincive of high resolves, patriotic aims and conscientious regard for the greatest number. Often engaged in heated controversy, frequently obliged to antagonize even personal friends, and sometimes forced by a sense of duty to adopt a course inviting criticism, the purity of his motives and justness of his motives were never yet questioned. Carrying upon his shoulders of eighty odd years the consequent growing bodily infirmities, he is by common consent, looked upon as adding to a long career of marked usefulness the fairly achieved reputation of "an honest man."—*From newspaper sketch by I. B. G.*

A. J. STERRETT (deceased). The following from the Erie *Gazette* of Feb. 20, 1881, written by a life-long acquaintance of the subject whose name heads these notes, mentions some of the varied scenes that made up his useful life: "It is with deep regret we announce the death of one of our best known, most valued and estimable citizens, Andrew Jackson Sterrett, who expired at his residence on Holland Street, in this city, on Wednesday evening last, after a short but painful illness; his disease was pneumonia. Connected as he had been for many years with the affairs of Erie Co., and identified with the administration of the County Commissioner's office, with an acquaintance through the county probably unequalled by that of any other citizen, our readers will be interested in some of the particulars of his life. He was born Oct. 5, 1826, in McKean Township, Erie Co. He was a son of David Sterrett, who was himself one of the oldest and best known citizens of the county. At about the age of fifteen he entered the office of the *Gazette* to learn the art of printing with his Uncle, Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, the veteran publisher of that paper. Gen. Hiram L. Brown, Sidney Kelsey, Joseph R. Sterrett, and George W. Riblet

were among his associates during the period of his connection with that office. Desiring more active business, upon the completion of his term in the office, and having acquired the art, he engaged in the milling business at Sterrettania, where he continued for some time. In view of the great inducements presented in the State of Iowa, he removed to Fort Dodge about the year 1854, embarking in the land business and investing considerably in the lands then open for settlement in that locality, the movement in which he was augmented by the Bounty Land Act of March 3, 1855. The closing of the land offices, which speedily followed the passage of the railroad grants of 1856, as announced by proclamation in May of that year, and the failure of some business ventures, caused him to abandon his intention of remaining there, and he returned to Erie Co. During this period his health had been precarious, and his strength, not always equal to the exactions of business for which his abilities and attainments so well fitted him. It was in the midst of the war of the rebellion, when the long clerkship of Mr. Colton in the Commissioner's office had terminated by his election as Prothonotary, that the Commissioners, Messrs. Washburn, Palmer and Boyd, staggering under the heavy load caused by the effort to fill one quota by the payment of county bounties, and supplying the need of a local currency by the issue of what was known as county scrip, and after a trial of one or two others, persuaded Mr. Sterrett to accept the position of Clerk, the duties of which, under the exigencies of the war, had become thus complicated and onerous. Accepting the office thus conferred he entered upon the discharge of his duties, mastering all their details, and performed them with credit to himself and acceptability to the people, and for seventeen years remained in the position to the satisfaction of everyone. Our readers need not to be reminded of the manner in which his duties were performed. Familiar with all the details and routine of the office, studious of the county's interest, courteous to all who had business in the office, it might be said that he had become a part of it, and as we write it is difficult to understand how the vacancy so suddenly made can be supplied. There was a method in his business; a patience and affability in official intercourse; an unobtrusive civility and endurance of labor; a courtesy of manner, and tenacity of memory, accuracy in figures and neatness of penmanship, and a vigilant interest in the public weal which were strikingly manifest, which especially fitted him for this position. All of our readers who have during the last seventeen years done business at the Commissioner's office, will corroborate us in our estimate of the ability with which his duties were performed during his extended term. In no way was his tact and fitness for the position better evinced than in his entire abstention from interference in any of the contests for official position, with which, in the distribution of the county patronage, those attached to the office are so apt to be connected." He was married, 1865, to Helen M. Brecht, and the result was eight children, viz., Ralph B., Reid G., Scott S., Lee Norton, Carl M., Andrew J., Thomas G. and Ruth A. Such is a brief notice of one whose demise will be sincerely deplored, while his exemplary career will long cause his name to be respected by those who for the last quarter of a century have known and respected the subject of this sketch.

JAMES L. STEWART, physician and surgeon, office and house 610 Peach Street, Erie City, was born near Pittsburgh, Aug. 1, 1825; he is of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was a graduate of the medical department of University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1848. He commenced the practice of his profession in Waterford, Penn., where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Erie City, where he has since remained, with the exception of four years' service during the war of the rebellion, as Surgeon of Volunteers, having charge a portion of the time of one of the large hospitals in the vicinity of Washington. His specialty is surgery; he is a bold and successful operator, and has made many operations requiring great skill and courage, amongst the most noticeable and difficult of which was the removal of four inches of the median nerve from a patient who had been suffering intense pain for six years from a gunshot wound. The operation was completely successful, pain ceasing immediately after, without return. For note of this case see "A Century of American Medicine," page 198; the operation is also noted by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, in his work on "Nerve Injuries," as one of the most successful operations in surgery. The Doctor performed the operation of removal of lower jaw three different times during the year of 1882–83. From January, 1883, to July, in the same year, he made seventeen capital operations. As an evidence of his skill and ability as an operator, is the fact that during the many years he has practiced his profession, he has never had a patient die upon the table, or within forty-eight hours after the operation, nor has a patient ever expired under an anæsthetic administered by him. He has been connected with the Erie County Medical Society since 1849, acting successively as Secretary and Treasurer, and repeatedly as President; was Vice President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1867–68, and President 1878–79, and for six years senior member of the Judicial Council of the Medical Society, State of Pennsylvania, member of the American Medical Association, member of the Executive Council of the International Medical Congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1876. He also held the position of Examining Surgeon for the Pension-Bureau from 1865 to 1876, and for seven years of that time was President of the Board of Examining Surgeons. He was Attending Physician to Erie County Almshouse from Oct., 1850, to Jan., 1859, and Physician to Erie County Jail

the greater portion of the time from 1851 to 1876, and has been Surgeon-in-chief of St. Vincent's Hospital since its opening in 1875. He is also Medical Referee for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. In June, 1849, he married Anna D., daughter of Augustine Bartholomew, Esq., of Philadelphia. Their only son, Reid T. Stewart, graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in the class of 1871 (standing eighth in a class of thirty-nine), was assigned as Second Lieutenant to Co. G, 5th U. S. Cav., and was murdered by the Apache Indians, near Tucson, Arizona Territory, Aug. 27, 1872.

JACOB STRAUS, of Straus Bro. & Beck, merchant tailors, Erie City, was born in Germany, Dec., 1837, son of A. Straus, who was a merchant, and reared a family of six children. Our subject, who was the eldest, received a common school education, and at an early age learned tailoring in his native land. Coming to America in 1854, he settled in Erie City, and after clerking for four years, went South, but after a year returned to Erie; clerked in a clothing store for two years, then embarked in business, in which he has since successfully continued. During this time he has had different partners, the name of the firm being changed several times. Mr. Straus was married, in 1865, to Miss L. Straus, a native of France, but of German descent. To this union were born six children: Albert (a clerk). Tillie, Gustave, Minnie, Eddie and Emil. Mr. and Mrs. Straus are members of the Jewish Synagogue; he is a Republican in politics.

ALEX. L. STRAUS, manager of the Erie Malting Co., corner of Eighteenth and Parade Streets, Erie, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3, 1858, son of Levi Straus, an extensive maltster in Baltimore, Md. Our subject graduated from college in 1876, and in 1878 came here and took charge of the Erie branch of the Baltimore house. Mr. Straus was married, in 1883, to Clara, daughter of Jacob Ostheimer, of the firm Ostheimer & Baker.

WILLIAM STRICKER, grocer, corner of Twenty-first and French streets, Erie, was born in Germany, Sept. 24, 1821, whose parents were natives of Germany, who came to America in 1841, and after living eight years in New York, came to Erie City in 1849. They had two children. Our subject, the younger, acquired his education in Germany, and learned the baker's trade; is one of Erie's old business men, having been here since 1841. He was married, in 1844, to Catherine C. Scherer, a native of Germany, by whom he has had five children: J. W., late Deputy Sheriff of Erie Co., died May 17, 1880; Minnie, wife of George Hull, farmer of this county; Charles P., member of fire department, this city; Henry H., in store with his father; and Joseph M., attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Stricker are members of the Lutheran Church. The former is a member of the Common Council of Erie; in politics he is a Republican.

WM. F. STRIEBEL, senior member of the firm of Striebel & Wallhouser, importers and dealers in bottled and keg beer, Erie, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 26, 1845. He learned the barber's trade in his native country, and followed this occupation there until 1873, when he came to America. He located in New York City for a year, then came to Erie City, and followed his trade for nine years. He subsequently engaged in the wholesale beer business, which he has since conducted successfully. Mr. Striebel was married in Switzerland, in 1873, to Lizette Betahman, a native of same, who has borne him one son—Daniel. Our subject is an active member in the A. O. U. W. society.

MARTIN STRONG, born in East Windsor, Conn., in the year 1770, having for that day received a good common school education, and full of energy, left his native place early in the spring of 1795 to seek and make a home for himself for life. His outfit was a compass and chain, being determined to be ready for a new country in any capacity, and on foot he first directed his course to the Wyoming Valley, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, in this State, where his native State at that time claimed a large amount of territory; but not being satisfied with the prospects of surveying or procuring land there, he resolved to foot it to Presque Isle, and got to the Indian village at the mouth of Buffalo Creek (where the city of Buffalo now stands) in July, 1795. But one white man was then living there, and nothing inviting him to remain, he pushed on, and arrived at Presque Isle the last of July, 1795. On his arrival here, he found Thomas Rees, Esq., land agent, and Col. Seth Reed and family, living here in self-made habitations. Those two tents were the only habitations. A company of United States troops were cutting down the forest on Garrison Hill to build a stockade fort, under Capt. Russell Bissell. Gens. Ellicott and Irvine, with a corps of surveyors and engineers, were here to lay out the town of Erie, escorted and protected by a company of State militia commanded by Capt. John Grubb.

The Rutledges having been shot but a few days before, by the Indians, as was alleged, it was deemed unsafe to be out much except when prepared for defense. Mr. Strong hired out at once to one of the residents at 50 cents a day, and was set at work to go into the woods to cut and hew planks (puncheons they were then called) to make a floor for a house, which he continued at several days until finished, and then found he must pay for his board, which was 75 cents per day, leaving him in debt 25 cents per day! He refused to pay the difference, and his compass and chain were taken and secreted until he would pay his bill, which soon brought him to terms, and he redeemed them. He then changed to the Holland Land Co.'s surveys, south of the old State Line, since known as the "triangle line," where he soon got into employment as a surveyor. A misunderstanding existed

between the population and the Holland Company as to their rights adjoining the said line. He was assured by Maj. Alden that to locate a tract in that district would be safe (which proved correct). He located there for life, made a rude habitation, and became a resident on the Summit, 840 feet above the level of Lake Erie, ten miles south of Presque Isle. There were not half a dozen families then living in what is now Erie County, and none near his location. He determined not to winter there alone. In the month of November, he left his rude home and started in a log canoe, made by himself at LeBœuf Creek (now Waterford), and went down with the current to French Creek, and down that to the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, and, nothing offering to suit him, he offered himself at auction to the highest bidder to work faithfully, and he assured them he knew how to work, and asked who would give him the highest wages and board him? A good, honest yeoman was declared the highest bidder, at $3 per month and board for three months, which he cheerfully accepted, and served so well that his employer kindly offered him 50 cents a month more to remain six months longer. But he declined the advance in wages, and returned by the way he had gone to his rude hut, where, in the spring of 1796, he commenced his pioneer life again, and in surveying and clearing land was unceasing in his efforts to procure a home for himself. In 1810, he purchased the tract north of him adjoining, and removed on to that, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. Huidekoper, the agent of the Holland Land Company, always employed Capt. Strong to survey, subdivide and set off, or designate old lines among their lands in this county as long as he was able to attend to it, and ever to his death had entire confidence in his ability and judgment and knowledge of the original lines and surveys. The early opening of the salt trade, and vast amount of hauling and travel incident thereto, made his location a sort of depot on the Summit, which made a public house of entertainment desirable and necessary. The locating and making the Erie & Waterford Turnpike past his door greatly added to the business, and during the war of 1812 his location had a successful amount of business there. His never-tiring industry and unceasing energy extended his domains, and cleared land far ahead of all others. His intelligence and social qualities made him friends with all who had intercourse with him. Such industry and management are always rewarded, and as early as 1830 he had some 800 acres of land paid for, with a very large improvement, good buildings, and more money at interest than any other farmer in Erie Co.

When the First Presbyterian Church of Erie was built, Capt. Strong was the only man in Erie Co. that could lend the necessary money, $800.

Capt. Strong was married to a Miss Trask in 1805, who died a few years after, leaving one daughter, who lived until May, 1823. He again married, and at his death left three sons and two daughters, all married and settled in life—Mrs. B. B. Vincent, Mrs. T. B. Vincent, Martin Strong, F. D. Strong and Landaff Strong. He was always a great reader, and always ready to impart from his well-stored mind in conversation. He had a regular system of industry, economy and leisure in their proper places, and though his body long suffered and became impaired, the mind continued clear, bright and undisturbed to the end. After a residence of sixty-three years on the same farm where he located when there were not ten families living in this county, he died March 24, 1858, in his eighty-eighth year. He had lived to see the population increase to over 50,000 inhabitants, and all prosperous, and died respected and esteemed by a very large and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

Capt. Strong, in conversation in a circle of friends ten years before his death remarked: "That any person would think him a fool to make the selection he did, when the whole county was open to him." He said, "That was a mistake; he was not a fool, but he misjudged in his selection, like many others, and spent the prime of his life in making him a home, and he thought it folly at that time of life to pull up and begin anew somewhere else."

J. C. STURGEON, attorney at law, Erie, was born in Fairview Township, in 1841. After receiving a good common school education he entered Allegheny College at nineteen years of age, and took a literary course. In 1863 he left college and enlisted in the U. S. Navy, where he remained in active duty until the end of the war when he was honorably discharged, and subsequently in 1876, Allegheny College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. *honoris causa*. After the war he attended Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1868. Having been admitted to the bar he located here (in 1868) and practiced his profession. He was soon after elected to the office of District Attorney of Erie Co., and was actively engaged in his profession until 1877, when, becoming interested in the oil business, he removed to Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., remaining there until 1881, when he returned to Erie. He has always engaged in public life, and in 1880 was a candidate before the Republican Convention of McKean Co., Penn., for the State Senate. He is a Knight Templar, and has always been an active member of the Republican party.

ABRAHAM SULLIVAN, dairyman and general farmer, P. O. box 358, Erie, was born Feb. 3, 1831, in New York State; son of Noah and Harriet (Charlock) Sullivan, natives of New York. Noah located in Erie Co. about 1842, on the farm where our subject now lives. He was a clergyman in the Methodist Church, and until thirty-five

years of age was active in the ministry, but after locating in this county applied himself to farming, quitting active preaching on account of failing health. He first located and resided several years on the farm upon which Abraham Sullivan now lives. He afterward removed to Harbor Creek Township. Throughout life he was an industrious, honest and popular man; he was earnest and conscientious, and until his death remained true to his Christian faith; always taking an active interest in religious affairs, occasionally filling the pulpit until the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1880. Mr. Sullivan had a large circle of acquaintances and with all people was a welcome visitor. He had seven children: John J., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Catherine, widow of Isaiah Carter, of Harbor Creek; Mary, wife of Archibald Stewart, in Iowa; Samuel B., deceased; James, residing at Scranton, Penn.; Abraham, our subject, and William Henry, deceased. Abraham Sullivan remained with his father until he was married, March 1, 1853, to Miss Jane, daughter of John Dodsworth, Esq., a native of England. Mr. Sullivan has continually resided upon the present premises for about thirty-six years, devoting himself to general and dairy farming. He is, like his father, a man of popular manners, and capable of forming warm attachments among his fellow men. To himself and wife have been born the following children: Samuel C., born March 4, 1854, at home; Elizabeth, born Dec. 28, 1855, married to John Hay, residing in Erie; Jennie L., born June 28, 1859, at home; Harriet B., born Nov. 5, 1861, at home; Frederick W., born Sept. 13, 1865, at home; Ettie B., deceased, born Feb. 14, 1867; Jessie M., born March 9, 1873, at home.

JOHN P. SULLIVAN, county detective, Erie, was born in Erie City, Sept. 7, 1845, son of John and Bridget (Mahoney) Sullivan, natives of Cork, Ireland, and parents of six children of whom John P. is the fifth. John Sullivan Sr. came from Canada to Erie in 1837, where he died in 1856. He was at one time in the United States Navy. Our subject was educated in Erie City. In early life he served on the lakes and was subsequently a contractor for submarine blasting. From 1878 to 1883 he was a member of the police force of the city of Erie, and in the latter year was appointed county detective. He was married in 1879, to Margaret Shanahan, a native of County Galway, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN SULTER, Car Inspector and Wreck Master of the L. S. & M. S. Ry., Erie, was born near Strasburg, France (now Germany) Aug. 19, 1835. He was reared in Bavaria where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1853 he came to America with his parents, John and Eva Sulter, who settled here and are buried in Erie. Our subject continued in his work here, soon engaging as a bridge builder in connection with railroading. This he followed successfully for nine years when he was appointed to his present position. He was united in marriage, in Erie, in May, 1859, with Marie Anna, daughter of Boniface and Mary Brandt, who came from Alsace, Germany, and settled here about forty-five years ago. To this union have been born two sons and six daughters: Mary, John, Jr., Anna, Emma, Minnie, Frank, Kittie and Harry. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is an active member of the German Benevolent Association and of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Sulter served for seven years in Common Council, two years as President, for one year as License Commissioner, and has filled minor offices.

MATTHEW H. TAYLOR, Secretary and Treasurer Youghiogheny River Coal Company, was born in Huntington, Penn., May 2, 1847, son of George Taylor, late presiding Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Our subject acquired his school training in Huntingdon Academy, Penn., and followed railroad life in various capacities from 1864 till 1882. On the organization of the coal company our subject received the appointment of Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Taylor was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1872, to Clara A., daughter of John H. Burton. To this union were born George B., attending Erie Academy, and Clara M. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican.

JOHN TEEL second, son of John Teel first, who died in Erie early in the century at the age of ninety-seven; was born near Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1779; came to Erie in 1796; carried on the business of carpenter and joiner all of his life; located about 1798, at the corner of Ninth and Peach streets, where he built a house, which, with additions, continued his home ever after; married Esther, daughter of Geo. Moore, in 1807; served a short time in the war of 1812; accumulated considerable property; raised a large family; died April 21, 1872, aged ninety-three, leaving an enviable reputation for honesty, industry and skill as a builder.

ALVIN THAYER, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born in Erie City, Oct. 1, 1823; son of Albert and Almira (Glazier) Thayer, natives of Vermont and of Scotch descent; the former a physician of great repute. Our subject was married, June 5, 1852, to Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cochran. Their children are: Frank, studying medicine with his father; Hattie and Jessie (deceased wife of William Rix). Our subject can trace his family genealogy back to 1540. In Scotland one of his ancestors was physician to Mary, Queen of Scots; several were generals in the American army, and many of the family connections are professional men holding eminent positions. Dr. Thayer, our subject, attended lectures in New Orleans, and in 1840 commenced the practice of his profession in Erie City, which he has continued with marked success. He has occupied the

position of physician on the Lake Shore Railroad ten years; was Acting Surgeon of the 145th Reg. P. V. I., and volunteered as an "Independent" at the battle of Antietam. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and served in capacity of President of Erie County Medical Society; is a member of the United States Medical Association. He is a Master Mason; in politics, a Democrat.

V. M. THOMPSON, commission and grain merchant, Erie, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1829; son of Joseph S. and Rachel (Case) Thompson; the former a native of Vermont, of Irish descent; the latter of Massachusetts, of Scotch lineage. Our subject's grandfather, with two brothers, sailed from Ireland for America in 1790, but were all lost at sea. Joseph S. Thompson was a farmer, and came to Erie City in 1832; died in 1837. There our subject received his education, and at the age of fourteen commenced to earn his living, besides help to support his mother, which he continued to do till her death. His first start in life was peddling Yankee notions; then he manufactured wash-boards till he was nineteen years old, when he sold out and bought a canal-boat which he sailed for three years, by which time he had accumulated $1,000 in cash. He then attended school for one year; and following that opened a coal yard in both Erie City and Meadville. In the first year he cleared $2,000. Our subject next ran the Thompson line of canal boats till 1855, in which year he formed a partnership in the coal trade with P. Arbuckle. At this time he was owner of sixteen boats, worth $14,000. In 1858 fortune did not smile so favorably on him; but in 1861, nothing daunted, Mr. Thompson again launched into business, and in the following year turned his attention to the oil transportation trade, in which he made, first year $7,000; bought then an interest in the Woodford Well, which returned him $500,000. Our subject married in Erie Co., Penn., Rebecca, daughter of John and Esther (Gillespie) Glenn, and of Irish descent. By this union are three children: C. L., Victor P. and Clara R. Mrs. Thompson is a member of Park Presbyterian Church.

J. ROSS THOMPSON, attorney at law, Erie, was born in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1832, son of Chief Justice James Thompson, born in Butler Co., Penn., in 1805, who in early life was a printer, and in 1832 was elected to the State Legislature, serving six years. In 1834 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was also nominated for Congress from Erie Co., serving three terms. In 1854 he was again elected, and for several terms represented his district in the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, in which capacity he served fifteen years, and for five years was Chief Justice, previous to which he was Circuit Judge for a number of years. After his election Chief Justice Thompson removed to Philadelphia, Penn. In politics he was a Democrat. He had a family of six children, five now living—J. Ross (our subject); Sarah, wife of Samuel Robb, a prominent attorney in Philadelphia; Clara, also residing in Philadelphia with her mother, who is eighty-three years of age; Samuel Gustine, a prominent attorney in Philadelphia; and William E., a stock operator. Our subject was educated in Erie Academy and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1854. He immediately commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has continued the practice of law in Erie Co. ever since. In 1859 our subject was admitted to the Supreme Court, and in 1860 to the United States Court. In 1860 he was engaged as attorney to the Penn. R. R. Co., and since 1870 has held a similar position with the Penn. Co. During Gov. Packer's administration he served as his aide-de-camp, which gave him the military rank of Lieut. Col.; he was subsequently Colonel of the 16th Reg. Militia. Col. Thompson was a delegate to the National Convention in 1876; also a member of the Democratic Electoral College in 1880. He has been a resident of Erie City since 1843. Our subject was married in 1858 to Josephine Mayer, a daughter of M. Mayer; she died in 1877, leaving a family of seven children.

J. P. THOMPSON, proprietor of Sailors' Home, Erie, was born in the northern part of Sweden, 68 degrees north latitude, on the Bay of Bothnia, May 10, 1834. At nine he adopted his father's calling, that of a sailor, and after two years came to America, engaging with the American Merchant Marine. At nineteen he was Captain of an American mail packet sailing the Southern waters. Two years later he came North and entered the American Merchant Marine here, where he remained till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as Gunner's Mate, in the U. S. Navy, steamer "Penguin," June 19, 1861, and at the end of a year's active service was honorably discharged. He then enlisted as a private, and was afterward promoted to Sergeant in Co. E, 155th N. Y. V. I., but in seventeen months was transferred to the U. S. steamer "Princeton" and soon promoted to the position of master's mate, and ordered to the U. S. steamer "Laburnum" to do service off Charleston, S. C., under Admiral Dahlgren. Here he was appointed Ensign and ordered to steamer "Catalfa" doing picket duty. When Charleston was evacuated, he secured the original manuscript containing the Constitution of the Confederacy, and delivered it to Capt. Noyes who delivered it to Admiral Dahlgren. Mr. Thompson subsequently did duty on the man of war "Calypso" and on Admiral Dahlgren's flag ship "Philadelphia." On Sept. 30, 1865, he went to Washington and there received an honorable discharge, as Ensign. He then engaged in merchant service on salt water till 1866, when he went on the lakes for several years. He retired from this in 1871, and has since engaged in his present business. Our subject was married April, 1852, in New York, to Anna Yetterberg, of his

native country, who departed this life May 15, 1865, leaving a daughter, Anna, wife of Steven A. Thompson, of the U. S. steamer, "Richmond;" they have a son and daughter, George Peter and Alice Mary. Mr. Thompson was married again, Feb. 4, 1866, to Elizabeth Warrener of Derbyshire, England. They have a bright, intelligent family, consisting of three children: John Harvey, Mary Elizabeth (Lillie), George Thomas. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Thompson belongs to the I. O. O. F. (being a member of the Encampment), A. O. U. W., Select Knights, G. A. R. and of many benevolent associations.

CHARLES M. TIBBALS (deceased), late merchant and manufacturer, was born in New York, May 6, 1811, son of Daniel and Mary (Marvin) Tibbals, natives of Connecticut and of English descent. He came to Erie City, from New York, in 1836, and embarked in business here. He was united in marriage with Delia, daughter of Dr. Otto Lyman of New York, and of English descent. He died in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbals were parents of four children: Charles M., Jr.; Eliza, wife of William H. Whitehead, member of Erie Rubber Co.; Catherine (deceased), and Martha A. Charles M., Jr., was born Aug. 28, 1840; acquired his education in Erie Academy and became engaged, in 1860, with his father in the industry now known as the Chicago & Erie Stove Co. On the death of his father, Charles continued the manufacture of stoves for a time. He also clerked in Erie City several years; is now Government Inspector under Maj. Adams. He was married in Worcester, Mass., to Fannie, daughter of Frederick Hancock, and of English descent. Mr. Tibbals and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics he is Independent.

BESTER TOWN, deceased, one of the old pioneer stock of Erie Co., was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1794. He was married, Sept. 22, 1816, to Betsey M. Martin, a native of the State of Vt., of English and French extraction. They reared a family of 8 children. In 1824, they moved to Erie Co., Penn., and bought 100 acres of land where the village of North East now stands. Mr. Town successfully engaged in many enterprises, and was for years associated with his sons in mercantile business. In 1846, he invested in Western lands, from which he realized large profits. In 1864, he united with Hon. Orange Noble and others in establishing the Keystone National Bank of Erie, of which he was one of the Directors, from date of the first election up to the time of his death, Dec. 2, 1870, his business experience adding largely to the success of the institution. Mr. Town was in early life taught the first principles of real success in life, to wit, virtue and honesty; he was prompt, energetic and persevering in all his business engagements, decided, fearless and outspoken in his political views. He was opposed to slavery, and was a member of the first Anti-slavery Society, and was a warm and active supporter of the Government during the whole period of the rebellion.

JOSEPH I. TOWN, cashier of the Keystone National Bank of Erie, seventh son of Bester Town, was born in Erie Co., Penn., April 15, 1831. After acquiring an education, he in early life entered the mercantile business, engaging in it until 1854, when he took his initiative step in banking at Elgin, Ill. Then went to Iowa and engaged in the milling business. When the Keystone National Bank was organized he returned to Erie and has been connected with said bank nearly ever since. In 1854 our subject was married to Ruth M. Andrews, who died in 1862 leaving one son, John S., a merchant and one of Erie City's enterprising business men. He was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 26, 1858, received his education in Erie Co., graduated from a business college in 1874, for four years was engaged in the Keystone National Bank, and since 1881 has carried on a successful grocery business on State Street, Erie, Penn.; he was married, in 1879, to Alice S., daughter of James Hampson of North East and of English extraction; they have one child: Ruth M. In politics Mr. Town is a Republican.

JOHN A. TRACY was born at Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1798. His father, Capt. John Tracy, was a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Tracy, who came to Salem, Mass. from Tewkesbury, England, in the year 1636. Capt. John Tracy, with his family, removed to Little Conneautee, now Washington Township, Erie Co., in 1799, and thence in 1801 to Waterford. Here John A. Tracy attended school for a few years, under the Rev. Russell Stancliff. He commenced as a boy in the active business of teaming for his father between the head of navigation on French Creek and Erie. This business was active in 1812, 1813 and 1814, during the war, as army and navy stores for Gen. Harrison's army and Commodore Perry's fleet were carried on this route from Pittsburgh to Erie, and he thus took his first lesson in inland transportation, with ox teams, over stump roads cut through the woods. Mr. Tracy came to Erie when eighteen years of age, as clerk in a store, on the southeast corner of French and Sixth Sts. He afterward became a partner of P. S. V. Hamot for several years, and afterward with Jonas Harrison, in a general mercantile business. He was one of the Directors of the U. S. Branch Bank, of Erie, and also of the old Erie Bank. He took an active interest in the Erie Extension Canal, from the Ohio River to Erie, and was a contractor in building the Walnut Creek Aqueduct, and was subsequently a director for many years. Mr. Tracy was one of the contractors on the New York & Erie Railroad, in the early efforts to build it, and again about the year 1848, when the efforts to resume and finish it from New York to Dunkirk were successful. He

was among the first and active workers to start the Erie & Northeast Railroad, the first railroad built to the City of Erie, and was one of the contractors in its construction in 1850 and 1851. When completed he continued to be a Director until 1853, when he was elected President of the company, and so continued until the company was consolidated with the Buffalo and State Line Company, under the name of the Buffalo & Erie Co., and when this company was consolidated with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company, and making one corporation from Buffalo to Chicago, he became a Director, and continued in that office until his death. He was also a Director of the Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. After the conclusion of his more active duties of railway construction, he gave much attention to farming; his large farms in West Mill Creek and Fairview were models in their thorough cultivation. He married Susan Jane Dobbins, daughter of Capt. Daniel Dobbins, in 1826. She died in 1867. Mr. Tracy died at his residence in Erie, Feb. 26, 1875, leaving seven children, viz.: John F. Tracy, Mrs. Mary M. Scott, wife of Hon. W. L. Scott; Mrs. Anna M. McCullum, wife of Mr. J. V. McCullum; Chas. Tracy, Mrs. Eliza T. Griswold, wife of Wm. A. Griswold; Daniel D. Tracy and Wm. A. Tracy. Mr. Tracy controlled men by the gentle force of his nature and the strong forces of the right and the true. Though mild in his manners, he was inflexible when it was proposed to drive him from the right. Plain and unpretending, he disliked shams and false pretences. Social, friendly and extensively acquainted, he continued a favorite until the day of his death. His remains and those of his wife rest side by side in the cemetery at Erie.

JOHN F. TRACY (deceased) was born in the City of Erie, Jan. 7, 1827. He was a son of John A. Tracy, whose history appears above. He received his education at the Erie Academy. His father built the aqueduct of the Erie & Pittsburg Canal at Walnut Creek, and in this work John F. Tracy first developed his capacity for the superintendence of large enterprises of this kind. Subsequently he was engaged in the construction of the New York & Erie Railroad, of which his father was a contractor. After the completion of that road, he was still more actively engaged in the construction of that portion of the Buffalo & State Line Railroad west of Dunkirk, and of the Erie & North East Railroad to Erie, and though not yet twenty-five years of age, almost the entire practical management of these enterprises was confided to his care. Very shortly after the completion of the latter road, he was appointed its Superintendent, where he did his full share in originating the plans for the practical operating of railroads. When, in 1853, it was decided to change the gauge of this road and make it a part of a through line—a determination which was violently opposed by a large portion of the citizens of Erie, and which brought on the trouble known as the Erie Railroad War—Mr. Tracy held his post with firmness and courageous devotion to the interests of his road, and never for a moment yielded to the pressure of the mistaken popular sentiment which sought to maintain a break in the continuous line of what was destined to become a great continental highway. Mr. Tracy completed this change of gauge determined on by his company in 1854, and then accepted the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Rock Island road, which road was then in progress of construction. He was soon promoted to the office of General Superintendent, subsequently was made Vice President and finally President of the road, which office he held for many years, and until compelled by reason of ill health to resign in the year 1877. Under Mr. Tracy's management the Chicago & Rock Island road was extended through Iowa to the Missouri River and across Iowa and Missouri to Leavenworth, Kan. He built for his road the first railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, which brought on a protracted and bitter controversy as to the right to build railway bridges over navigable rivers—the river interests opposing violently, even to the destruction of spans of the bridge by fire—but in this great effort to establish an uninterrupted highway, a counterpart of the "Erie Railroad War," he persisted until success was attained. At first opposed by Federal Court decisions, in the end the United States Government became joint owners with his road in a first-class, iron bridge. In 1870, while maintaining his position as President of his favorite corporation, the Rock Island, he secured the control of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, its active competitor, and became its President, which office he held till 1875, when he resigned by reason of failing health. Mr. Tracy was the first capitalist that fully recognized the importance of the New York rapid transit movement, and liberally aided it, and in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Hon. W. L. Scott, fought the battle of rapid transit through years of legislative, legal and popular antagonism, until every point in dispute was settled, and the problem solved. Mr. Tracy was the equal, if not the superior of any man in the country in his expert and invariably successful management of railroad combinations. He was reticent, determined, and above all self-reliant. One of his marked traits was the great tenacity with which he adhered to any opinion he had formed after mature consideration, and the resolute manner in which he championed and executed his favorite projects in defiance of all difficulties and opposition. In his private life he was one of the least ostentatious and most kind-hearted of men. His large wealth was bestowed generously in the direction of public and private charity. Mr. Tracy's health began to fail at the age of fifty years by reason of his very active life, but he had done his work well and lived long enough to make himself one of the fathers of the "American Railway System." Mr.

Tracy remained unmarried and died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Hon. W. L. Scott, in Erie, Feb. 13, 1878. His remains rest by the side of his father and mother in the Erie Cemetery.

PROF. D. C. TUBBS, of Tubbs' Business College, Erie, was born in Wesleyville, Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 23, 1849. After receiving a good education in the public schools of his birth-place, he entered the Erie High School when eighteen years of age, where he remained for fifteen months, when he attended the Erie Commercial College, graduating from it when twenty-one. He then went for fifteen months to the Lake Shore Seminary, and subsequently practiced his profession throughout the State. He then came here and accepted a position as Commercial Instructor in Erie Academy, which he filled reputably for five years. Retiring from this, he taught penmanship and book-keeping in the city until 1880, when he established the present college, and has successfully carried it on ever since. He has been an interested worker in support of educational measures in the city. He is an active member of the Y. M. C. A.

THOMAS B. TURRILL, grocer, Erie, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1837. He graduated from Nunda Academy, that State, and began to read law with the view of making it his profession, but was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health; came here in 1859 and engaged in merchandising, but in 1861 returned to Nunda, N. Y. Enlisted in Co. F, 33d N. Y. V. I., and did active and honorable service for two years. He participated in thirteen pitched battles and in many skirmishes. In June, 1863, he was honorably discharged. Mr. Turrill returned to Erie in 1865, and has since been engaged in the mercantile trade. (He spent one year during this time in merchandising at Jefferson, Iowa.) Our subject was united in marriage, Jan. 26, 1869, with Georgietta A. Zimmerly, of Erie. Is a graduate of Painesville Academy, Ohio. Mr. Turrill is an active member in the following societies: A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R., Post, 67.

DR. GEORGE ULRICH, physician and druggist, Erie, was born in Berlin, Europe, April 19, 1830, son of Dr. Henry Ulrich. He was educated in his native country, and graduated from one of the leading Germania colleges in Europe in 1860, and the same year came to America, settling in Milwaukee, Wis., where he practiced medicine for twelve years. He then came to Erie City, and has since pursued his profession. Our subject has made a specialty of chronic diseases, and, in December, 1882, he obtained a patent for his well-known "Mirabilia" or blood purifier. The Doctor has met with much success and encouragement in his profession.

STRONG VINCENT was born in Waterford, Erie Co., June 17, 1837. He was the oldest son of Bethuel B. Vincent, and a grandson of Judge John Vincent, of this county, both of whom are elsewhere referred to in this work. His mother was Sarah Ann (Strong) Vincent, a daughter of Capt. Martin Strong, of Summit Township, one of the earliest pioneers, and in his day one of the foremost citizens of the county. In 1843, his parents removed to the city of Erie. His school days were passed chiefly at the old Erie Academy. Here he formed many boyish friendships, which, notwithstanding his long absences afterward from his native town, were warmly cherished by him as long as he lived. When he was about fourteen years old, he thought that he had had schooling enough. But his father would have no one idle about him, so the boy was put to work in his father's iron foundry. For six months he worked as a day laborer. He was then taken into the office of the concern, and given partial oversight of the books and of the hands in the foundry. After being thus occupied for a year and more, he thought that he would become a more successful iron-founder if he had a scientific education. With this idea, he left home and entered the scientific school at Hartford, Conn. He soon began to desire a full collegiate education, and shortly entered Trinity College. But he was not yet content. The reputation of Harvard College had a great charm for him, and he finally persuaded his father to allow him to enter it, which he did as a sophomore in the class of 1859. A college friend, afterward an intimate army friend (Maj. W. W. Swan) thus speaks in the "Harvard Memorial Biographies" of his college career: "Vincent was a man of mark in his class, and in the college. His personal appearance was in his favor. There was not a student from sophomore to senior who did not on first seeing him seek to learn who he was. Physically he seemed fully developed. Of rather above medium height, he had a well-formed, powerful frame, and his face was remarkably striking and handsome. He looked many years older than he really was, and in every respect his mind corresponded with his body. One would have said on hearing him converse that he was twenty-five years old. He was not a hard student. And yet when the class of 1859 graduated, if the professors had been asked to name those whom the college would afterward delight to count among her children, Vincent would have been high on the list."

While in Harvard, he determined to follow a professional life, and much of his reading at this time was with this view. Graduating in 1859, he immediately returned to Erie, and began the study of law in the office of William S. Lane, Esq. In fifteen months he had been creditably admitted to the bar, and become Mr. Lane's partner; was taking an active interest in the public affairs of the city and county, and stood high in the estimation of

his fellow-citizens. He took special interest in the political campaign of 1860, in favor of Mr. Lincoln.

He had been for some time a member of the local militia company, "The Wayne Guards." In 1861, on the day after the President's first call for volunteers, he enlisted as a private with his company in the "Erie Regiment" of three-months men. As his Harvard biographer says: "His motive was pure patriotism. The dreams that every boy has of a soldier's life, of course, came back to him; but at his age, he could count the cost of military honors. Other honors such as had for him a still higher value, he was sure to obtain in paths of peace. * * * At the bar and in the Senate, he would have sought his laurels. * * * Manhood and patriotism made him a soldier."

He was at once married to a lady to whom he had been some time engaged—Miss Elizabeth H. Carter, of Newark, N. J.

Vincent had been elected the 2d Lieut. of his Company (A) before the regiment left Erie. He was soon afterward appointed the Adjutant of his regiment. On arrival at Pittsburgh, where several regiments of these three-months men were stationed, Col. McLane of the Erie regiment became Post Commander, and Vincent Post Adjutant. It was in his efficient discharge of the duties of this position that his soldierly qualities first began to attract attention.

On return to Erie, and in mustering out of the three-months men, he at once re-enlisted in the 83d Reg. P. V. for three years; was again appointed Acting Adjutant during the formation of the new regiment, and was elected its Maj. before leaving Erie. On its arrival at Hall's Hill Camp near Washington, he was elected and commissioned its Lieut. Colonel.

Just after leaving home, he wrote to his wife: "Surely the right will prevail. If I live, we will rejoice over our country's success. If I fall, remember that you have given your husband a sacrifice to the most righteous cause that ever widowed a woman."

On reaching Washington, the 83d Reg. was assigned to Butterfield's brig., of Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter's division, and during that fall and winter (1861-62) Vincent rendered frequent service as a Brig. Inspector. Before Yorktown he was incessantly in the saddle, in charge of working parties in the trenches. He made the siege a constant study, and knew the position and importance of every work and gun along our lines. His first battle was that of Hanover Court House. Shortly after this he was prostrated by the poisonous air of the Chickahominy Swamps, so that his life was despaired of. While in this condition, the terrible battle of Gaines' Mill took place, in which over one-half of his regiment were either killed or wounded. The Colonel and Major were both killed. The news was kept from him as long as possible. But the preparations for the retreat of our army revealed the truth. Sick as he was, he realized the desperate loss to the regiment in the death of its gallant commander, McLane. He forced his attendants to let him go, and mounting his horse led his regiment until he fell helpless from the saddle. Carried for a long distance on the back of his faithful servant, John Hickey, he knew nothing more until he found himself on board a sick-transport on the James River. He was met by his wife and father in N. Y., and taken home, where he remained until Oct. 1, when he returned to his regiment. During his absence he had been chosen and commissioned its Colonel.

In Dec., this brigade took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. Here he gained the enthusiastic and lasting confidence of his men and fellow-officers. Lying on their faces a whole day under the fire of the enemy so near that it was death to rise from the ground, he cheered them by his own example of personal bravery; and the command of the brigade falling temporarily to him, he proved his generalship when ordered to fall back, by rescuing his troops from their perilous position under the momentary cover of a passing cloud on a full moonlit night.

Socially, he was an unusually attractive man, and his quarters at Acquia Creek during the following winter were always a popular resort. Maj. Swan's article says of him: "As a general thing, his companions were older than himself; for though Vincent was but twenty-five years old, his decisive countenance and confident address made him seem the compeer of men of forty. Among his associates were officers of the highest rank. He could adapt himself to all; could talk with the politicians on questions of history, with a general officer on military evolutions, or with a sporting man on the merits of horses, and all respected his opinion." An extract from one of his letters about this time will show his decided opinions. "It reminds us," says his Harvard biographer "of Gen. Grant's instructions to Gen. Sheridan far later in the war: 'We must fight them more vindictively. We must desolate the country as we pass through it, and not leave the trace of a doubtful friend or foe behind us; make them believe that we are in earnest, terribly in earnest; that to break this land in twain is monstrous and impossible; that the life of every man, woman and child in the entire South is of no value whatever, compared with the integrity of the Union.'"

For several weeks Vincent was President of a Court Martial, and later was offered the position of Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Potomac. This he declined. "I enlisted to fight," he said laughingly, when urged to take the staff position.

In April, 1863, he was regularly appointed as ranking Colonel, to the command of the brigade. Shortly after this, he rendered signal service with it, in support of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry at the battle of Aldie. He there received the special thanks and commendations of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Meade.

From Aldie his brigade marched to Gettysburg. Crossing the Pennsylvania line his excitement became intense. "As we rode slowly through the town (Hanover) Vincent had the torn colors of the old 83d unrolled, and brought to the front of the brigade. As they rustled in the moonlight before him, he reverently bared his head, and said to one of his staff in tones that will never be forgotten: 'What death more glorious can any man desire, than to die on the soil of old Pennsylvania, fighting for that flag!" The battle of Gettysburg began on the 1st of July. The 5th Corps (Gen. Sykes), to which Vincent's command was attached, arrived with the main body of our army on the second. He realized and yet spoke hopefully of the terrible struggle now fairly begun. As his command lay quietly awaiting orders, he said: "To-day will either bring me my stars, or finish my career as a soldier." (Who would have thought it would do both?) On the afternoon of the second, orders arrived for a brigade of their division to move to the support of Gen. Sickles' Third Corps. Vincent (so says an eye-witness) in the absence of his superior officer, took the responsibility of taking his own brigade to the front, and posting them so as to hold "Little Round Top" Mountain. This was the real key, as it afterward appeared, to the position of our army in that day's fight, and the rebels strove desperately all that afternoon to take it, in order to turn our flank, and so drive us certainly from our position. This hill, since known as Vincent's Spur (and now marked by a marble slab erected by "Strong Vincent Post" G. A. R., of Erie), was held by this brigade, though at fearful loss. The disposition of these troops upon it was afterward cited in the class room at West Point as one of the most signal instances in the war of first-class military strategy by a volunteer officer. But it cost Vincent his life. While standing on a conspicuous rock, encouraging his troops, he was shot by a sharp-shooter, and died five days afterward. The appointment of Brigadier General was sent him the day after he was wounded, but it reached him too late. The gallant young soldier had sunk into his last sleep. He was buried at Erie with military honors. A little girl was born to him three months after his death. She lived only a year and then was buried in the same grave with "The hero of Little Round Top."

BETHUEL BOYD VINCENT. The earliest ancestor of the Vincent family in this country, was a French Huguenot of the name, who fled from religious persecution in France in the latter part of the 17th century, and settled near Newark, N. J. In 1772, part of his descendants removed and settled near what is now Milton, Penn., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. During the Revolutionary war they suffered greatly from attacks by the Indians and British, some being killed and others carried as prisoners of war to Quebec. Other families afterward settling in Erie Co. (the Himrods, Mileses, Boyds, Lytles, etc.) had a like experience at the same time and place. Three relatives of the name—John, William and Daniel—removed to Waterford, in this county, at different times, about the year 1800. Among the children of William are the Hon. John P. Vincent, lawyer and ex-County Judge, of Erie, and Miss Sarah Vincent, present Postmistress at Waterford; and of Daniel, T. B. Vincent and Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. William Faulkner), of Erie.

John Vincent came to Erie Co. in 1797, and settled at Fort Le Bœuf (now Waterford) when the region was still a howling wilderness. He was a man of strong natural intellect, sound common sense, and inflexible integrity. These qualities, though he had but a limited education, procured his appointment as Justice of the Peace in 1803, and in 1805 as Associate Judge of Erie Co. This latter position he filled with entire satisfaction to the public for forty years. He married twice (first Nancy Boyd and afterward Nancy Anderson), and his children were Bethuel Boyd, John A. (now of Cleveland, Ohio), Phebe W. (Mrs. John Wood), Henry R., Cornelius H. and James P. He died in Feb., 1860, at the old homestead in Waterford.

Bethuel Boyd Vincent was the oldest son of the Judge, and was born in Waterford Aug. 4, 1803. During his youth he helped his father on the farm and in the salt trade, picking up such education as he could between times at a country schoolhouse. Later, he studied surveying at the Waterford Academy. In June, 1826, he was employed as assistant to Col. James Kearney, U. S. A., in making surveys for a Government canal from the Ohio to the lakes at Erie. He was afterward some seven years in the State service at Meadville, as civil engineer. In 1834, he returned, and lived as a merchant at Waterford until 1843. He then removed to Erie, where he had previously formed a partnership (Vincent, Himrod & Co.) with William and David Himrod and William H. Johnston, in the business of an iron foundry and machine shop. In 1860, he retired from this firm and formed, with others, the banking house of Vincent, Bailey & Co.; and when this was converted, in 1865, into the Marine National Bank of Erie, he became its first President. In 1866, he joined in building "The National" Grain Elevator, of Chicago (burned in the great fire of 1871—rebuilt, 1873), and was a partner in this concern at the time of his death July 21, 1876.

Mr. Vincent was, like his father and other of his ancestors, a man of marked individu-

ality of character. He had a clear, vigorous, well informed mind; an indomitable, almost imperious will; thorough independence, and unwearied energy of spirit; yet, withal, a tenderly affectionate, and hearty social disposition, amounting at times to joviality. As a business man, he was active and successful; as a citizen, public-spirited and benevolent; as a Christian, conscientious, exemplary, most devoted, yet without a particle of cant. There was a wholesome, whole-souled, courageous manliness about him in this last respect, as there was in all else he was and did. Such qualities naturally made him a man of mark and influence among his fellow-citizens.

All these traits were most apparent, perhaps, in his activity in the church of his choice. From his earliest residence in Erie, he was connected with St. Paul's (Prot. Epis.) Church as a vestryman and warden, and was for thirty years the Superintendent of its Sunday school. He had a great fondness for children, and a great faculty for winning their confidence and affection. He was always ready to be useful anywhere in the Lord's work, from reading public service to pumping an organ. His means, like his strength, were generously given to the same cause. Much of both went into the building of the present beautiful St. Paul's Church, and of its four chapels. He was almost always, too, a representative of this parish, both in the diocesan and general councils of the Church. A beautiful memorial tablet in St. Paul's testifies to the active blessedness of Mr. Vincent's Christian life, and to the gratitude of those whom he helped to teach and lead in the same way.

Mrs. Vincent was a daughter (Sarah A.) of Capt Martin Strong, of this county, and still lives (1884) with her only surviving children—Rev. Boyd Vincent, Ward Vincent, and Mrs. Geo. A. Lyon, in the city of Pittsburgh. Three daughters—Blanche, Belle and Kate—died in early life, and two sons—Strong (Gen. Vincent) and Reed—in early manhood.

JOHN P. VINCENT, ex-President Judge of Erie Co., Penn., and attorney at law, Erie, was born in Waterford, this county, Dec. 2, 1817, son of William Vincent. Our subject received his education in Waterford Academy, and chose the profession of law. He came to Erie City in 1839, and having been regularly admitted to the bar in 1841, commenced practicing in that year in Erie, and has so continued ever since, excepting such time as he was acting as Judge. From 1849 to 1854, Judge Vincent was associated in partnership with James C. Marshall. Our subject has been a Republican in politics since the organization of that party, previous to which he was a Whig. He was elected to the Legislature from Erie Co. in 1862–63, and in the latter year was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House. He then resumed his profession, and continued it till Dec., 1866, when he took his seat as Additional Law Judge of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, then composed of Crawford, Warren and Erie Cos. This seat the Judge occupied till the adoption of the Constitution in 1874, which made Erie Co. a separate district, and he then served Erie Co. as President Judge till 1877. Since that year he has continued in law practice without intermission.

ALBERT VOSBURGH, barber, and dealer in real estate, Erie, is a native of this city, son of Robert and Abigail (Tisdale) Vosburgh, the former of Dutch descent, a native of Kinderhook, N. Y., a barber, the latter of French and English descent, of Taunton, Mass. They came to Erie in 1818, and were parents of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, Mrs. Susan Dickson, wife of W. H. Dickson. Our subject and sister are the only members of the family in Erie City. He received a common school training, and on the death of his father, in 1846, he and his brother F. J. continued the business for a time. Mr. Vosburgh has speculated in real estate in Erie City, and at present owns, besides the lot he lives on and where he was born, six houses and ten valuable lots in Erie City. While never an aspirant for office, he is influential in molding sentiment in the recognition and enactment of established facts. He is one of the most active and zealous Republicans of Erie. For many years he has most successfully co-operated with William D. Forten, of Philadelphia, William Nesbitt of Altoona, Robert Stuart, of New Castle, and others, in securing to all classes equality before the law; and no one regards with more intense satisfaction the great changes wrought in the fabric of society. Of ample means, he has traveled extensively, and few are better posted in current and local history. He is unmarried, and resides with his sister in the family mansion. Of his brothers, Robert has for thirty-five years filled a position in the New York Custom House; George at the L. S. R. R. depot at Cleveland; Henry and Israel perished in the destruction of the steamer "Erie" in July, 1841; Fitz died at Oakland, Cal., and Charles at Erie in 1880.

CARL HENRY WALBRIDGE, lumber dealer, Erie, son of John S. and Jane C. (Maloy) Walbridge, was born in Erie, May 1, 1846. His father was born at Sharon, Vt., Sept. 10, 1815, and died at Springfield, Penn., May 3, 1859. His mother was a native of Argyle, N. Y., born Aug. 15, 1818; died at Springfield, Penn., Jan. 22, 1872. John S. Walbridge was the father of eight children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Emma J., now Mrs. J. W. Moore, born Nov. 30, 1840; Charles P., born Aug. 25, 1842, married; Florence H., now Mrs. L. L. Jordon, born May 12, 1844; Carl Henry, born May 1, 1846; Andrew M., born March 29, 1848, married to Kitty O. Strickland; Ann Eliza, born Sept. 3, 1850, married to Lelas Morgan; Frank L., born June 11, 1854, married to Ida M. Smith; Ida Maria, born Aug. 25, 1858, married to Charles F. Church. Our subject passed his youth with his parents, but at eighteen years of age, when the country wanted brave and true men to

come forward in its defense, he promptly offered his services, and entered the U. S. Navy in Dec. 1862; but March 31, following year, he was enrolled as a volunteer in the 63d P. V. I., in which he continued to serve until the close of hostilities. At Petersburg, June 16, 1864, he received a wound that resulted in the loss of his left leg. He received his discharge from the army June 8, 1865. Upon his return home Mr. Walbridge applied himself with energy to business pursuits.

JOHN H. WALKER was born of Scotch-Irish parentage on his father's farm in Cumberland Co., Penn., near Harrisburg, Feb. 9, 1800. In 1817 his father moved to Washington Co., Penn., where the son completed his education, graduating from Washington College in 1821. Soon after he entered upon the study of law with an uncle in Pittsburgh, where he was admitted to the bar. He came to Erie in 1824, and entered upon a good legal practice almost from the start, becoming one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar, a position he held for more than half a century. In 1831 he was married to Miss Catharine D. Kelly, of Erie. Entering into politics, Mr. Walker became a zealous anti-Mason, and was elected by that party to the Assembly in 1832, 1833 and 1834. In 1849 he was chosen State Senator for the district composed of Erie and Crawford Cos., serving three years, the last of which he was Speaker of the body. He was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1850, and defeated by only 206 votes, the district comprising Erie, Clarion, Jefferson, Warren, Potter, Elk and McKean Cos., being usually Democratic, by a considerable majority. In 1862 he received the endorsement of Erie Co. for the same position, but failed to receive the district nomination. In 1872 he was chosen a Delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, and on the 16th of September, 1873, upon the death of William M. Meredith, succeeded him as President of that assemblage. Mr. Walker did much to promote the building of the first railroad along the lake shore, and was active in encouraging the several plank roads that extended out of Erie. During the famous railroad war he took the side of the railroad company, and suffered many annoyances on account of his position. He returned from the Constitutional Convention in bad health, and failed rapidly from that time till his death, which occurred on the 25th of January, 1875. His wife died in 1860, having borne him nine children, of whom five survive, as follows: John W. Walker (intermarried with Annie V., daughter of Hon. S. S. Harrison, of Kittanning, Penn., formerly a member of Congress), Captain of Volunteers, and Paymaster during the war for the Union, Democratic nominee for State Senator in 1876 and 1880, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1881, elected to the Assembly from Erie City in 1882; Thomas M. Walker (intermarried with Agnes, daughter of William M. Caughey, of Erie City), Colonel of the 111th Penn. Regt. during the war, elected Sheriff of Erie Co. in 1870, Chairman of the Republican County Committee for two years, Postmaster of Erie from 1876 to 1879; Catharine D. Walker, intermarried with Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie; Isabella M. Walker, intermarried with H. N. Armstrong, now a resident of Missouri; Mary K. Walker, intermarried with Mr. Beemer, of Missouri.

DR. JOHN C. WALLACE (deceased) was the first resident physician in Erie Co., and was the only one until within a short time before his death. He was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1771, and died in Erie, Dec. 8, 1827. He graduated at Philadelphia under Dr. Rush and other celebrated medical men. He was appointed Surgeon in the United States army, and in 1794 accompanied Gen. Wayne in the Indian war. During the war he visited Erie for a short time. Some years later he resigned his position in the army, and after residing in Franklin, Penn., for three years, came to Erie with his family in 1803. Professionally he was identified with the entire county, in fact, his professional calls often took him far beyond its bounds. In 1806 he was elected the first Burgess of Erie and also held the offices of Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner and Coroner. At the beginning of the war of 1812, he commanded an Erie Co. regiment, and after the battle on Lake Erie assisted Dr. Parsons, of the navy, in attending the wounded. Dr. Wallace was married in Franklin, in 1801, to Miss Margaret Heron, daughter of Capt. James Heron of the army. They had seven children: Eleanor, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Gordon, Jane, Mary Ann and William Perry, of whom only two are now living. Gordon Wallace lives in Missouriton, Mo., and Jane (now a widow), who married Capt. Wheeler, late of the army, lives in Troy, Mo. The only one who remained in Erie Co. was Elizabeth, who married Charles Pollock, March 8, 1831. They had nine children: John, Wheeler, Charles, Benjamin, James, Robert, Jane, Elizabeth and Ellen. Five are still living: Wheeler, Charles, James, Robert and Elizabeth. Wheeler has three children: Burt, Josephine and Winnie. Charles has two children: Annie and Robert. A grand-daughter and a great-grandson are the only descendants of Dr. Wallace now living in the county.

IRVINE M. WALLACE is the son of William Wallace, a lawyer of prominence who came to Erie from Harrisburg, Penn., in 1795, as the attorney for the Pennsylvania Population Company, and afterward practiced law in the Erie County Courts. His mother was the daughter of Hon. William Maclay, of Franklin Co., Penn., and grand-daughter of John Harris, the founder of the city of Harrisburg, Penn. William Wallace had three sons and one daughter: Benjamin, a Presbyterian clergyman, deceased; William M., physician, deceased; Mary, wife of Dr. DeWitt, of Philadelphia, deceased; and Irvine, lawyer, now residing in Erie, all of whom have attained a high rank in their professions.

The Wallace family came of good stock, the father an eminent lawyer, and the mother a daughter of the Hon. William Maclay. Mr. Maclay was a member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1781, and in Sept., 1788 was the first United States Senator elected from Pennsylvania. After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he was elected member of the House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania, and was again elected in 1803. He was Presidential elector in 1796, and in 1801–2–3, was one of the Judges in Dauphin Co., Penn., and was also one of the committee which arranged for the purchase of the land that gave Pennsylvania a frontage on Lake Erie. During Mr. Maclay's term as Senator, it was proposed by Mr. Adams to give the President the title of "His Highness," etc., when Mr. M. said, "It is impossible for any title to add to the respect entertained for Gen. Washington." * * * "There are none who can enter the lists of true glory with him." Mr. M. died in Harrisburg in the year 1804.

CHAS. WALLHAUSER, of the firm of Striebel & Wallhauser, importers and dealers in bottled and keg beer, Erie, is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born Feb. 7, 1851, a son of Philip and Christine Wallhauser (deceased), who were the parents of three sons and a daughter: George, a beer dealer in Olean, N. Y.; Chas., our subject; Elizabeth, wife of Ernest Hagner, a carpenter and joiner, died leaving three sons and three daughters; Jacob, a mechanic in Chicago. Our subject at seventeen came to America with his people, who settled here. He engaged for twelve years in the oil districts of Pennsylvania, and then came here and started in his present business. He is an active member and officer in the K. of H. lodge. In 1873 Mr. Wallhauser was united in marriage, at Collins, N. Y., with Margaret, daughter of Matthias and Margaret Smith, natives of Germany, who settled here about fifteen years ago. Four daughters have blessed this union: May, Eda, Josie and Wilhelmina.

JACOB F. WALTHER, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Nineteenth District, Erie, Penn., was born in Alsace, France (since the French-German war of 1870 and 1871 Alsace has been annexed to the German Empire), Nov. 22, 1832; is the oldest son of Jacob Walther, who came to America with his family in 1847, settling in Erie City, where he now resides. Our subject attended common and high school in Alsace and the Erie Academy in this country. Having clerked for ten years in dry goods stores in Erie City and Milwaukee, he, in 1857, embarked in business for himself in Erie, which he carried on till his appointment June 25, 1883, to the office of Inland Revenue Collector. Mr. Walther was united in marriage, in 1863, with Frederica Streuber, by whom there were four children: Leonie, Emil J. J., Ida and Cora. Mr. and Mrs. Walther are members of the Protestant Evangelical Church. He has been member of the School Board and of the City Council, also Notary Public five terms. He is a Sir Knight; politically a Republican.

MARTIN WARFEL, of firm Swalley & Warfel, manufacturers of soap, Erie, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 21, 1829, son of Martin and Anna (Shenk) Warfel, both natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., of German descent. Martin Warfel was a farmer, and came to Erie Co. in 1831, settling on a farm in Mill Creek Township. This farm is now within the corporation limits of Erie City. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and received a common school training. He first commenced in life for himself by clerking in a drug store. In 1854 he entered the drug store of Dr. P. Hall, remaining as clerk until 1860, in which year he and Dr. Hall formed a partnership, lasting twenty-two years. In 1883 Mr. Warfel engaged, in company with J. W. Swalley, in the manufacture of soap. They erected an extensive building on Peach Street, Erie City, for the purpose, three stories high, and 45x100 feet long, with a large addition. Here the firm manufacture fine, laundry and other soaps. Mr. Warfel was twice married; on first occasion, in 1860, to Anna Dumars, who died in Sept., 1862. He then, in 1876, married Jessie Craig, who bore him three children—Helen Bliss, Jessie Alice and Rudolph Shenk. Mr. Warfel is a member of the Universalist Church, of which he was Trustee and Treasurer; has also been a City Councilor; in politics is a Democrat.

JACOB WARFEL, farmer, and dealer in farming implements, buggies and carriages, Erie City, was born in Erie City on the farm where he now resides. He is a son of Martin and Anna (Shank) Warfel, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., of German descent. The father came to Erie Co. in 1831, and raised four children. Jacob was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. He was married, in 1863, to Phebe, daughter of John Burton; she is of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Warfel have one child—Anna. Mrs. Warfel has been an invalid for years. Our subject is a Democrat in politics; he has been a member of the Erie City Council four years, and School Director eleven years. While Director in Mill Creek Township, he was the prime mover in establishing the long-term system in the schools, and in abolishing the teachers boarding round. He has always been a strong advocate of Township Superintendents.

CAPT. W. B. WARNER, firm W. B. Warner & Co., general fire, life and accident insurance agents, Erie, was born in Fairview, Erie Co., Penn., July 31, 1841; son of Walter W. and Minerva (Bird) Warner, natives of New York; former a hotel-keeper and drover, of English descent, latter of Scotch. Our subject left home when young, and was educated in Erie City. He first learned the shoemaker trade, which he worked at till April 14, 1861, when he enlisted in the Erie Regiment (three months), then in the 111th P. V.

V., Co. B, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant, serving as such till Sept. 17, 1862, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant, which rank he held till the following January when he was promoted to a Captaincy. After serving with his regiment through all the engagements participated in, he was discharged Nov. 19, 1864. On his return home the Captain acted as traveling salesman for thirteen years. In 1879 he came to Erie City and betook himself to insurance business. The firm represents eleven fire, life and accident insurance companies, showing a total amount of resources $46,173,763. Our subject was married, in Erie City, in 1866, to Minerva, daughter of Rudolph Pettit, a resident of Fairview. To this union was born one child—Nina. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected Commander of Strong Vincent Post, No. 67, Dept. of Penn., G. A. R., on Jan. 1, 1884.

WARNER BROS. The firm of Warner Bros., dry goods merchants, Erie, is composed of E. L., W. S. and S. D. Warner, natives of Oneida Co., N. Y. Their father, Austin Warner, was a native of New York, of English extraction. E. L., the senior brother, came to Erie Co. in 1857, and in 1862 embarked in mercantile business established along with a Mr. Bell, under firm name Bell & Warner. This continued till 1866, when Mr. Bell withdrew, and the firm assumed the title of Warner Bros., the other two brothers having arrived from New York, where they were engaged in mercantile business. These gentlemen have one of the most attractive dry goods stores in Erie City, and are recognized as men of sterling business qualities, and as public-spirited citizens.

A. WAXELBAUM, merchant tailor, Erie, was born in Germany Dec. 15, 1832; son of David Waxelbaum, a merchant there. Our subject attended school in his native land, and at the age of eleven commenced tailoring, serving four years. He worked at his trade in Germany till 1849, when he came to America. Then he engaged for eleven years as cutter and fitter in a popular house in New York. On the first call for volunteers, in 1861, Mr. Waxelbaum enlisted in the 2d N. H. I.; after ninety days re-enlisted in Co. H, 48th Regt. N. Y. V. I., serving two years. He was then employed in New York till 1865, when he came to Erie City, engaging for three years as cutter and fitter at a salary of $1,800 per year. He then followed same occupation, at same salary, in Corry, but in a year returned to Erie, where he has since continued. Though Mr. Waxelbaum has once failed, he has succeeded in regaining what he lost. In addition to merchant tailoring, he is actively engaged in oil business, and owns seven oil wells in Warren Co., Penn. The town of Clarendon is greatly indebted to his enterprise and energy, he having built two large blocks and several dwelling houses there, which he still owns, besides twenty-five acres of land. His real estate there is valued at $40,000. He is also owner of a good store and dwelling in Erie. Our subject was married, in Erie City, in 1865, to Fannie Bluff, and to this union four children were born—Tillie, Maximilian, Annie and Solomon. Mr. Waxelbaum and wife are members of the Jewish Synagogue. He is a Republican in politics; is a prominent member of several secret societies, and for two years has been Grand Lodge Representative, Garfield Lodge, Erie City.

DANIEL WEEKS, gunsmith, Erie, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1810. When fourteen he went to Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., and learned the trade of a gunsmith, which he followed in his native State until 1849, when he came to Erie, where he has since followed his business. Our subject was united in marriage in 1835 in Webster, N. Y., with E. C. Hughes. They have an adopted daughter Rosamond, wife of H. W. Dagget, who is in the insurance business.

JOHN WEINHEIMER, furniture dealer, 1304 State Street, Erie, was born in Germany, May 19, 1841, son of Martin and Barbara (Decker) Weinheimer, the former a farmer all his life. Our subject acquired his education in his native land, and learned upholstering in this country, coming to Erie City in 1859. Here he worked at his trade till 1863, when he embarked in business on his own account. He was married the same year to Kate, daughter of Valentine Stein, and of German descent. This union was blessed with six children, among whom there is one son: John A., now a young man, assisting his father in the store. Mrs. Weinheimer died in 1881. She was a member of St. Paul's Church, as are the other members of the family. Mr. Weinheimer has made all he now possesses by his own unaided efforts; is owner of a neat, substantial residence on Twenty-second Street, between Holland and German streets, and of several other pieces of property.

FRANK L. WEISS, proprietor of the *Sonntagsgast*, Erie, was born in Berlin, capital of Germany, in 1846, and came to America in 1863; enlisted in the 14th N. Y. Cav., served to the close of the war, and then came to Erie City. Here our subject found no little difficulty in finding a channel adapted to one of his superior education and culture, and the pickax and shovel had often to be wielded instead of the pen, but as mind must ultimately triumph over matter, Mr. Weiss, in January, 1879, obtained the editorial chair of the *Leuchtthurm*, a German paper published in Erie. This position he resigned, however, in the spring of 1881, and, on May 15 of that year, founded the *Sonntagsgast*, a German Sunday paper devoted to humorous and other sketches, poetry, local jokes and all sorts of entertaining matter. The *Sonntagsgast* is non-political and has a total circulation of over 2,000. The father of our subject, who still lives, is an eminent musician and composer, and is proprietor of a music store in Berlin, Germany.

D. C. WELLER, hardware merchant, and dealer in agricultural and farming implements, wagons, carriages, etc., Erie, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Dec. 15, 1844, son of Moses and Mary Ann (Braymer) Weller, natives of Pennsylvania. The former, a farmer, was of English descent; the latter of German lineage. Our subject was reared on a farm, where he remained till 1869; then came to Erie City, and engaged in sewing machine business for seven years. Mr. Weller is a self-made man, pushing his way through the world since he was twelve years old. He embarked in his present business in 1876, which he has conducted very successfully. He was married in Erie City, 1873, to Ada, daughter of John Robinson, and a native of Erie Co., of German descent. They have two children living, viz., Harry Parker and Mabel. Mrs. Weller belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. He is a member of the K. of H.; is in politics a Democrat.

JOHN L. WELLS, Erie County Treasurer, was born in Harbor Creek Township, this county, in 1841; son of Jarvis and Polly (Chambers) Wells, also natives of Erie Co. Jarvis Wells was twice married, on the first occasion to Polly Chambers, who bore him four children—James Madison and Thomas Jefferson (twins), John L. and R. Eliza. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wells married Emily Knapp, and two children, both deceased, were the fruits of this union. James Madison Wells was a soldier during the late war, enlisting for three months at the first call, leaving just before graduating from Allegheny College, and served for nearly four years in the 111th P. V. I., and at the close of the war he finished his education and graduated. He was principal of the Erie High School for six years, of the Rochester Free Academy for twelve years. He began the study of law at Rochester, and will be admitted this year. Our subject also served during the war of the rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in the 111th P. V. I., serving eighteen months under Cols. Schlaudecker, Cobham, Walker, and under Capt. Braden. He was commissioned as Lieutenant of his company, and was transferred to the command of another company, which he commanded until the end of the war. He participated in all the important engagements, among others second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, and all of Gen. Sherman's engagements during his memorable march to the sea. Being captured, he was placed in Andersonville, but almost miraculously escaped. He earned the rank of Lieut. Col, by acting as scout on one occasion and discovering the position of the enemy, thereby saving his entire Division; but his being captured and detained as a prisoner for several months near the close of hostilities, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, prevented him from bearing his well-earned promotion. He received from Gen. and Gov. Geary a special commission as a souvenir of his daring act at the battle of Lost Mountain, Ga. He was discharged in 1865. Capt. Wells married, in Feb., 1867, Adele S., daughter of Stewart Chambers, an early settler of this county. Three children were born to this union, two now living: Herbert M. and Raymond R. Our subject was elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1883 by the very flattering majority of 1,500.

JOHN H. WELSH, retired wholesale merchant, Erie, was born in Ireland in December, 1839, son of Patrick and Bridget (Sullivan) Welsh, natives of Ireland. In 1847 they moved to Wales, and in 1848 emigrated to America, settling in Erie Co., Penn. Their family numbered seven children, four boys and three girls. Our subject, who is the youngest, received a common school education, and enlisted in the United States Navy, commencing as cabin boy. He rose so rapidly that, when the war of the rebellion broke out, he was master of a schooner. In 1864 Mr. Welsh was ordered aboard the U. S. Ship "Undine," then an Acting Ensign, to take the position of executive officer, in which capacity he exhibited marked ability and skill. His gentlemanly bearing and uniform courtesy to superiors and inferiors very soon won for himself the confidence and respect of every one with whom he came in contact. The "Undine" was kept constantly on active duty, which called into play all the executive ability of our subject. To him belongs the honor of being the organizer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Erie. In 1860 Mr. Welsh married Mary Sheahan, a native of Ireland, by whom were six children, five living—Thomas P., Libbie, James E., Bettie and Effie. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh are members of the R. C. Church.

CHARLES H. WELSHMAN, dealer in tobacco, cigars, stationery and confectionery, was born in New Jersey, and came to Erie with his parents, Edward R. and Sarah Welshman, his father being among the pioneer cigar manufacturers here; he departed this life April 9, 1876, and is buried in the Erie Cemetery. He left a widow, one son—Charles H.—and two daughters—Ida, wife of William F. Rindernecht, and Hattie, who is unmarried. After his father's decease, Charles H. took charge of the business, which he has carried on steadily since. He was united in marriage, in Erie, in 1881, with Carrie Burger, a native of the same, her parents being early settlers of Erie, coming from Germany.

JACOB WESCHLER was born in Bavaria in the year 1828. In 1852 he married, in Erie, Miss Barbara Hauck, daughter of Lawrence Hauck, Esq., farmer, by whom he had two children: Daniel D., married Sophia M. Warfel, 1878, they have two children: Bertena M. and George D.; Julia (deceased). Married again 1857, to Miss Frances, daughter of Andrew Siedle, farmer, of Erie, by whom he has had six children: Bena, married to Frank J. Larey and residing in Erie (have one child: William); Leo B., married Pauline Kimmith in 1876 (have four children: Robert E., Charles L., James S. and Frank); Jacob (de-

ceased); Francis, at home; James J. and Philip Andrew. Mr. Weschler came to this county when but nineteen years of age, landing in New York City in 1847, with but 25 cents in his pocket. He first engaged with a farmer in Flushing, N. Y., at $8 per month, where he remained two months, when he took passage on a canal boat for Buffalo and from there to this city by steamboat, where he arrived thirty-seven years ago. Soon after arriving in Erie he engaged with George Fry, to work in his brewery for one year, after which he worked for another year as foreman in Dietz's brewery. He had then saved sufficient means to start in a small way for himself, and with that sturdy self-reliance which has always characterized him in his commercial career, he began the business which has to-day grown into such magnificent proportions. After renting for three years, he bought a brewery and made lager and ale and did his own malting; in 1864 he built a new brewery, selling it the same year, when he purchased the old malt house on the present site of the Lake City Malt House, and has devoted his attention ever since exclusively to malting. The constantly increasing demand for his fine quality of malt compelled him, in 1873, to build additions to his malt house, and in 1879 he removed the old building and doubled his capacity. Jacob Weschler is now fifty-six years of age as appears by date of his birth, but from personal appearance would not be judged over forty. He personally superintends the details of his immense business, as well as the malting operations, assisted by two of his sons. The eldest son, Daniel D., attends to the financial affairs, including the purchase of barley; and the quality of the barley used, and the success of the concern attests his fitness for the responsible position to which he is assigned. To meet the vast requirements of his constantly increasing malting business Mr. Weschler found it necessary to again enlarge his capacity, which he did by erecting the large and substantial building at the corner of Parade and Sixteenth Streets on Lake Shore & Penn. R. R., from which he has tracks into the building. The walls are of brick and iron with slate roofs, and the entire building is made as nearly fire-proof as possible. The malting floors: The northern portion of the building is occupied by the floors and kilns. There are five spacious floors, occupying as many stories, with a capacity of 1,000 bushels each. These floors are of cement, built in the most durable manner, and fitted with the latest improvements for regulating the temperature. The grain is introduced on the floors at the west end and swept into the kilns by a large trimmer, all work being done by machinery whenever possible. The elevator bins are in the south half of the building and are eighteen in number, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels. United States Bonded Warehouse: These bins are secured above and below by custom house locks, as they are all bonded by the U. S. Government for the storage of barley from Canada. Mr. Weschler has for many years been a heavy importer of Canadian barley, which he has not only used for his own malting, but has also shipped in large quantities to other points. There not being sufficient storage capacity always available in the dock elevators, and Mr. Weschler needing all of the room in his Lake Shore malt house for his local business, the erection of the new building just completed became necessary to accommodate his fast increasing trade. The elevator bins' capacity of 100,000 bushels makes a considerable addition to the storage of the port. Mr. Weschler made applications to have the elevator bonded under the warehouse laws of the United States, which was granted him after examination of the property. This gives Mr. Weschler valuable privileges in the barley and malt trade, which his ample means and large business experience will make available. The elevator building is 100x70 feet on the ground and 75 in height.

J. W. WETMORE, attorney, Erie City, was born in Warren Co., Penn., May 1, 1820; son of Lansing and Caroline (Ditmars) Wetmore, the former a grandson of Amos Wetmore and Hugh White, of Whitestown, N. Y. and the latter coming with her parents from Long Island. Lansing Wetmore was Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts and Register and Recorder at the organization of Warren Co., afterward practiced law, and was Associate Judge, retiring in the last years of his life to a farm near Warren. Our subject received his education at Warren Academy and Union College, N. Y., and afterward engaged in teaching. He was principal of Warren Academy for one and a half years, and in 1846 removed to Erie City, where he taught in the academy for two years. He commenced the practice of law in Erie City in 1849, which profession he continues to follow. In business Mr. Wetmore has been successful. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. JAMES H. WHALLON (deceased) was born in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., July 20, 1808. At the age of seventeen he was converted, joined the Methodist Church at Rochester, N. Y., studied for the ministry, and in 1830 was ordained and became a member of the Genesee Conference. His first appointment was at Lewiston. Our subject married, in 1829, Miss Kelso, who bore him ten children, only two surviving: Melvin S., an industrious and thoroughly Christian young man, with the Lovell Manufacturing Co., and Isabella, residing in Erie. J. H. Whallon, LL.D., was transferred in 1837 to the Erie Conference, his first charge being in Waterford. He came to Erie City in 1843, and though moving from place to place, the custom of the ministry of his denomination, ever considered this his home. In 1857 the Doctor, then pastor of the Erie Street Church, Cleveland, became a delegate to the General Conference held in Boston, subsequently filling the position of Elder, Fredonia District, four years, then for six years in the Jamestown District,

then for three years in Erie; this he resigned to accept the United States Consulate to Port Mahon, Spain. At the expiration of three years, Dr. Whallon returned home, went to Dayton, Cataraugus Co., N. Y., and served till his death. Our subject, up to the time of the war, in 1861, was a Democrat in politics; but he then became a stanch Republican, and frequently spoke words of loyalty to his country from the stump. Though he was often spoken of as a good subject for Congressional honors, he never became a delegate. The Doctor was identified with many public spirited-enterprises of Erie City. His property on the west side is well known to-day, and the remains of his docks, now owned by the Anthracite Coal & Iron Company, serve as a reminder to the older settlers of his project to utilize the water front of the city east of Ash Lane. Our subject departed this life highly respected by all.

E. A. WHITE was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb., 1839. Came with his family to Erie, in 1842. His youth was passed in this city, and at the age of twenty-three, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and served through the war of the rebellion. He was married Dec. 26, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Bryant, of his native county. They have had three children, two of whom survive, viz., Minnie, at home, and Edward A. Mr. White is a painter and grainer by trade, and does a good business. His residence is 358 W. 5th Street, this city.

B. B. WHITLEY.—In 1814, Wm. Whitley removed from Dauphin Co. to this county and purchased reserve tract No. 47, now joining the city limits on the east side. His family consisted of himself, wife and three sons. His wife died in 1828. He died in 1843, leaving his farm to his son, B. B. Whitley, who came from Dauphin Co. with him. B. B Whitley married Jane Holliday, of Springfield Township, this county, in 1831, by whom he had five children. He died in 1849 and his widow in 1871. The children of B. B. Whitley, the present County Commissioner, who married Isadore Burton, in 1865, are the fourth generation of Whitleys on that tract, still in possession of the family. There are only two other cases of the same kind in Mill Creek.

BENJAMIN WHITMAN, Erie, eldest son of George F. and Mary (Hemperley) Whitman, born in Middletown, Dauphin Co., Penn., Jan. 28, 1840; attended the public schools of his native town until twelve years of age, when he left home to live with an uncle in Bradford Co., Penn.; commenced the printing trade in the office of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* when about fifteen; became partner and editor of the Middletown *Journal* soon after he was eighteen; sold out the *Journal* at the end of six months, and did editorial work in Harrisburg and Lancaster for a time; taught school in Middletown, in the winter of 1859–60, and part of that of 1860–61, for the purpose of improving his education; came to Erie Co. in January, 1861, as assistant editor of the *Observer*, then owned by Andrew Hopkins, became part owner and editor of the paper in Jan., 1862, and sole owner in April, 1864; continued to own and edit the *Observer* until Dec. 1, 1878, since which time he has mainly given his time and attention to business and literary work; though actively engaged in State and county politics for upward of twenty years, and frequently named for prominent offices, he has always declined to be a candidate for nomination. The only official position he has ever held is that of Water Commissioner, of the City of Erie, an honorary position, voluntarily conferred by the Court of Erie Co. He was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, for ten years, has often been a delegate to Democratic State Conventions, and a member of the Democratic State Committee, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, of 1884. Mr. Whitman was married May 30, 1870, to Miss Mary Emma, daughter of Silas E. and Julia A. Teel, of Erie City.

CAPT. E. L. WHITTELSEY, attorney at law, Erie, was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 5, 1841, son of Henry R. and Mary A. (Parmlee) Whittelsey, the former a farmer and merchant, and both natives of Connecticut, of English descent. Our subject was brought up on the farm till he attained his eighth year, and then attended school till he was nineteen. On July 29, 1861, he enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., Co. E, and obtained regular promotion from private to Captain. He served throughout the war; was wounded at the battle of Bull's Run, and was discharged June 28, 1865. On his return home he was elected, in 1869, as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie Co.; being re-elected, he served till January, 1876. At this time he continued the study of law (which he had commenced before joining the army), with Benson & Brainerd, where he remained one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. Our subject was married to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Hunt, formerly a farmer, now deceased. To this union were born six children, four living—Maud, Ruth, Mary and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Whittelsey are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, in which he is also Sunday-school teacher. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES R. WILLARD, editor and proprietor of *Erie Morning Dispatch*, Erie, was born at Madison, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1844. In 1853 he moved to Michigan with his parents, who are still residents of Olivet, that State. Our subject graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1867, and attended law lectures at the University of Michigan in 1867–68. In the spring of the latter year he entered the law office of Judges Worden and Morris, Fort Wayne, Ind., and a few months later became associated with Hon. Isaac Jenkinson in the publication of the daily *Gazette* of that city, from which Mr.

Willard retired at the end of a year. He then bought an interest in the Erie *Dispatch*, with which he has been since connected. Our subject was bearer of dispatches to Denmark for the U. S. Government in the spring of 1873. In Feb., 1874, he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Erie, which office he held for a term of four years. Mr. Willard is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and does a grain and commission business at Erie.

SAMUEL E. WOODRUFF was born in North Coventry, Conn., March 31, 1817, and died at his residence in Erie City April 15, 1881. His father, Rev. Ephraim T. Woodruff, was a Presbyterian Minister, and a nephew of Gov. Treadwell, through whose kind offices he received his collegiate training at Yale and Andover Seminaries. His mother, Sally Alden, was a lineal descendant of Capt. John Alden. He removed from Connecticut with his parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he remained until sixteen, when he entered Hamilton College, New York. He subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, and was admitted to practice in 1841 by an Examining Committee, of which Hon. S. P. Chase and Judge Walker were members. Locating at Girard, Erie Co., Penn., in 1844, he applied himself to the practice of his profession, making sure advances in the direction of the success he afterward attained in so large a degree. In 1847 he was married to Miss Eliza Sterrett. His election as District Attorney in 1850, afforded an opportunity in a wider field for the display of his legal talents, and enhanced his reputation at the bar. In 1867, upon nomination of Chief Justice Chase, he received the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy, which position he held until the repeal of the bankrupt law. In 1870 he was the unanimous nominee of his party in Erie Co. at the primary election for President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. In 1872 he changed his residence from Girard to Erie, and thereafter gave special attention to the increasing demands of his profession, but by no means ignored social claims and questions affecting the general welfare. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church. Useful objects of every nature had his cordial cooperation. In politics he was a thorough Republican, and actively participated in contests between the two great parties. Among his professional brethren he was highly esteemed; entire sincerity distinguished his career; positive, courteous, firm, yet tolerant, uncompromisingly opposed to all wrong, were elements of his character that made him a strong, influential and useful citizen. Mr. Woodruff's surviving family consists of his widow and two daughters—Mary and Sarah, who occupy the family residence on State Street, this city—and his son—Thomas S., located at Fargo, Dak., in the practice of law.

DR. MARY A. B. WOODS, physician and surgeon, Erie, was born and reared in Crawford Co., Penn. Her father, Isaac Brooks, was a son of Samuel Brooks, who was an early pioneer farmer of Crawford Co., and a descendant of a pioneer family of the State. The subject of this sketch early manifested marked intellectual talents, and at fifteen, after receiving a good education, began teaching in her native county. She was very reputably connected with this profession until, at the age of twenty-three, she was married to James R. Woods, a merchant of Linesville. In 1864 they removed to Erie, where he continued in mercantile interests until his death, which occurred March 20, 1876. He was buried by the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. societies, of which he had been an active member for several years. In 1860 Mrs. Woods began to study medicine, and in 1861 entered the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland, from which institution she graduated very creditably in 1864. After her location here she began to practice her profession, specializing the treatment and cure of diseases of women and children. She has by dint of persistent industry secured for herself a well-acknowledged prominence in her profession here. She has a family of two sons and a daughter: Arthur A., physician and surgeon, Erie; Frank E., on the reportorial staff of the *Daily Observer*; and Carrie J., now Mrs. E. P. Bush, of Chicago.

CHARLES B. WUENSCHEL, book-keeper and clerk, Erie, was born in this city in 1858, and educated at Erie Academy. His parents were Simon and Elizabeth (Heidt) Wuenschel, natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former of whom was a cooper by trade; he came to Erie City in 1847, and acted as agent for an oil cloth factory till his death, which occurred in 1870. His widow is still living in Erie City. Our subject was married, in 1879, to Maggie B., daughter of J. T. Sevin, who was a teacher in Erie schools for nine years before her marriage. To this union were born two children—Flora E. and Charlotte M.

JOHN YOUNGS, brickmaker and farmer, Erie, was born in Mill Creek Township, this county, July 2, 1832, only son of Daniel Youngs, a native of New York, the mother a native of Ohio, and both of English descent. Daniel Youngs came to Erie Co. in 1828, where he followed his trade, that of brickmaking. He died in Erie City in 1865. Our subject commenced the manufacture of bricks in this city in 1858. He also owns a farm within the city limits. Mr. Youngs has been a member of the Council Select Committee two terms, and Assistant Assessor. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

HON. SAMUEL M. BRAINERD was born in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1842; son of Samuel and Olive L. Brainerd. Samuel M., our subject, was born and reared on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. Up to this period his advantages for education had been limited, having only attended the common schools in his neighborhood. Being anxious to secure a better education, he removed to Edinboro, Penn., and engaged in other business, having to rely on his own exertions to pay the expenses of a course of instruction which he took in the State Normal School at that place. After leaving that institution, he commenced reading law with the Hon. Geo. H. Cutler, of Girard, Penn., finishing his reading with Wm. Benson, in Erie. He was admitted to the bar of Erie Co. in 1869, since which time he has devoted his energies to the practice of his profession with marked success. He was elected to the office of District Attorney for Erie Co. in the fall of 1872, in which capacity he served for the full term of three years. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has always taken an active part in all the political contests in the county; was chairman of the Republican County Committee during the year 1880. In 1882 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the 27th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren and Venango, and was elected by a majority of about 1,000 votes. As an evidence of his personal popularity, it can be said that while the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Pattison, carried Erie Co. by over 500 majority, Mr. Brainerd had a majority of over 800 at the same election. He took his seat in Congress in Dec., 1883, and during his first session accomplished more than all other members for the past fifteen years. Notably: an appropriation of $50,000 for Erie Harbor, a favorable report from Committee for $150,000 additional for our public building; restored the land light-house, and secured an appropriation for the re-purchase of the property on which it stands; introduced a bill for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, which was favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs; introduced a bill to equalize compensation for letter carriers and officers of the first and second class; also a bill for the payment of unpaid bounties to veterans who were promoted after the last enlistment; besides a large number of private bills for securing soldiers their pensions and back pay. He gave the interests of disabled soldiers his personal attention, and many cases were determined successfully which had been pending for several years, and abandoned as hopeless by the parties interested. Mainly through his efforts the discordant elements in the Republican party were so successfully united that he received the unanimous vote of the party in Erie Co. for his re-nomination for Congress. He represented the district in so satisfactory and successful a manner that many in the opposite party would have been greatly pleased had he been returned for another term.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF CORRY.

D. R. ALEXANDER, St. Nicholas Hotel, Corry, was born May 9, 1828, near Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., where he also received his education. He learned the rolling mill business, in which he engaged seven years. In 1849, he was a member of the engineer corps which surveyed the Lake Shore Railroad. Our subject has been engaged in the hotel business for upward of thirty years. He was located in Milwaukee, Wis.; Pittsfield, Warren Co., Penn., where he also sold groceries. From the year 1852 to 1861, he engaged in lumbering. During the late war, he acted as Sergeant in Company I, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving from 1862 to 1865. He has also been interested in the oil business, and was for several years at Irvinton; has besides sunk wells in different localities. He was located at one time at Tidioute, Penn., as manager of a grocery store. He was steward of the Riddell House, Bradford, Penn., one season. He returned to Corry June 27, 1883, and now runs the St. Nicholas. D. R. Alexander was united in marriage with Mary R., youngest daughter of M. C. Dalrymple, first Sheriff of Warren County. She departed this life in 1859. Our subject married his second wife in 1868. She was Miss D. M. Anderson, of Columbus, Penn., and has been the accountant of No. 1 Lodge, Equitable Aid Union, since its organization in 1879. This marriage has resulted in the birth of four children, two boys and two girls.

T. A. ALLEN, President Corry National Bank, manager Corry Kerosene Works, Corry, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., December 15, 1836, son of Chauncy and Orissa (Newton) Allen, natives of the Empire State; the former of English-Welsh, and the latter of English descent. Our subject was reared on a farm until fourteen, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county. He was then for several years employed as a clerk in a country store; then embarked in business on his own account and carried on a general store for three years. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant, but before engaged in actual service, was appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, in which capacity he served until his resignation, which occurred in 1864. He returned home and resumed the citizen's garb. On his return, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and served until January 1, 1865, when he came to Corry as an employe of Wright & Co., in the lumber business, as book-keeper. Was with that company until 1869, when he was employed by the Corry Kerosene Works as general manager, which position he has since occupied, employing about twenty-five men the year round. Mr. Allen has served his city six years as member of the School Board, five terms as Mayor of Corry, and has been a delegate to County and Congressional Conventions. He is President of the Corry National Bank, and has been for one year President of the American Writing Machine Company. In 1858, Mr. Allen married Leanore, daughter of Thomas T. Wasson, a farmer, lumberman and prominent citizen of New York. To this union have been born—Archie M., a high school graduate and book-keeper in Corry National Bank; Louise, in school; and Josephine. Mr. Allen, with wife, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an Elder. He is a Master Mason, member of the G. A. R., and in politics, a Republican.

C. G. ANDREWS, manager of Moses Starbird's carriage and buggy factory, was born July 4, 1822, in Paris, Oxford Co., Me. He was the fourth child in the family, and has two brothers and three sisters. Until fifteen years of age, he was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district school. In 1848, our subject bought out an ore reducing business in Luzerne County, Penn. He engaged in business for five years for himself in Allegany County, N. Y.; thence went to Albion, Erie Co., Penn., in 1861, for four years, employing as high as twenty-five men. Mr. Andrews came to Corry in 1873, where he manufactured three years, then engaged in manufacturing buggies three years more. Our subject was Captain in the Squirrel Hunters during the war, and also First Lieutenant in the Sixty-fourth New York Regiment from 1861 to 1863. When twenty-two years of age, he was united in marriage with Ruth Hilton, same age. Three children blessed this union, only one surviving—Oscar, book-keeper in the National Bank, Corry. Mr. Andrews served as member of the City Council at Albion. He has also been a member of the School Board. He belongs to Star Lodge, No. 304.

C. A. AUER, JR., with C. A. Auer, Sr., tanner and currier, Corry, was born February 10, 1856, and is a son of C. A. Auer, Sr., who has been established in business in Corry since 1863, now on Pike street, but formerly (till 1870) located on East Wayne street. Our subject attended, with his brother, the German High School, Philadelphia. He learned tanning, in which he has been engaged twelve years with his father, and learned the trade

of currier with C. Killeburger, a prominent man near Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, by whom he was employed two years. Mr. Auer was united in marriage, February 3, 1880, with Mary Waters, of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio. One child, Louis, born November 17, 1881, has blessed this union. His brothers, G. A. and F. P., are also interested in the above business.

F. P. AUER, with C. A. Auer, Sr., tanner and currier, Corry, was born May 13, 1860, and is a son of C. A. Auer, who has been established in above business in Corry, since 1863. Our subject attended the German High School, Philadelphia, with his brother, C. A. Auer, Jr., and learned the trade of his father. Two brothers, C. A. and G. A., are also connected with the same business.

CHARLES BALSER, meat market, Corry, was born November 25, 1848, in Darmstadt, Germany, where he received his education. He emigrated to America in 1863, and learned his trade with John Lecuer, in Dunkirk, N. Y. Our subject was united in marriage March 26, 1878, with Maria Fuller, born March 22, 1859, in Buffalo, N. Y. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Charles, born January 11, 1879; Frank, February 3, 1880, and Katie, March 3, 1883. Mr. Balser came to Corry in 1870, where he butchered for Spence Myers seven years, and for himself six.

GEORGE N. BARNES, proprietor of lounge factory, Corry, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 2, 1841, and is a son of Joshua and Susan (Null) Barnes, both natives of New Jersey, and of English extraction. He was educated at the common and central schools, and for some time assisted his father in the butchering business. He came to Corry in March, 1864, and carried on a grocery business for about ten years. He then engaged in the oil industry for two years, when he sold out to the Standard Oil Company, for whom he acted as traveling agent for six years. In May, 1883, he established his present business. His factory has a capacity for turning out 200 lounges per week, and employs twenty-five hands. Corry being central, Mr. Barnes is enabled to ship to all points, and sells only to dealers. Our subject was married in June, 1864, to Delia Bristol, born in Sand Lake, N. Y., April 1, 1844. To this union have been born two children—Emma D. and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE BLAIR, firm of George Blair & Son, drugs, Corry, was born July 9, 1832, in Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y., son of S. and Nancy (Lyman) Blair. The former was a merchant of Cortland, N. Y., of Scotch descent, and died about 1835; the latter a native of Tioga County, and of English lineage, departed this life in 1869. Our subject was reared in town, and attended the district and high schools, finishing his education in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. George Blair was united in marriage, February, 1855, with Emily C. Farnham, born July, 1831, in Wayne Township, Erie County, daughter of John and Irene Farnham, of English extraction, the former a farmer by occupation. To this union have been born Carrie R., wife of Mr. Pardee, Teller in Corry National Bank; and John S., who was educated in Warren County, attended the Meadville College one year (1875–76), and married Mary Yates, of Columbus, Penn., by whom he has had one daughter, Mollie G. He has been engaged in the drug business eight years; with his father, as above, for four years. While in Columbus, George Blair engaged for twenty years in mercantile business, and in the drug business twelve years. He has been residing in Corry four years, owns his dwelling, and is engaged as druggist there.

LEO BODMER, grocer, Corry, was born June 27, 1854, in Wurtemburg, Germany, and was brought up on a farm and educated in the public school. Our subject emigrated to America when seventeen years of age, and learned to make cigars in Erie County with Albert Fette. He followed this occupation for about ten years, five of which were for himself. Mr. Bodmer came to Corry in 1870, where he learned a trade, working two years here as journeyman, and three years in various places. He commenced in the grocery business with his brother in August, 1882, in which they have been successful. Mr. Bodmer was united in marriage, in 1879, with Katie Steinhauser, born in Kentucky in 1857. Two children have been born to this union, viz., George, aged three years, and Jennie, aged fifteen months. Our subject is a member of C. M. B. A., St. Joseph Benevolent Society, and of St. Elizabeth Church.

ROMAN BODMER, grocer, Corry, was born September 10, 1856, in Wurtemburg, Germany. He was raised in the country, followed the occupation of a farmer, and educated at the public schools. He emigrated to America in 1873, and worked at the baker's business three years in Pittsburgh; has also been a cigar-maker, tanner and salesman. He has been very successful in the grocery business, which he commenced in April, 1882. Mr. Bodmer was married, June 12, 1883, in Utica, N. Y., to Mary Kebreer, born March 7, 1863, in Grand Island, N. Y. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bodmer is Band Master of the Corry Band.

A. F. BOLE, attorney-at-law, Corry.

E. N. BONNELL, firm of Bonnell & Lambing, Corry, was born May 17, 1846, in Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Penn. His parents were natives of Harbor Creek, of German and Irish descent, and were the parents of six children, our subject being the youngest. His father died June. 1881, aged seventy-six, and his mother in 1854, aged about forty-six. Mr. Bonnell was brought up on a farm, and received his education in the district school.

In 1870, when about twenty-four years of age, he went to Venango, where he worked for two years in the oil business; thence to Clarion County, as producer for about eight years, where he was successful; and thence to Corry, where he engaged in manufacturing bed springs. Mr. Bonnell was united in marriage, December 19, 1873, with Josephine, daughter of Charles Bliley, a farmer of Harbor Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell are the parents of two children, viz.: Gertrude Mary, born February 7, 1876, near St. Petersburg, Penn.; and George, born May 9, 1882, died August 17, 1882.

A. S. BONSTEEL, physician and surgeon, Corry, was born in Ellicottsville, Cattaragus Co., N. Y., July 17, 1838, where he was reared and educated. He is a graduate of Randolph Academy. His medical studies were obtained at Plymouth and Paw Paw, Mich., with his brother, attending also lectures at the University of Michigan. In 1872, he graduated from Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. Immediately after attending lectures, the Doctor was admitted to practice medicine by the Cattaragus County Medical Society (commencing in that county) and subsequently in Corry. Dr. Bonsteel was married in December, 1865, to Mrs. Emma M. (Eaton), daughter of Charles W. Greenleaf, and a native of Boston. By this union there are four children, viz., Ray L., Lottie M., Morris C. and Mary E. Mrs. Bonsteel had one child by her first husband, named Louis S. The Doctor is a member of the State, County and American Medical Associations, and has acted as President of Erie County Medical Society, Chairman of Board of District Censors of State Medical Society, six years, and delegate two terms to latter, and was twice elected a delegate to the American Medical Association by the State Medical Society.

C. O. BOWMAN, attorney, Corry, was born in Brookfield Township, Tioga Co., Penn., March 6, 1825, son of Godfrey Bowman, who received a silver medal from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in testimony of his bravery in the naval engagement on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Until the age of nineteen, our subject attended the district schools, and finished his education at the Lima Seminary. He commenced reading law in 1845, with R. G. White, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, from which time he practiced in Tioga County until October, 1865, when he came to Corry, where he has since resided. On November 6, 1865, he was admitted to the bar of Erie County; was elected to the Legislature from Tioga County, Penn., in 1862, and from Erie County in 1869; in 1872, was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania; was twice elected to the Common Council of the city of Corry. Mr. Bowman was twice married, first December 19, 1850, to Jane A. Monro, who died June 10, 1877, leaving one child—Eva, wife of William Bruner. His second marriage took place May 4, 1878, with Lizzette Smith, by whom he had two children—Jessie and Carroll O.

D. L. BRACKEN, of the firm of Bracken Bros., groceries and produce, Corry (established in 1872, as Miner & Bracken, but as above since 1874). Our subject is a son of George W. Bracken, born on the Bracken farm, Erie County, Penn., but now residing three miles east of Corry. He settled in Warren County, Penn,, about forty-five years ago; was by occupation an undertaker. He reared a family of eight children. Our subject, previous to engaging in his present business, clerked six years, three with Horton & Wilcox. From 1879 to 1883, he held the office of County Jury Commissioner. He and his brother are enterprising young men, working themselves from a small beginning into a successful business.

J. A. BRADT, foreman in Corry Woodenware Factory, Corry. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade at Jamestown, N. Y., and has worked as carpenter and joiner some twenty years. He has been connected with the present firm since 1877. Previously, was contractor and builder at different points. Mr. Bradt came here about eighteen years ago, and helped to erect a number of buildings, among which was Corry's first good building, put up in 1873. Our subject was united in marriage with Olive F. Livingstone, of Columbus, Penn., daughter of Henry W. and Mary B. Livingstone, and granddaughter of Dr. Frank Burroughs, a pioneer of Union, Penn. Her father was by trade a blacksmith, and was one of the early settlers. He died in July, 1882, aged sixty-three; his widow, a native of Ludlow, Vt., is now a resident of Corry, and is in her sixty-sixth year. Three children have blessed this union, the eldest born in Jamestown and the others in Corry, Penn. Their names are William Henry, Clyde Milford and Mabel Gertrude.

J. R. BRIGHAM, in firm of C. J. Swift & Co., hardware, Corry, was born June 3, 1843, in Youngsville, Penn., and is a son of Wesley H. and Harriet N. Brigham, of English parentage. Wesley H. Brigham and family moved to Fredonia, N. Y., in 1848, where our subject lived and attended school until 1856. After leaving Fredonia, our subject engaged in the mining business in the Curlew Coal Mine, Ky., until 1861. He had to leave there on account of the war, and was taken prisoner at the Fort Pillow massacre. In 1865 and 1866, Mr. Brigham engaged in raising cotton, about fifty miles from New Orleans. He was united in marriage in 1868 with Miss Alice M. Stearn, of Fredonia, N. Y., daughter of Sidney and Mary Stearn, of English parentage. Two sons have blessed this union, viz., Eugene B., aged eleven years, and Walter S., aged seven years. Mr. Brigham commenced to work for Mr. Swift, of the above firm, as salesman and book-keeper in 1868, and continued in this capacity until August, 1881, when he purchased a one-third interest in same, which he still retains.

SAMUEL B. BROOKS, attorney, Corry, was born May 18, 1823, in Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y. His parents, of Irish and English extraction, had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. Our subject was the second child and oldest son in this family. His brothers Abram W., Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga, County, N. Y.; J.Calvin, is a dentist in Lakewood, Mich.; Marcus H., an attorney, residing at Hart, Mich., and M. Hargen, clerk in railroad office at Newcastle, Penn. Our subject was reared on a farm, and obtained his early education in the common schools, subsequently attended the academy at Groton, N. Y., and read law at Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn., with John W. Ryan. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, at Wellsboro, where he practiced until 1868, when he came to Corry, where he has since successfully followed his profession. Mr. Brooks was united in marriage, April 1, 1843, with Sarah E. Miller, of American-German ancestry, born in Colchester, N. Y., March 5, 1825. They have had a family of nine children—Charles B., born June 14, 1844, residing in Corry; Sophia E., born July 4, 1846, dying April, 1882; she was the wife of Charles R. Saunders, an attorney at Cleveland; Gasherie D. and Sarah M. (dying in infancy), Stella, wife of Norman W. Allen, of Oil City, Penn.; Ida B., wife of L. B. Shave, a machinist, residing in Corry; Julia Florence; Mark H. and Isaac Horton, residing in Corry. Mr. Brooks served as Justice of the Peace five years at Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn. He also served as Justice of the Peace ten years, and Alderman five years in Corry, and re-elected February, 1884, for five years more. Mr. Brooks was subordinate officer in the State Legislature four years, and one year Clerk in the State Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn.

T. H. BROWN, gunsmith, Corry, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and the only child that was born to Thomas (deceased) and Sarah Brown. His mother was born in England in 1828, and came to Pennsylvania in an early day. She was twice married, her second husband being Thomas Appleby. Our subject came with his stepfather to Erie County in 1848, when this settlement was a wilderness. He was educated in the district schools, and in 1870 chose the occupation of gunsmith, learning the trade of A. M. Cone, now a popular gunsmith of Warren. During the late war, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. He participated in Gen. Sherman's celebrated march to the sea. Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Laura Parker, of Panama, N. Y. One child blessed this union—Louie E., born here October 22, 1876. Our subject is a keen, successful huntsman, and has killed a large number of wild game. He is a member of the G. A. R.

ISAAC B. BROWN, attorney, Corry, was born February 20, 1848, in Rasselas, Penn., son of Rasselas W. (after whom the place was named) and Mary P. (Brownell) Brown, natives of New York. They were parents of six children, who received a good Christian training, with a common school education, sufficient to enable all of them to teach winters and attend the higher schools in summer. The family are—Jefferson, a civil engineer, lumberman and banker, at Wilcox, Elk County, Penn. (during the war of the rebellion he was a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers. He is now a Democratic member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, having served two terms); William Wallace, an attorney in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn. (he served during the late war in the Twenty-third New York Regiment, and afterward in the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," is a Representative of the Sixteenth District in Congress, having formerly served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature; in politics he is a Republican); Olive J., wife of S. Moyer, a school teacher; Mary A., wife of George R. Allen, of the firm of Allen & Loomis, canning business in Syracuse, N. Y.; Eunice, wife of William E. Hewitt, a farmer, and Isaac B., our subject, who received his early education at Smithport Academy. When sixteen years of age, he enlisted, in 1864, in Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was present at the battles of Bermuda Hundred, Thatcher's Run, Fort Steadman and Petersburg, and was under constant fire for five months of his service. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and resumed his studies in the University of Alfred, from which he graduated in 1869. In 1870, our subject was married to Hannah, daughter of Richard Partington, of Providence, R. I. Two children have been born to this union—Lillian and Sarah M. Mr. Brown finished his law studies under Crosby & Brown, and was admitted to the bar of Erie City, this county, in 1877. He was elected to the legislature in the Second District of Erie County on the Republican ticket in 1880, re-elected in 1882 by the largest majority of any district candidate, has been City Clerk, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the I. O. O. F. and Royal Templars; has been an officer in the National Guard since 1874. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican.

J. BUNVILL, dealer in carriages, buggies, etc., Corry, was born in 1824, near Wattsburg, Venango Township, Penn., and is a son of Lewis Bunvill, a native of France, and an early settler here. He participated in the war of 1812, with Hull; his grandparents settled in Erie County in 1812. Our subject learned carpentering and contracting. He is an energetic, successful, self-made man, and has engaged in the following industries through life: From 1860 to 1881, he was in Rouseville, Venango County, and at one time operated four grocery stores, taking much pride in them; he also engaged in other enterprises,

in French Creek, Chautauqua County, N. Y., for about twenty-five years, interested in lumbering, milling, grist, saw and shingle mills; he was also successful as an oil producer, engaging in same eighteen years; he was doing a general merchandising business in Corry for two or three years previous to present business, which has been established since 1880. Mr. Bunvill was united in marriage with Polly M. Phelps, who has borne him the following children: Julia, wife of William Foster, of Westfield, N. Y.; Phebe R., widow of Benjamin Barnes; Justice J., married to a Miss Berd, of Westfield; Rhoda, wife of B. W. Stennett, of Corry, and Charles Walker, born in 1869.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, proprietor of Phœnix Hotel, Corry, was born and educated in Canada; his mother's name was Hannah Campbell; his father, while going to California, died on the Isthmus of Panama, when our subject, who is the only child living, was an infant. Mrs. Hannah Campbell and her sister, Mrs. Minnie Gooch, widow of John Gooch, late merchant tailor of Biddeford, Me., are landladies of above named hotel. Our subject commenced business in Nevada, on the frontiers, and spent several years in different pursuits in the Far West. He came to Corry in 1882, and bought his present hotel, which is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Campbell has been very successful in life, and is well provided with this world's goods.

MAX CAMERON, member of the City Council, in which body he is now serving his eighth year, was born May 6, 1833, in Hornellsville, Steuben County, N. Y., son of Dugald and Ann (Taylor) Cameron; the former had been an extensive lumber dealer for years, and his father was land agent of the Poultney estate, and State Senator at an early day. Subject's mother was a native of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and his father was born near Fort Willliam, Scotland, and came to America soon after the war of 1812. Our subject is the youngest son living of a family of nine children, viz.: Dugald, farmer and resident of Hammondsport, N. Y., Ewing Charles (deceased), Jane (deceased), James (deceased), at one time member of the Pennsylvania and New York Legislatures; Ann (widow of Evrett Chadwick); Lydia (wife of Hiram Hagadorn, of Hornellsville), and Elizabeth, also a resident of Hornellsville; our subject was educated at the common school of his native town, the high school at Crooked Lake and Friendship Academy. He married Permelia in 1856, born in New York, daughter of Charles Simons, a farmer in Allegany County, N. Y.; by this union three children have been born—Dugald Stuart (deceased), Agnes M. and Jennie Maxwell. Max Cameron was at one time engaged with the New York & Erie Railway Company as clerk, five or six years; was with a transportation company in New York City for six years; was engaged about three years in the dry goods and grocery business; has acted as Collector for the city several years; one year as Police Justice, and for the last three triennial assessments was a member of the Board of Assessors. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Washington Lodge, No. 2. Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a Class Leader and teacher. In politics he is a Democrat; voted for Lincoln and Gen. Grant at his first election.

THOMAS CARROLL, shipping clerk for the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., Corry, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and emigrated to America when eleven years old. He has always been a railroad employe. He was section boss and watchman for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Mr. Carroll has been a resident of Corry, since 1866, and as above since 1868. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

J. P. CASPERSON, member of the Corry Bedstead Works, Corry, was born in 1851, in Denmark. He is a son of H. P. Casperson, a ship carpenter. Our subject received his education in his native land, where he has one brother and two sisters. He emigrated to America in 1870, locating at Titusville, Penn., where he completed learning the cabinet-making trade, which he had begun in Denmark. He worked as journeyman eleven years. Mr. Casperson came to Corry in 1873, and has been in business since 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. B. CHACE, physician and surgeon, Corry, was born September 14, 1828, in Rochester, N. Y., and is of English and Dutch descent. He is the third child and second son in a family of eleven children. One of his brothers is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject obtained his education in the public schools of Chautauqua; read medicine with S. Brownson, of Northville, Erie County, and graduated in 1855, from the American Medical College, Cincinnati. He is also a botanist and chemist; has manufactured pharmaceutical preparations and has been for about five years in the drug business in Corry. Dr. Chace has successfully practiced his profession in Wyandot County, Ohio, five years; in Chautauqua County, N. Y., six years, and in Corry since 1862. He was married in 1852, to Sarah Ann Winslow, born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1832, and of English and Dutch extraction. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Francis M. (deceased), Ellen M., James W., and Emma G., who died aged seven years.

JOHN F. CHRISTIE, grocer and produce dealer, Center street, Corry, was born near Hamilton, Ontario, and is a son of John and Eliza (Mulvane) Christie, natives of Canada. The former was a carpenter by trade, working at same a number of years. He was reared in a family of thirteen children and was a member of the Episcopal Church; he died in Canada in 1861, aged thirty-eight years. Mrs. Christie came to Corry in 1865, with our subject, who was then about five years of age. Her parents settled in Canada about 1825, and

reared a family of eleven children. Her father died October 14, 1858, aged seventy-four, and her mother in 1855, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F., which he joined in Canada in 1879. His mother is residing with him, though she is not dependent on him, as she possesses considerable property of her own. She assists him by her experience and in helping him in the store. They keep on hand a first-class stock, and give general satisfaction to their customers.

J. A. CLARK, Corry, was born April 16, 1832, in South Ridge, near Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, son of Abner Bradley Clark and Elvira Clark; the latter a native of Ohio, is a resident of Ashtabula, aged seventy-five, and the former died aged fifty-five, August 22, 1860. They were the parents of three boys and four girls. Two of the former and three of the latter are living. One son, a prominent merchant in Corry, died December 15, 1879. Our subject remained on his native place until eighteen years of age, when he removed to Conneautville, Penn., and learned to make the wood-work of carriages, with his father, who was an extensive manufacturer in Conneaut. He followed his trade until he located in Corry, Penn., in 1877, since which time he has engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served as Tax Collector in Conneautville one year, where he married, December 30, 1858, Maggie Rupert, born in Conneautville, Penn., May 24, 1839. Two children have blessed this union—Edwin R., engaged in the fruit business in Canada, and Lottie Clark, sixteen years old and at home.

H. CLOUGH, wagon-maker, Corry, was born April 3, 1822, in Susquehanna County, Penn. He is a son of John and Deborah Clough, both deceased. John Clough was a farmer, and died in 1855, seventy-one or seventy-two years of age. They were the parents of ten children—six boys and four girls, seven surviving. Our subject was the third son. He was reared and received his education in Wayne County, where he also learned his trade under George Warner. He worked as journeyman for a short time. In 1843, he started in business in Wyoming County, where he remained fourteen years. Mr. Clough came to Corry in 1865, where he has successfully carried on his present business. Our subject was united in marriage with Pauline Stanton, now deceased. They were the parents of two children—Elmina A., wife of William Harner, and William Decator, who died at the age of thirty-three. Mr. Clough married, for his second wife, I. F. Maynord. This union has resulted in the birth of six children. Their names are as follows: Della A., died February 20, 1884; B. F., T. M., Walter, John and Blanche, and a boy and another girl deceased. Subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC COLEGROVE, Mayor of Corry and farmer. The Colegrove family is descended from an ancient English ancestry. Isaac, the father of our subject, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and married Sarah Keith, a native of Worcester County, the same State. They removed to Pennsylvania in 1835, settling on the line between Warren and Erie Counties. Here the father purchased 200 acres of land, but little improved, and, with his sons, set to work to eradicate the forests and cultivate the soil. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, privations and hardships that fell to the lot of almost every pioneer family, they made rapid progress, and subsequently added to their worldly possessions until a beautiful farm of about five hundred acres was theirs. The father hired a substitute for the war of 1812; was at his death, 1863, a prominent member of the Baptist Church. His union with Sarah Keith, deceased in 1863, resulted in fourteen children, all of whom grew up save one, viz.: Levica, Ziba, Perces, Amy, Rev. Mager, Anna, Isaac, son deceased in infancy, Lawrence, Delia, Stephen, Washington, Andrew J. and Sarah. Isaac, our subject, attended the country schools about three months during the year, until fourteen years old, when his school days were no more. Until reaching his majority, he was subject to the duties required of him by his indulgent parents; not among the most irksome were his trips to mill on horseback, a distance of several miles. It was a common occurrence for the bag of corn to tip by being struck against a sapling, and force him to the ground. On one occasion the faithful farm dog accompanied Isaac on a milling trip, and accidentally discovered a "woodchuck" in a hollow tree, and the young lad, at once forgetting his errand, alighted from the horse, to assist in capturing the little animal that "Bowser" had quarantined. On his return to the horse, he found that the sack had fallen to the ground, and he, being too small to replace it, must wait until some one chanced to pass along. In about one hour a good neighbor relieved the young man from the terrible suspense, and he went on his way rejoicing. He took considerable interest in hunting, and slew quantities of wild game over the present site of Corry. At the age of twenty-one, he engaged in a saw mill at Jamestown, for Henry Baker, and at the end of four years he withdrew and continued the same at Columbus, Penn., with Luther Mather. January 11, 1846, he married Levene Tillotson, of Columbus, and at once entered actively in the improvement of 100 acres, now within the present limit of Corry, a portion of which he has sold and laid off in lots. His wife died May 29, 1882, and the only child blessing their marriage died at the age of three years. January 22, 1884, he celebrated his birthday by marrying Mrs. Winifred M. Davis a daughter of George and Margaret Adams, who removed from her native State, Kentucky, to Brown County, Illinois, when she was quite young. Here she grew up and married Moses W. Davis, who was Captain of Company D, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he was also in the Mexican war, and participated in

the great battle of Buena Vista. He was killed in the late war, and Thomas D. Adams, a brother of the present Mrs. Colegrove, was commissioned and served as Captain of the above company until he was shot at the battle of Chickamauga. Capt. Adams was a man of the most unflinching integrity and sterling worth, of purest morals and most inflexible courage. He was admired and beloved by the whole regiment, and his fall was more lamented than almost any of the noble ones who breathed their last at this ever memorable struggle. A letter bearing date February 11, 1863, to Mrs. M. W. Davis, from L. H. Waters, Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, speaks of Capt. Davis in high commendation, saying: "No man stood higher with the entire command than did he, and we will not soon forget his many virtues. True to his Christian profession under all circumstances, uniformly kind and brave, all were his friends and none his enemies. In the terrific battle of the 31st of December, he was at his post, cheering and encouraging his men, until he was wounded and carried to the rear. Badly wounded as he was, he could not forbear visiting the regiment the next day, and was received with cheers from all." Mrs. Colegrove removed to Corry in 1865, with her two children, George and Maggie; the latter is well known as an efficient school teacher, now engaged at Bradford, Penn., and the former is engaged in the shingle business in this county. Mrs. C. is a member of the Baptist Church, and is Superintendent of the State Evangelical work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The official positions of Isaac Colegrove have been as varied as might be expected from a man of his abilities, his extended and somewhat varied experiences, and the numerous vicissitudes of a long and active life. In addition to the position as a member of the first Council of Corry, in which capacity he has served for nine years, he has officiated as Assessor of the First Ward of Corry in 1873, 1881 and 1882, and Mayor, 1883, and is the present incumbent; his careful attention to business, showing his good natural abilities, good common sense, and careful observation and self-reliance, having merited his re-election in 1884, with no opposition. He and first wife were long connected with the Methodist Church, but at her demise held letters in the same, and he is now a Baptist. In all the varied experiences of the life of our subject he has been peculiarly fortunate, especially in possessing a well-balanced mind; of great vigor and fine physical organization and excellent health; benevolent and charitable to the extent of his means. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. MAGER COLEGROVE, farmer, Corry, was born February 15, 1818, in Otsego County, N. Y. He was reared in his native place, and came to Corry in 1835. Mr. Colegrove began teaching when only sixteen years old, which occupation he subsequently followed for a number of years. He devoted fifteen years of his life to the ministry, beginning in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857. Our subject was united in marriage in July, 1840, in Oswego County, with Huldah Colegrove, born in same county, November 25, 1822. They had a family of five children, two dying in infancy. Those surviving are Derias M., Arthur D. and Albert Ernest (twins). (See sketches.) Mr. M. Colegrove owns 170 acres of land, on which he has always resided. He is highly respected by all who know him, and is a valuable citizen and a kind parent. Mr. Colegrove is temperate in all things.

D. N. COLEGROVE, residing on the old homestead, Corry, was born in Concord Township (now city of Corry), April 3, 1848, and is a son of Rev. Mager and Huldah (Colegrove) Colegrove (see sketch above). Our subject was educated in the common school, and in 1864 began to learn printing. He was united in marriage, in 1866, with Laura, born May 21, 1845, the eldest daughter of William Dunham, of Corry. Two children have been born to this union—Everett Ransom, born in Titusville, October 26, 1872, and Bertha May, born in Corry, March 6, 1877. During the years 1869 and 1870, Mr. Colegrove published the Pleasantville, Venango County, *Evening News;* subsequently was city editor of the Corry *Daily Republican;* Titusville *Sunday News;* and of the Titusville *Morning Herald.* He published the Corry *Local News* in 1876, and was afterward city editor of Corry *Herald,* and also of the Corry *Evening Press.* Mr. Colegrove for the last three years has been engaged in farming. He is better known throughout the oil regions as "Coley," author of "Coley's Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Corry."

A. D. COLEGROVE, twin brother of A. E. Colegrove, was born December 9, 1855, in Concord, Erie County, within present boundary of Corry, Penn., and is a son of Rev. Mager and Huldah (Colegrove) Colegrove (see sketch). Our subject attended the country school and worked on a farm until sixteen years of age; then attended high school in Corry, from which he graduated in 1876, and from the Allegheny College in 1881. He taught two years in the high school, after graduation from college, and one year previous (1878–79). He took an active part in the Independent movement of 1882, and was President of the Independent Republican organization of Corry. June 7, 1883, Mr. Colegrove was elected City Superintendent of schools to fill the unexpired term of V. H. Curtis.

A. E. COLEGROVE, twin brother of subject of above sketch, was born December 9, 1855, and is a son of Rev. Mager and Huldah (Colegrove) Colegrove. Like his brother, he attended the country school and worked on a farm until sixteen years of age. Our subject graduated from the high school in 1876, and from the Allegheny College in 1880. He taught school in Dickenson Seminary, Williamsport, Penn.; preached about one year, and

was a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church. August, 1883, he accepted the position he now holds, of Principal of the Emlenton Academy, Emlenton, Penn. Mr. Colegrove was united in marriage in December, 1881, with Margaret McCullough, of Clearfield, Penn. This union has been blessed with one son—Arthur Chreighton.

WILLIAM COULTER, dealer in tin and glass ware (established in May, 1883), Corry, was born in Darlington, county of Durham, England, where he was educated. He left his native place when sixteen years old, and learned the trade of tanner and currier, at which he has worked at various places very successfully. He commenced in his present business (working for another party three years), then came to Corry, and is now running, in connection with the above, six peddling wagons. Mr. Coulter was united in marriage with Maggie Crawford, of Waterloo, Canada. Seven children have been born to this union, viz., Anna Jane, Ella May, Minnie, Willie, Beatrice, Harry and Eddie.

C. L. COVELL, attorney at law, Corry, was born March 3, 1849, in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His father was of English, Scotch and Irish, and his mother of English extraction. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools from six to fifteen years of age, and then attended school at Corry for eighteen months, finishing his education at Westfield Academy, Westfield, N. Y., where he remained about one year. Mr. Covell read law in Corry with Hon. C. O. Bowman, commencing in January, 1871, and was admitted to the bar March 27, 1873, at Erie City, since which time he has been successfully practicing his profession in Corry. On March 19, 1873, Mr. Covell was married, at Eden Center, Erie Co., N. Y., to Louisa Rathburn, born of English parentage, July 9, 1849, at Buffalo, N. Y. To this union have been born two children, viz., Alvah W., born at Corry, June 14, 1874, and Flora E., born also in Corry, August 6, 1877. Our subject was one of the founders of Corry City Iron Works, established in 1879; he is one of the charter members of the Northwestern Oil Company, established in 1881; is also an extensive real estate owner.

MANLEY CROSBY, attorney at law, office on Center street, Corry, was born in Franklinville, N. Y., March 12, 1834, son of Alanson and Cornelia (Wright) Crosby, both of English descent, the latter a native of Connecticut; the former born in New York, was an architect and house builder, but in later life a farmer. Our subject obtained his education in New York, in 1854 graduating from the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. He then attended John W. Fowler's Law School, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., graduating in 1858; then was a year in the office of Judge David H. Bolles, of Ellicottville, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, N. Y., May, 1859; became partner of Judge Bolles, with whom he remained until 1864. In 1865, he came to Corry as solicitor for the Oil Creek Railroad, and served as such for fifteen years. In 1870, Hon. W. W. Brown became his partner, continuing such for eight years. Mr. Brown is now a Member of Congress from McKean County District, Penn., elected by the Republican vote. Mr. Crosby has been Mayor of the city of Corry two terms. He was united in marriage in 1863 with Frances S. Clarke, youngest daughter of Staley N. Clarke, of Ellicottville, who was agent for the Holland Land Company for many years, was a Member of Congress one term in 1840; he departed this life in 1860. To this union have been born Clarke (deceased in 1876, in his thirteenth year), Walter Hull and Willie G., both members of the senior class, high school; Theodore S. and Alanson. Mrs. Crosby is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Crosby is Past Master in the Masonic order, is also a member of the K. of H., United Workmen and Royal Arcanum societies. His grandfather participated in Hull's surrender in the war of 1812.

P. N. CROSS, grocer, Corry, was born September 24, 1840, in Panama, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was reared and educated in his native county. He started in Venango County, Penn., in the grocery business in 1862, where he remained till 1877, when he engaged in farming about three years; he then came to Corry and carried on the wholesale and retail crockery business for two years, since which time he has been engaged in groceries. His partner, the first four years, was William Hooker, and then for five years the firm was Cross & Case. Mr. Cross was united in marriage October 11, 1865, with Lucy A. Case, born August 29, 1837, in French Creek, N. Y. They have been the parents of two children, both deceased, viz., Mary Z., born in 1866, died June 6, 1869; and Fred H., born March 27, 1871, and died August 17, 1871. Our subject and wife are members of the Baptist Church; the former is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the A. O. U. W.

E. D. DALTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Cloneen, County Kilkenny, Ireland, July 13, 1826; son of Peter and Anna (Durney) Dalton, the former of whom died in Ireland in 1837, aged fifty-two years, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1871, aged seventy-three years. A brother of our subject died at the age of thirteen. E. D. was educated in Ireland, and came to America at the age of twenty-four. He was married in Ireland in 1846 to Ellen Grant, born there January 1, 1819, daughter of James and Joanna (Grant) Grant, both deceased, the former in 1870 and the latter in 1853. They were the parents of twelve children, six living. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dalton are the parents of six children—Anna, widow of Thomas Bates; Joanna, wife of Addison Patterson; Peter (deceased), Stachie, Mary (deceased), and James, married to Estella Kennedy, of Wayne.

Our subject owns ninety-two and a half acres of land within the city limits. He makes a specialty of blooded stock. In politics, he is a Republican.

H. A. DART, clerk in the freight office of New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad at Corry, was born in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., moving when three years old to Hamilton, N. Y. He obtained his education at the Hubbardsville Academy and at the Madison University. Mr. Dart has been employed as above nineteen years; previously was in baggage room and ticket office from August, 1864, during which time he was also acting as baggage master for the N. & O. Railroad. In 1870, Mr. Dart was united in marriage with M. A. Cook, born in St. Clairville, N. Y., daughter of T. B. Cook, a prominent business man, who built the first theater in Corry in the year 1865. Mrs. Dart departed this life in 1870.

J. B. DAVIS, insurance agent, Corry, was born at Youngsville, Warren Co., Penn., January 21, 1846, and, in addition to his early education at the common schools, received a thorough commercial training at Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College. For six years our subject was engaged as drug clerk at Warren, Penn., for F. H. Randall; then one year in Corry in drug business with W. A. Roe (now deceased); after this, engaged in insurance business for sixteen years; one year in grocery business, a member of the firm of Miller & Davis. Mr. Davis was twice married, first to Sarah A., daughter of John Edsall, of Newark, N. J. By this union there was one child—Foster E. Davis. The mother is deceased. Mr. Davis next married Mattie A. Turbett, born in 1852. He and his wife are members of the Emanuel Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Davis has taken a very active interest, and has held the position of Junior Warden for several years; he is also a well-advanced Mason, and has held several important positions. He was also instrumental in helping form the Board of Trade of Corry, and has held the position of Director and Vice President in said board.

D. E. DE ROSS, physician and surgeon, Corry, was born in Crawford County, Penn., June 2, 1845, son of Alexandria De Ross, a surgeon of Philadelphia, Penn., a native of Paris, who came to Crawford County, Penn., in the year 1826, dying March 20, 1864, from the effects of an injury received from a runaway team; he was the seventh son in his family, of whom six brothers and his father died of the yellow fever in 1805. Our subject is also the seventh son in his family, in which there was only one girl; five of his brothers served in different regiments in the army, one of whom was killed at Hatcher's Run in 1865. D. E. De Ross was reared on a farm, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, attending the district school. From then until his eighteenth year he was in Meadville College, graduating in 1863. In March of the same year, he became Superintendent of a female college in Johnson County, Mo., at the same time acting as First Lieutenant of the Home Guards; in July (same year), he became Surgeon in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry. At the expiration of a year, he became Hospital Steward of the Second Missouri Light Artillery, which position he filled from April, 1864, to November 28, 1865. In July of the latter year, he became Surgeon of a brigade in an expedition against the Indians. Going from Elkhorn, Neb., through the West, they were attacked by a large party of Indians, and lost several hundred men, besides suffering from hunger and thirst. They were forty-two days on Powder River and Yellowstone, during which time they subsisted on mule meat; they went to Salt Lake, Denver, Colo., and finally to St. Louis, where they were mustered out. Our subject again taught school for three months. He then returned home, and attended the university at Philadelphia one winter; he then went to the United States Medical College in New York for a year, graduating in 1869. The following year he spent in the South, still in pursuit of knowledge. He was in the medical field from 1870 to 1873. Mr. De Ross was married, June 19, 1873, to M. M. Royal, of Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio, who was born May 26, 1848. This union has resulted in two children —M. La Roy, born June 17, 1876, in Corry, Penn., and Lura E., born in Corry, Penn., January 20, 1882, died April 2, 1883. Our subject was at one time a resident of Cincinnati, practicing his profession, and also graduating in the Eclectic Medical College January 26, 1875. He came to Corry, Penn., April 26, 1875, and has since been actively engaged in his profession. He is President of the State Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, and Secretary of the Northwestern Eclectic Medical Association.

M. WARREN DILLINGHAM, minister, Corry, was born in Boston, Mass., September 18, 1836, and is a son of Moses and Eliza Dillingham; the former, a sea captain, was of English parentage, and the latter was a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch and English lineage. Our subject was partly educated in Boston, and graduated from the Lawrence Academy, Massachusetts. Mr. Dillingham read theology with E. F. Crane, studied Latin and Greek languages at Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and elocution in 1879 in Boston. He was ordained to the ministry in 1875, at Stratford, N. Y., where he spent two years; he was converted at the age of thirty-eight years. He followed his profession two years at Northville, Fulton Co., N. Y., one year in Boston, and in 1880 came to Corry, where he succeeded Dr. Crane, since which time he has been actively engaged here. Mr. Dillingham was united in marriage by Rev. Father Taylor, in Boston, with Julia A. Ross, a native of New Hampshire, born September 26, 1838. Four children have been born to this union—Mary E., Warren Edson, Carrie A. and Anna L.

ED. DILLINGHAM, of the firm of Dillingham & Fisher, fruits, canned goods and oysters, wholesale and retail, corner Center and South streets, Corry, was born in Boston, Mass., and is a son of the Rev. W. Dillingham, of the First Baptist Church Our subject was educated in Amsterdam, N. Y., where he lived about six years. He spent one year teaching, and was book-keeper for A. B. Long, retail grocer, Boston. Subsequently he spent three or four years in Corry as salesman with Nathaniel Stone, Cross & Case, and Sullivan & Jones. He engaged in business for himself in November, 1881, taking a third interest in the firm of Conner, White & Dillingham, and since September, 1882, as above. Mr. Dillingham was secretly united in marriage, April 14, 1882, with Viola L., daughter of John Beebe, of Corry, Penn. After their marriage they remained in their respective homes for a year, but are now happily united. This clandestine match was the source of much sensational newspaper notice at the time.

E. H. DIVER, bakery, established 1865, Corry, was born in Albany, where he was reared and partly learned his trade, which he afterward completed in New York. He followed this trade in N. Y. State, Albany and Brockford. Mr. Diver was a pioneer of Corry, coming here eighteen years ago, when it was covered with forests, and has witnessed its transformation into a thriving city, with a population of 6,000 souls. He has been very successful, and, by close attention to his business and good financiering, has accumulated a comfortable competency. Mr. Diver married, in Monroe County, N. Y., Prudence Griffiths, by whom he had six children, four deceased; the surviving are Walter Stephen and Sarah Jane. Mr. Diver is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance and of the Foresters.

CAPT. EDWARD DOW, retired seaman, Corry, was born March 19, 1804, near Portsmouth, N. H., and is a son of Benjamin Dow, a tanner by trade. Our subject began when sixteen years of age to lead a seafaring life, engaging in codfishing two-thirds of the year for about twenty years. Capt. Dow farmed from 1852 to 1855 in New York State. He came to Corry twenty-nine years ago, when it was a swamp. Our subject has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Thompson. His second marriage occurred twenty-eight years ago, March 22, 1856, with Harriet Wyatt, born October 13, 1829, in England, and came to America when twenty-six years of age. Two children were born to this union—Mary and Dora.

PETER DREYER, member of the Corry Bed Manufacturing Company, Corry, was born February 4, 1848, in Denmark, where he was raised and learned the cabinet-making trade. He came to America in 1867, locating in New York for a short time; thence went to Jamestown, N. Y., and has been in Corry nine years. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1876, with Anna Hintze. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Maggie, Charles, Abiha and Robert.

G. A. ELSTON, physician and surgeon, Corry, son of M. W. Elston, and fourth of a family of eight children, was born at Mount Salem, Sussex Co., N. J., April 12, 1855, and was reared on his father's farm, attending the district school for his primary education, and afterward the high school at Deckertown, N. J. In 1875, the Doctor commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. Potts at home, continuing with him for two years; he then attended the University College, New York, in 1878–79, and in 1880 received his diploma. After this he spent one year at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession in August, 1881.

B. ELLSWORTH, City Surveyor, Corry, is a son of Jeremiah Ellsworth, at one time Mayor of Corry, also City Councilman, and who died in 1880, when nearly eighty years old. Three of his sons have held Government offices. Our subject, B. Ellsworth, in addition to above business, is also Government Gauger; previously, for three and a half years, he was Secretary of the School Board, when only twenty-seven years of age. He was Assistant Doorkeeper, then Sergeant-at-Arms, and in 1853–54 was an officer in the Legislature. While in Chautauqua County, N. Y., he served as Recording Clerk nine years and County Treasurer three; then was engaged as Assistant Treasurer of Cross-Cut Railroad. Mr. Ellsworth has been a resident of Corry since 1862.

C. B. ELY, book-keeper, Corry City Iron Works, Corry, was born in Stockton, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He was reared in his native place, attending district school, and Jamestown Academy for one winter. Mr. Ely first clerked for a few years; then commenced the grocery business in Corry as Ely & Allis, at which he continued six years; was also in the dry goods business two years, firm of Clark & Ely. He has been with the present company one year. Mr. Ely was united in marriage with Grace G. Horton, of Stockton, N. Y., daughter of Samuel G. Horton, a prominent farmer of Corry. To this union was born, April, 1883, in Corry, one child, Ralph Ormes, a namesake of subject's deceased half brother, Ralph Ely, who was a Brigadier General during the late war of the rebellion, and who also held other positions of trust.

J. A. FARNHAM, of the firm of J. A. Farnham & Co., proprietors of planing mill, and dealers in all kinds of building material, Corry, was born in Wayne Township, Erie Co., Penn., September 22, 1841, son of Walter and Rhoda (Turner) Farnham, of English descent. The former was one of the early settlers in this section, and is still living at the patriarchal age of ninety-two. When our subject was six months old, he moved with his

parents to French Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he was reared to farming life and educated at the log schoolhouse. In 1862, he enlisted, serving throughout the rebellion. He was wounded three times, at Gettysburg, Dug's Gap and on the Altona Mountains during Sherman's march through Atlanta. Our subject, on being discharged, settled in Corry, and followed his trade as contractor and builder until 1880, when he embarked in his present business. In April, 1866, Mr. Farnham married Louise E. Hall, born in Addison County, Vt., September, 1842. By this union there are two children—Nellie and George H. T.

WILLIAM S. FOX, Smith street, Manager of Western Union Telegraph office, Corry, was born May 11, 1850, at Cold Spring, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and is a son of George A. and Margaret Fox, who moved to Randolph, N. Y., in 1852. Our subject attended the Randolph Academy until fifteen years old, then learned telegraphy, and was employed by the N. Y., P. & A. R. R. Company at Randolph, Salamanca, Jamestown and other points until his eighteenth year, when he came to Corry for the same company. In 1879, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Fox was united in marriage, September, 1876, with Rose, daughter of John Page, of Ramsgate, England. Two children have been born to this union—Georgia Newport and Margaret.

W. A. FRANK, general detective for railroad companies, Corry, was born in Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., son of Luther and Margaret (Desmond) Frank, the former a native of Germany, the latter born in Baltimore, Md.; both are now deceased. Our subject was reared and educated in Fredonia, and lived with his father until twenty-five years of age. He has been a detective twenty years, and in Corry since 1869, where for six or seven years he was Chief of the police force. He is now altogether employed by the railroad companies, and spends his whole time traveling from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie on the P. & E. R. R., and on the N. Y., L. E. & W. from Corry to Salamanca and Bradford, thence west to transfer. He at one time had an agency, with men under him stationed at several points in New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Frank was married, at Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 15, 1851, to Desire M. Tarbox. Four children have been born to this union—Louisa M., married to William Rhodes, of Corry, June 10, 1880, died May 18, 1883, aged thirty-one years; Edward P., born in Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and died November 29, 1856, aged two and a half years; Henry A., farrier in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y.; and Ellen J., residing at home.

DANIEL D. FRANKLIN, M. D., Corry, was born April 4, 1813, in Chili Township, Monroe Co., N. Y. His father, Asa Franklin (descended from Dr. Benjamin Franklin), was a distinguished cavalryman in the war of 1812—one of the brave men who lay in the trenches at the blowing up of Fort Erie, Canada, while the British were storming it. His mother, now in her ninetieth year, was the daughter of Uriah Chapman, a soldier in the revolutionary war, who, though shot by the Indians, managed to escape by chewing leaves and plugging the ball hole, which ball he carried through a long life. Daniel D. Franklin is the elder brother of the late Col. F. E. Franklin, of Tiffin, Ohio, who served all through the late war, at the close of which he located at Yazoo, Miss., where he became Probate and Circuit Judge, and finally Speaker of the House of Representatives for his adopted State, at the close of which he died of congestive chills. In 1820, Dr. Franklin's father removed to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., which was then a wilderness. Up to 1831, our subject's education was limited to the district school. He was self-supported and educated, struggling with the realities of life as best he could. In 1840, he married Perthena Adams, a daughter of Morris Adams, of Fredonia, N. Y., and descended from the Presidents John and John Quincy Adams. Our subject's health failling from too close attention to business, in 1846, he began the study of medicine, to which he earnestly applied himself until 1849, when he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. After two terms, he graduated in 1850, and removed to Tiffin, Ohio, where he commenced to practice as an eclectic and homœopathic physician. Believing the latter to be the most rational theory, he uses it almost exclusively in his practice. While at Tiffin, where he practiced three years, he removed the largest ovarian tumor known to the medical world; weight, fifty-three pounds eight ounces, and in circumference, three and one-half and four and one-half feet. He left this field to his brother, F. E. Franklin, of whom mention has been made, and who studied medicine with the subject of this sketch. The latter returned to Fredonia, N. Y., built a water cure, and ran it for three years in connection with homœopathy. He sold it and migrated with his family to Iowa, where he helped to build the city of Northwood, and lived in it for four years. Removing to Ohio, thence to Illinois, he remained for several years in the miasmatic districts bordering on the prairie streams, treating fevers of all types with great success. In 1864, he was appointed delegate by the Christian Commission, and sent to Washington, D. C., where he was assigned to duty in the old Armory Hospital, and went thence to City Point, Va., where he was engaged as contract physician in the general hospital until he was compelled to leave on account of sickness brought on by overwork in the hot month of August. In 1870, he came to Corry, where he, with his wife and son, S. J., now resides. Dr. Franklin is (1883) seventy years of age, but as active and vigorous as ever, which can be attributed to his being strictly temperate in all things, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over fifty years. His practice is

large, lucrative and successful. He is the inventor and manufacturer of Dr. Franklin's Catarrh Balm, which has a wide reputation and extensive sale, solely upon its merits. Dr. D. D. Franklin was the father of seven children, all dying in infancy excepting his son, S. J., Superintendent and Acting Treasurer of Corry Gas & Water Company.

S. J. FRANKLIN, Superintendent Corry Gas & Water Company, Corry, Penn., also General Manager of Warren Gas Light Company, Warren, Penn., was born in 1854, in Fredonia, N. Y., and is a son of Dr. D. D. and Perthena (Adams) Franklin (see sketch of former). Our subject moved from his native place to Iowa, subsequently to Ohio, Illinois and finally to Pennsylvania, coming to Corry in 1870, and graduated from the high school in 1873. He built up a fine trade in gas fixtures, fittings, and the hot water system of heating houses, etc., successfully demonstrating the feasibiiity of the same at the Corry National Bank, Washington Street School, M. Manville's residence, and in his own, which are all heated in this manner. He has the entire control of Corry Gas Works and Warren Gas Light Company; has been Superintendent of the former nine years, and of the latter four. Our subject was but twenty years of age when he married a daughter of Ira S. Murray, and after three years of happiness lost his wife and a bright little daughter. Three years later Mr. Franklin was again united in marriage, this time to Miss Carrie Stevens, a niece of Mrs. S. W. Steward. Mr. Franklin, while yet (1883) less than thirty years of age, has been a very energetic and successful business man.

JACOB FRANZ, dealer in furniture, carpets, wall papers and window curtains, also undertaker, Corry, was born October 16, 1840, in Lampertheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, son of Casper and Barbara (Alberstadt) Franz, former of whom, a merchant tailor, died March 3, 1843. Our subject came to Erie County, Penn., in 1852, residing in Erie City ten years, and there he went to school and learned the mason's and plasterer's trades with his uncle, D. Shiely. Abandoning this, he then entered the molding department of a stove foundry, which, owing to the financial crash of 1857, was closed up for three years. This caused our subject to make another change. He next served a three years' apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's trade with J. H. Riblet, Erie City; then worked for a short time for Mr. Chamberlin, Union City, this county, and again with Mr. Riblet for a brief period. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Franz went to Titusville, Crawford County, Penn., and worked for Mr. Allen, cabinet-maker. On December 18, same year, he moved to Corry and embarked in the furniture trade in partnership with D. Shiely. This partnership was dissolved in 1870, and our subject continued the business alone, associating with it that of undertaker. Mr. Franz has now a handsome establishment, which represents the most extensive of his line of business in the county. The building is 30x80 feet area, three stories and a basement, all of which is occupied with the immense stock carried. Though a native of Germany, Mr. Franz has been identified with Corry almost since its birth, and is one of the pioneers of trade. He was married, October 11, 1870, to a daughter of Valentine and Margaret (Haburn) Barron, of McKean Township, this county, where they settled in 1836, former a native of Germany, latter of Scotland.

REV. ALONZO FRINK, Corry, was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1799, and reared to manhood in Madison County, N. Y.; at seventeen, he commenced teaching, and at thirty-two entered the ministry. Mr. Frink is now eighty-five years old; has been a resident of Corry for twelve years, and is well acquainted with all the details of its early settlement, and remembers when it was a swamp. Mr. Frink says "the building of Corry resulted from its being the central point of the railroads, giving it advantages of transportation, east, west, north and south, and it is destined to be a large town if rightly managed."

F. H. GAY, dealer in fine groceries and jobber in butter, cheese and eggs, corner of First avenue and Pleasant street, Corry, Penn., was born in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., August 23, 1837. Reared on his father's farm, and educated at Erie City Academy and finished his education at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1862. Mr. Gay was baggage agent for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Corry from 1863 to 1876. During the same period served as city official (Police Justice) five years, High Constable two years. In 1875, bought out a meat market on First avenue, which he ran for six years successfully, during some of which time he bought and shipped to Philadelphia market stock to a large amount. After which he was one year in the grocery business. Has been elected to the City Council for four successive years. Mr. Gay was married in 1860. His children are Frank H. Gay, Jr., and Bell Gay. He was married again in 1873 to his present wife.

LEWIS R. GEER, of the firm of Geer & Co., Corry, was born in Warren, Warren Co., Penn., February 25, 1818, and is a son of John Geer, born in Susquehanna County March 8, 1791, and who came to Warren County in 1808. He was a farmer, lumberman and pilot on the Allegheny River. He died near Warren, aged ninety-one years and one day, one of the most honest, industrious and peaceable men that ever lived in Warren County. Although a lumberman on the river, he was an exceedingly strong man, but never had a fight. He was the father of seven children, five surviving. Our subject is by trade a harness-maker, which occupation he commenced in 1834 and followed for about eighteen years; subsequently was about five years in mercantile business at Warren, Penn., and farmed five years. He followed the Allegheny River as pilot from Warren to Pittsburgh. Mr. Geer

has been a resident of Corry since 1864, devoting about seven years to the harness business at St. Petersburg, and was three years in Bradford. In 1879, Geer & Co. began to manufacture cigars under present firm name, succeeding J. M. Turner. The business was established in 1873. The firm employ about twenty-five hands, and are manufacturing over a million cigars annually. Our subject was twice married, first to Nancy Nesmith, sister of the banker Nesmith, of Warren, who died in Warren, July, 1843. Two children were born to this union—J. B., of Corry, and J. W., of Warren, Penn. Mr. Geer's second wife is Lura A. Cogswell, of Warren, Penn. Two children have blessed this union—Capt. E. N., who is in the firm with his father, and travels through Pennsylvania and New York State (see sketch); and Hattie M , wife of C. Porter, proprietor of the Railroad Dining Hall, Corry, Penn. Our subject is a strictly moral and temperate man, not known from childhood to have used a profane curse or oath, nor to have taken one drink of spirituous liquor, nor ever gambled in any way, nor ever had a fight, although very athlethic, more so than the common run of men. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about forty years, also a member of a Lodge of I. O. O. F.

CAPT. E. N. GEER, of the firm of Geer & Co., Corry, was born January 9, 1846, in Warren, Warren County, Penn., and is a son of Lewis R. and Lura A. (Cogswell) Geer. Our subject came to Corry from Warren, September, 1864. He learned the harness trade from his father, L. R. Geer. He engaged in harness business for himself in 1869, continuing in same until the fall of 1873, when he disposed of his stock and engaged with Dr. J. M. Davies in the insurance business as managers for the State of Pennsylvania, for Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, Ill. He discontinued his connection with Davies in the fall of 1874, and commenced traveling, selling cigars for J. M. Turner, Corry, Penn., until the death of the latter, January, 1879, when, in connection with his father, he purchased the cigar manufactory of J. M. Turner, deceased, from the administrator, F. A. Allen, and has since continued doing a successful business. In June, 1871, he organized the Huydekoper Rifles, and was commissioned Captain by Gov. John W. Geary, served under Maj. Gen. H. S. Huydekoper, headquarters Meadville, Penn. Business so interfered with the Captain's military service that he concluded for the good of the service to resign in the spring of 1874. While in command, his company was recognized as one of the best disciplined in the division. October 15, 1880, the Captain organized Corry City Lodge, No. 470, Knights of Pythias. He was elected Past Chancellor, and Representative to the Grand Lodge, Pennsylvania. His valued services have been so appreciated by Corry City Lodge that he has been unamimously re-elected every year since its organization. Our subject married, April 9, 1868, Fannie, daughter of Thomas and Lausia Blackburn, the former a prominent jeweler in Frankford, Penn. Mrs. Geer was born October 24, 1850. By this union there has been one son—Lynford E., born February 17, 1869.

EDWARD N. GIFFORD, dentist, Corry, was born in North Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., September 1, 1838, son of Giles and Anise (Reynolds) Gifford, the former of English, the latter of Scotch descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, brought up to the Quaker persuasion, and educated at the common and high schools of Collins and Gowanda, N. Y. There he learned his profession with Dr. McMillan, and practiced in Eden, N. Y., and North Collins for about three years, coming to Corry June 1, 1864. He also taught school four years. Mr. Gifford was married, October 8, 1862, to Maria Wilson, born May 24, 1838, daughter of Joseph Wilson. To this union have been born two children—Blanche and Grace. Mr. Gifford is a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery; has acted two years as Master and five years as High Priest.

GEORGE D. GILBERT, of Corry City Iron Works, Corry, was born July 23, 1848, in Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. where he spent the first ten years of his life. His grandparents on his mother's side were early settlers of Erie County, Penn., coming here from Vermont in 1825, and on his father's side, his grandparents settled in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1810, coming from Connecticut, all being farmers, and of the whole family our subject is the only one who has chosen a profession. Mr. G. D. Gilbert well remembers the first locomotive that went to Dunkirk, N. Y., as it led to his being a mechanical engineer. He continued the study of this profession five years, beginning when fourteen years of age. He obtained his education in the district school of Chautauqua, which he attended six years; in the district school of Concord, where he was one year; in Erie County, Penn., where he was another year, and in the public schools of Corry, Penn., which he attended seven years, finishing when eighteen years old. He spent two years civil engineering in Middle Tennessee, a portion of his time in Erie, Crawford, Warren and McKean Counties. In 1873, he became a member of present firm, with P. I. Lynch, and erected the first boiler shops. In 1882, the capital of the company was increased by admitting C. L. Covell and D. A. Cypher. During the summer of 1882, Mr. Gilbert invented and put into use the first Gladiator agricultural engine and boiler, to which he had devoted about four months, and which he claims to be superior to anything of the kind in use, being from one-third to one-half lighter. In the summer of 1883, he made sixteen, which are in use in different localities. Our subject was married in Corry, Penn., April 4, 1877, to Cora M. Gates, born in Silver Creek, N. Y., November 13, 1860. Two children have resulted from this union—Velma E., born June 19, 1879, and Mattie M., born Jan-

uary 13, 1882. Mr. Gilbert spent two months in the fall of 1880 in the West, working successfully in the interests of the Novelty Iron Works. He is a member of the Board of Trade, which he joined in the fall of 1881, a few weeks after its organization.

O. E. GLEASON, Postmaster, Corry, Penn., was born February 4, 1838, in West Haven, Vt.; until fourteen years of age, he was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the district school. About 1854, he moved to Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and farmed for a number of years; thence to Girard, Erie Co., Penn., where he continued the same occupation, and was united in marriage, November, 1859, with M. A., daughter of S. F. Stone, of Girard. Our subject came to Corry, October, 1863, and has since occupied different positions on the Oil Creek Railroad. He served fourteen years as conductor, engaging at the same time in other enterprises, outside of railroading. He was connected with the Corry Furniture Factory from the time it was first founded up to the time it was burned some three years ago, and was one of the stockholders in the handle factory, being instrumental in its starting. Mr. Gleason helped to build the Crosby Block, which was burned in 1874. He has been a member of the City Council, and is at present Postmaster, which position he has held for the past seven years.

W. P. HALL, grocer, on West Wayne and Smith streets, Corry, established September, 1882. Our subject was born in Warren County in 1843, and is a son of Erastus (deceased) and Mary (Wheeler) Hall, a resident of Corry, Penn. W. P. Hall was a member of Company A, Fourteenth Michigan Regiment, enlisting in 1861 and serving until the close of the war. He was shot in the ankle by a minie ball at Jonesboro, Ga. He was wounded about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained until 10 on the battle-field, then was hauled in a wagon to Atlanta, where he remained about a week; thence to Chattanooga. Mr. Hall had to walk with the aid of crutches for nine months, and is still lame from this wound, and for which he receives a pension. His half-brother, Edwin Akin, and his brother Wheeler, were with our subject during the war, but all came through safely. Mr. Hall, July 4, 1866, married Jennie Love, born in Warren County, December 1, 1848. Two children were born to this union—Freddie, born April 27, 1875, and Pearl, a sweet, promising child, born March 15, 1879, died December 12, 1881. During the oil excitement in 1865, our subject spent seven years in Pit Hole and Edinboro, then farmed about ten years in Waterford, Erie Co., Penn. Mr. Hall owns the property in which he has his business; he is a self-made man, possessing good business qualifications. He is a member of the G. A. R.

E. A. HAMMOND, farmer, P. O. Corry, was born October 10, 1827, in Monroe County, N. Y., son of Paul and Abigail (Spear) Hammond. He was educated at the common schools and selected farming for a life occupation. Mr. Hammond was married, July 5, 1852, to Emeline S., daughter of Elisha and Mary C. (Brown) Clark. To this union were born two children—Ernest W. and Clark E. Mr. Hammond has been School Director, Assessor (three terms) and is now a Road Commissioner; was at one time a K. of H.; in politics, is an Independent. He is owner of seventy-two acres of land, all well improved by his own labor.

C. G. HARMON, Cashier Corry National Bank, was born in Ellicottsville, N. Y., March 24, 1838, and is a son of E. Harmon and Caroline (Goodspeed) Harmon, the latter of Olean, N. Y., the former, of English extraction, a lawyer of Ellicottsville. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received an ordinary education in the district school. He chose banking as an occupation, and in 1856 commenced with Harmon, Chamberlain & Co., Ellicottsville, and remained until July, 1857, when he became assistant in the Cuba State Bank, Judge B. Chamberlain, of Randolph, N. Y., President. In 1858, Mr. Harmon went to Allegany and engaged in merchandising with his father, firm name E. Harmon & Son. He engaged as book-keeper with Stowell, Chamberlain & Co., bankers of Olean, N. Y., from 1859 to 1861. In December, 1862, he joined as First Lieutenant, Company H, Thirty-seventh New York Regiment. In the fall of 1863, Mr. Harmon returned to the Cuba Bank, where he was employed as book-keeper until April, 1864, thence to Elmira, N. Y., where he was paying teller in the First National Bank. Our subject came to Corry, and was instrumental in organizing the Corry National Bank, November 4, 1864, of which he has since been cashier. Mr. Harmon was united in marriage, August 1, 1868, at Corry, with Mary Patterson, born 1843 at Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Penn. She is a daughter of James and Mary C. Patterson, of English-Scotch and Irish lineage respectively. Two children have blessed this union—Mary P., born August 15, 1869, and C. G. Harmon, Jr., November 12, 1882. Mr. Harmon has served as City Treasurer seven years, School Treasurer six years, and has been Treasurer of Phœnix Mill Company since its organization; is Treasurer of the American Writing Machine Company, and also a member of the firm of Harmon, Gibbs & Co., manufacturers of engines, established about 1876. Mr. Harmon is connected with a number of societies. He is a charter member and Treasurer of Clarence Commandery, No. 51; is Treasurer of the Knights of Honor and of the Columbus Chapter, No. 200. He is also connected with the United Workmen; Southern Tier Masonic Association, Elmira, N. Y.; Equitable Association, Columbus, Penn.; and N. W. Aid Association, Chicago; United States Mutual Accident Association.

JOHN L. HATCH, farmer and dealer in stock and real estate, Corry, was born in Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., December 14, 1831, and is a son of Elisha and Sylvia (Edson) Hatch, both deceased. They came to Wayne Township, in this county, in 1841, and were the parents of seven children—Mary E., Fidelia, Edwin, Charles, Sylvia, John L. and Harriet. Fidelia married A. I. Kennedy in Columbus, Penn. Harriet married James Kershaw in Sherburn, N. Y. The boys only are now living. Our subject came to Corry May 8, 1862, and has been twice married, first, on August 28, 1861, to Lucina Mead, daughter of Darius and Bridget Mead, of Corry. She was born June 3, 1838, and lived a most exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died April 28, 1869. Three children blessed this union, the elder, Minnie G., wife of W. H. Bowman, now at Allentown, N. Y.; the two younger died in infancy. The second marriage was Aug. 3, 1871, to Mary Chapin, daughter of Adna and Fanny Chapin, of Seville, Ohio. She was born March 7, 1844, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Six children have been born to this union, viz., Louis, Fanny, Mary, John, Hallie and Elbert. Mr. Hatch is the owner of about twenty-five acres of land in Wayne Township, and six acres in Corry, where he now lives. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the eight members present at its organization in 1862, that being the first Protestant denomination organized in Corry. He served also as Secretary of the Corry School Board of Directors during the first eight years of its existence, and was on the building committee for three of the largest schoolhouses in the place, one of which, the Central High School, has been named in his honor the "Hatch School." He has been a member of the City Council a number of times. In politics, is a Republican.

A. W. HECKER (deceased). It is the purpose of this personal sketch to note the prominent characteristics of the individual to which we refer, and to hand down to the future him who stood prominent as a citizen of Erie County, and was a representative man. To describe the character of the individual whose name is at the head of these notes, our first impress is set forth briefly in three words, to wit: "An honest man." He was born in Maiden Creek, Berks Co., Penn., September 29, 1827, and at the age of five years removed with his parents to Seagerstown, Crawford Co., Penn., where he had the advantage of the district schools until 1841, when the family located at Meadville, where his school days subsequently ended, and he entered upon the duties of life as a clerk for J. R. Deck & Co., dry goods merchants. Later, he engaged in the firm of Hollis, White & Co., bankers at Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and as the company part was its cashier until 1865, when he withdrew and returned to Meadville, and soon after made his final settlement in Corry, and engaged in the First National Bank, being its only cashier from the organization until his illness, which terminated in his demise June 12, 1882. He was married to Martha L. Steele, of Painesville, Ohio, daughter of Horace, once a noted editor of a Paynesville paper, the result being one child, Martha W. Mrs. Hecker died, and February 28, 1871, he was married to Harriet D., a daughter of John and Eliza (Williams) Miller. Her father was born in Yorkshire, England, 1808, emigrated to Meadville, Penn., in 1828, and engaged in the jewelry business, and afterward in farming, which he continued until death, in 1865. Eliza was a daughter of Isaac Williams, an early shoe merchant of Meadville. Her union with M. Miller blessed her with five children, who grew up, viz., R. W. (deceased), Margaret, Mary (deceased), Harriet D. and Ella C. John Miller was County Commissioner, and held several small offices. He and his consort were devoted Christians, his faith being in the Episcopal and hers in the Presbyterian organizations. A. W. Hecker's last marriage gave him two children, viz.: Anthony Wayne, born March 9, 1872; Helen Louise, November 9, 1874. Mr. Hecker and first wife were active members of the Episcopal Church, to which organization his surviving widow, Harriet D., has long been attached. He was the organizer and Superintendent of the first Sunday school by the Episcopalians of Corry. Politically he was a Republican, active and energetic in the interests of that great party. He served the city as Treasurer for a number of terms. At a meeting of the City Council of Corry, Penn., held in their chamber June 19, 1882, the Mayor appointed three members to draft resolutions expressing the esteem and respect held for the late City Treasurer by the Council, and their sincere regret at his sudden death, and the following is the result: "WHEREAS, The Almighty has suddenly sent death into this community, and taken from its midst our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. A. W. Hecker; and, WHEREAS, the departed was the trusted Treasurer of the city at the time of his death, and had served with fidelity in the same capacity for several terms; THEREFORE, be it *Resolved*, That while we strive to bow with becoming reverence in this sad affliction, we do so with unfeigned regret. *Resolved*, That by the death of Mr. Hecker our city has lost a public-spirited, sincere, intelligent and honest man. *Resolved*, That this Council extend to the family of the deceased its heartfelt sympathy, and that the City Clerk be requested to furnish them with a copy of these resolutions. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in all of the city papers, and that the Clerk spread them for a memorial upon the journal of the City Council. Mr. Hecker was a member in high standing of the Royal Arcanum, and a memoriam page was inserted in the proceedings of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania Royal Arcanum, held at Harrisburg March 13 and 14, 1883, he being the first Past Regent in that organization since its erection. The fol-

lowing from the Corry *Telegraph*, published June 15, 1882, tells something edifying of the worthy subject of this sketch: "Mr. Hecker was an early resident of this city, having come from Meadville to Corry to take the position in the First National Bank he filled at his death. During the first years of his sojourn here, his house was noted as the center of everything in public matters which women had anything to do with, his noble wife being ably seconded by him in all public enterprises. Within the past few years, Mr. Hecker has won more esteem from those he has come in contact with than ever he before possessed, his disposition having evidently changed, and he became attractive to those around him, and a man of sociability in business. As a banker, he was firm yet accommodating, honest to a fault, and honorable in all his dealings, strictly attentive to business, and of untiring determination to conduct the interests confided to him in a manner to show a clean record, and a profit to all interested. The bank has sustained a great loss, the community feels heavily his taking away, and all with one accord sympathize with the family and his business associates in the irreparable calamity."

JAMES HENDERSON, agent of the American and Adams Express Companies, Corry, was born in Erie City, Penn., August 28, 1843. He received his education in his native county. During the late war, he served as a member of McLane's Regiment three months, then joined the Eighty-third Regiment, under McLane, where he served three years, participating in the battles of Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Wilderness, and in front of Petersburg and Gettysburg. Our subject was married in 1873 to Miss M. E., daughter of John Dunn, of Girard, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have one child, nine years old. The former began the express business in the spring of 1867, in the employ of the American and Adams Express Companies, and has been at Foxbury, Penn., East Brady, Penn., Girard, Penn., Olean, N. Y., and was also messenger on the W. & F. R. R., O. C. R. R., O. V. R. R., E. & P. R. R., O. B. & W. R. R. and the K. & E. R. R.

MILTON HILL, harness-maker, Corry, was born in Saratoga, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and is a son of Aaron and Betsey (Perry) Hill, of Massachusetts. The former by occupation was a farmer. They were the parents of three children—Harvey, Milton and Abbie J.; both died in Orleans County, N. Y., the former in 1875, aged seventy-seven, the latter in 1876, aged seventy-six. Our subject was partly educated in his native place, which he left when ten years of age, going to Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he completed his education and learned his trade with Hammond & Short. He followed his trade in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., where he remained nine years, and in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., nine years. Mr. Hill came to Corry and established his present business in 1873. He was united in marriage with Harriet Hurd, of North Evans, N. Y., a native of Vermont. Four children have been born to them, three surviving—Lorin, of Corry; Cloys, of Buffalo, and Abbie, wife of Charles Chapman, a resident of Corry. Our subject has been a successful, self-made man, and owns a house and lot on Pleasant street, worth $2,600. He has been a member of the Baptist Church nearly twenty years. Mrs. Hill is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. B. HOCKENBURG, horseshoeing and blacksmithing, Corry, was born March 7, 1840, forty miles north of Pittsburgh, Penn., son of Robert and Mary (Tipper) Hockenburg, of English and German ancestry; the former deceased, the latter now a resident of Butler County, Penn. They were the parents of eight children; our subject was the seventh child and fourth son, and has three brothers and one sister living. J. B. Hockenburg was raised on a farm and attended district school until thirteen years old, when he left home and commenced blacksmithing in Tidioute, Penn., under D. N. Richardson, with whom he remained two years; thence went to Youngsville, same county, for two years; then worked in Pittsfield, Warren County, twelve years; returning to Youngsville, remaining twelve years; thence to Parker for a year, and finally to Corry in 1878, where he has since continued with success. He married while in Warren County, in the fall of 1869, Lucinda, daughter of Benjamin Smith, a Methodist minister; she was born April, 1840. Three children have blessed this union, viz., Flora, wife of J. W. Shatto, train dispatcher, Erie, Penn.; Ella and Harry (deceased, nine years old). Mr. Hockenburg is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belongs. He is also a charterman of the K. of P. In politics, is Republican.

PHILIP HOFFMAN, shoe-maker, Corry, was born in 1821, and is a son of Paul and Dorcas A. (Andrews) Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania, who had a family of eleven children, in which our subject was the fourth child and son. Mr. Hoffman learned shoe-making at Pittsfield, Warren County, with John Woodel, and worked as journeyman twelve years in various places—Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and also in Canada West. He served through the war of the rebellion, and in 1852–54 engaged in mining in California. He has been manufacturing boots and shoes for the past twenty-five years. He ran a drug store in Corry for two years. He has been a resident here fifteen years, and has built himself a nice three-story house. Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage February 23, 1851, with Samantha H. Bills, born 1829, in Warren County, Penn. One child (deceased) was born to this union. Mrs. Hoffman departed this life May 13, 1862.

J. B. HORTON, retired grocer, Corry, Penn., was born in Royalton, Windsor Co., Vt., March 5, 1822, son of Darius and Nancy Horton, who removed to Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass., in 1831. He lived on a farm until he was twenty years of age; then removed to Cortland County, N. Y.; carried on the tanning business eight years; also the boot and shoe business fifteen years; then removed to Corry, Penn., in 1865, where he now resides. Store on First avenue and residence on Centre street. In politics, he is a Republican.

ANSON S. JOHNSON (deceased), late farmer, was born February 9, 1811, in New York State. He was raised in Onondaga County, removing to Chautauqua County, same State, when twenty-one years of age. When twenty years old he was married to Olive B. Allen, a native of Connecticut, born June 9, 1814, and who moved to Marseilles when young. Ten children were born to this union, viz.: Laura (deceased); Calista M.; Porter; Polly, whose first husband, Calvin Northrop, a Christian, and a soldier in the late war, died soon after being liberated from Libby Prison (she married, for her second husband, Orange Hammond, also a soldier); W. H.; Eunice; David; Nancy H. (deceased); Cyrus and Hattie, wife of Jay S. Hurd, married June 28, 1874; he was born July 1, 1851, in New York State, and is a son of S. A. and Mary H. Hurd. The subject of this sketch moved to Erie County thirty-six years ago, and was among the early settlers of Corry. He built the third house, and acted as School Director in the first school organized in Corry. Mr. Johnson was an enterprising business man; he departed this life December 15, 1865.

A. M. KENT, of the Corry Woodenware Manufacturing Company, established 1867, succeeding David H. Wilder in 1879. Our subject was born in Vermont in 1840; he was united in marriage with Mrs. Wetmore, daughter of Chapin Hall, and widow of C. C. Wetmore, by whom she had two children—Chapin H., partner in the Woodenware Manufacturing Company, Corry, and Charles D. Chapin Hall died in 1879; he was proprietor of a manufacturing and lumbering business, which business is now managed by his son-in-law, A. M. Kent. Mr. and Mrs. Kent have had one child—Morgan. Mr. Kent came to Corry in 1865; was first with Wetmore, Hutchinson & Dudley; then bought and ran for a few years the Kent Oil Works. He is President of the Jamestown, N. Y., Water-works, built in 1882, and also President and principal owner of the Warren, Penn., works, built by himself and brother in 1873. Our subject was interested in lumbering and manufacturing pails before the war. His present works afford employment for 100 men; they turn out daily 2,000 pails, 500 washtubs and 300 butter tubs, consuming 3,000,000 feet of timber annually. In addition to the above industries, Mr. Kent is principal owner of the Corry Gas and Water Works, he and his brother being the principal promoters in establishing the same in 1867. He has also an interest in a log saw mill at Salamanca, on the Allegheny River, and in a large sash and door factory, established in Newark, N. J., in 1872.

H. O. LAKIN, President of the First National Bank, Corry, was born in Portland (now Westfield), Chautauqua County, N. Y., September 30, 1826. He is a graduate of Allegheny University; chose law for a profession; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1852, and has practiced ever since. He has also served as County Judge; has an interest at the present time in a lumbering tract comprising 2,200 acres in Elk and Forest Counties, Penn. Mr. Larkin was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Steward, born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in July, 1826. To this union has been born one child—Luther Steward (see biography of S. W. Steward, deceased, elsewhere in this work).

J. W. LEACH, Chief of Police and Constable, Corry, was born June 20, 1824, in Sheffield, Lorain Co., Ohio. He was reared on a farm and educated at home and in the district school. Our subject from the age of sixteen to twenty-five chopped and cleared the timber from fifty-five acres of heavily timbered land, splitting rails and fencing the same. From twenty-five to thirty he was employed as pilot on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers; then farmed for eight years. He was one of four men who pulled and burned stumps of 450 acres of pine timber lands near Jamestown, which they also fenced. He learned the trade of a stone-mason, which he has worked at about eight years. Mr. Leach came to Corry about 1862, where he made glass for ten years. The first year he worked 411 half days and cultivated three gardens, traveling going to and coming from his meals 1,600 miles. Mr. Leach was united in marriage July 2, 1850, with Artemesia Southwick, born January 1, 1833, in Genesee County N. Y., of English and German extraction. Four children have been born to this union—Isabel, Frank E., Edith and Archer. Our subject, in fulfilling the duties of his present position, has had many hair-breadth escapes.

ISAAC LEMON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Canada, February 7, 1823. He is the sixth child of James and Jane (Vansickle) Lemon, both deceased. They had a family of nine children, eight living. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools. He was united in marriage, January 24, 1845, in Burford Township, district of Brock (now in the county of Brant), Canada, with Diana Cathern Hainer, who was a native of the same place, born May 27, 1827. They had a family of nine children—Mary Ann (deceased), wife of William H. Johnson; Margaret Lovina (deceased); John Alexander; Joseph Benjamin; Amanda Lucretia, wife of W. H. Johnson; James Clinton; Melissa Rosella, wife of Mr. Bridgeland; Mertilla Ethel, wife of John Sperry, and Minnie Alice, at home. There are ten grandchildren. Mrs. Lemon and her

daughter, Minnie Alice, are members of the Baptist Church. When twenty-one, Mr. Lemon left home. He is a carpenter, joiner and wheelwright by trade, of which last he makes a specialty, having worked at it twelve years. He came to this township in 1850. He owns forty-one acres of land within the city limits. He is somewhat of a hunter, spending some part of each year in this sport. He has collected quite a number of curiosities. Mr. Lemon served for two years as a member of the City Council, and two years as School Director of Concord Township. He is a Greenbacker in politics.

R. G. LINDSLEY, druggist, Corry, was born in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 28, 1837, and is of English extraction; he was reared on a farm and received his early education at the district schools, finishing at Kingsville Academy. He then taught school for a time, and subsequently entered mercantile business at Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, with P. G. Gee, as partner. In 1869–70, he studied medicine with Dr. F. A. Tuttle, Jefferson, Ohio, and in 1871 commenced his present business in Corry, which he has since carried on with success. He is owner of the premises on First avenue, where his business is located. Our subject was twice married, first October 10, 1861, to Abbie, daughter of Henry Krum, of Cherry Valley, Ashtabula County, Ohio, born February 4, 1844, by whom he had one child—Lutie E. Mr. Krum was a prominent farmer and politician, holding the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was elected several terms to the State Legislature. On his wife's decease, Mr. Lindsley married in September, 1874, Julia A., born January 9, 1847, in Wayne Township, Erie County, daughter of Jesse Lyons (deceased). A prominent farmer and lumberman. Mr. Lindsley is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members.

JOEL LINSCOTT, contractor and builder, Corry, Penn., was born in York, York County, Me., July 14, 1828. When aged eighteen years, he moved from his native place to Boston, Mass., where he learned the trade of carpenter, of Samuel Newell, of Boston. He has since followed said trade with the exception of one year (1854), which he spent in California. He came from Boston to Corry in 1861, with Samuel Downer and others, and assisted in building "The Downer Oil Works" in what was, at that time, a wilderness. He removed his family two years later (1863). Mr. Linscott was married, March 8, 1855, in Boston, to Miss Mary A. Chadburn, of Sanford, York County, Me., three children being born to this union, two boys and a girl. Mr. Linscott, wife and children are all church members.

JOHN LONG, contractor and builder, Corry, was born in Hamilton (now Fulton) County, N. Y., and is a son of Fred Long, a carpenter. Our subject moved with his parents to New Jersey; thence to Chautauqua County, N. Y., about 1850, and obtained his education, and learned a trade with his father in Westfield. He has worked at his trade in different localities, in all thirty years, from 1859 to 1868, in Ohio. Mr. Long was united in marriage with Hettie A. Pool, of Springfield, Ohio, and has the following children: John R., working with his father; Bertha E., Nina, Emma and Fred R.

REV. THOMAS LONNERGAN, Corry, was born in New Inn, County Tipperary, Ireland, in March, 1820, and is the third son of the five children (three now living) of Michael Lonnergan, a farmer, who died about 1871, aged seventy-five years. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated at Carlow, County Clare, Ireland. Coming to America, he studied theology at Emittsburg, Md., for four years, and was ordained at Erie, Penn., by Right Rev. Joshua M. Young; was established at Corry in 1860, and has since remained here. Father Lonnergan has accomplished marked changes in his pastorate from the time he took charge. The first school and church of the Catholic denomination in Corry were built by him on his arrival in the city, at which time there were only 100 Catholics. The original church proving too small, the Catholic population having increased to 2,000, a handsome church is being built at a cost of $25,000. Our subject has also under his supervision the parochial school in connection with the church; a benevolent association; a temperance society; young ladies' sodality; St. Aloysius Society of boys, and the catechism class with an attendance of 400.

P. I. LYNCH, Manager and Treasurer of Corry City Iron Works, was born in Greenock, Scotland, August 15, 1845; was reared there, and educated at the high schools. He is a son of Peter and Ann (McCormick) Lynch; the former, a cutler, died while our subject was an infant. P. I. Lynch is a boiler-maker and iron-ship builder by trade, commencing at fifteen years of age. In 1847, he came to New York City, working there and in Hoboken. From there he moved to Titusville and to the oil regions; thence, in 1876, to Butler County. Here he engaged in boiler-making with his brother for two years; then for himself until 1880, in which year he came to Corry, where for one year he was a member of the firm of Lynch & Gilbert; then one year as P. I. Lynch, and subsequently in the Corry City Iron Works. This latter enterprise employs from fifty to seventy-five men. Mr. Lynch was also engaged in the boiler department of Washington navy-yard in 1874–75. Our subject married, in Syracuse, N. Y., Margaret Dunn, born in Syracuse in 1851, daughter of Patrick and Bridget Dunn. By this union three children have been born—Morgan Peter, Francis Patrick and Charles Henry. Mr. Lynch and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. M. B. A.

ANDREW McFARLAND, proprietor of St. James Hotel, Corry, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., where he was reared and educated in the public schools. Our subject was united in marriage in 1876 with Allie Loomer, Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., who is a grand-daughter of Mr. Snell, of St. Johnsville, Penn. During the late war, Mr. McFarland enlisted in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, serving two and a half years as First Sergeant, Company A, Nineteenth Cavalry. Mr. McFarland established his present business in Corry in February, 1882; was previously landlord of the "Occidental," Meadville, Penn., and of a hotel in Little Falls, N. Y., three years. He is a member of the Union League, Philadelphia; a K. of P., Lodge 470; K. of L., Lodge No. 1, and of the Soldiers and Sailors.

JOHN McINTOSH (deceased), late hotel-keeper, Corry, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, October 20, 1813. When ten years old, he, with his mother, emigrated to this country, his father having preceded them by about four months. He was the youngest in a family of seven, and was partly educated in his native land. After coming to America, he spent a few years in Catskill, and for sixteen summers was engaged in lumbering in the South. He also farmed for twelve or fourteen years. In 1835, Mr. McIntosh located in Sugar Grove, Warren County, remaining there until 1856, when he moved to Concord Township. In 1862, he built the McIntosh House in Corry which he ran until his decease. He was familiarly known as "Uncle John." Our subject married, April 15, 1846, Emeline Freleigh, born May 31, 1828, in Ulster County, N. Y. Three children were born to this union —George D., Alice S. and Yena. Mr. McIntosh was also engaged extensively in auctioneering, attending nearly all the sales. He was a popular hotel-keeper, a kind husband and father, and a useful citizen. He departed this life May 5, 1879, mourned by all. The funeral services were conducted by Revs. B. M. Keer and Crane. His remains were interred in the Sugar Creek Cemetery.

H. O. MACKRES, physician and surgeon, office Center street, Corry, was born in Calais, Vt., December 16, 1824, son of Joshua and Esther Cummings Mackres, both natives of New Hampshire. The former was a farmer of Scotch descent, and the latter of Irish lineage. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common and select schools of New York State. His medical education was obtained in Randolph, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended a course of lectures and graduated in 1849. He also received a diploma in 1867 from the Buffalo Medical College. He commenced to practice his profession in the State of New York in 1849, where he continued until 1867, when he came to Corry, opened an office in partnership with Dr. B. E. Phelps, with whom he continued a year and a half. He then moved his office to Center street (in 1872) with Dr. Bonsteel, which partnership lasted until 1882. He took a practitioner's course in Cleveland and in the Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1881 and 1882. In the latter year he began to practice alone, and has one of the finest offices in the State of Pennsylvania, and is a successful physican. He was united in marriage in 1850 with Artemitia, daughter of Jabes Johnson, an early settler of Warren County, Penn. To this union have been born Estella, wife of F. F. Root, a merchant in Kinsman, Ohio; Mary E., wife of William E. Lewis, a resident of Corry; James H., locomotive engineer on the Baltimore, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Mackres, while in New York, was Postmaster for some years. Mrs. Mackres is a member of the Universalist Church. Our subject is a member of the Masonic Order, No. 365, Corry Lodge; also a member of the United Workmen, and has been an influential member of the I. O. O. F. since 1847; also member of the Encampment. In politics, he is a Democrat.

W. ED MARSH, attorney, Corry, was born in Farmington, Warren Co., Penn., January 15, 1851, and is a son of William S. and Rosaville (Knapp) Marsh. He received a part of his education in Warren County, but completed the same in Jamestown, N. Y. In 1875, Mr. Marsh read law with Crosby & Brown, Corry, Penn., and in 1878 was admitted to the bar in Erie City. He has been practicing since in Corry. Our subject was married in Farmington, Warren Co., Penn., October 1, 1874, to Miss Mary L., only daughter of Dr. S. W. Brown. W. E. Marsh was elected Justice of the Peace in Broken Straw Township, Warren County, Penn., in the year 1873, and for about six years has been serving as Notary, and Police Attorney here since 1881. He is also a member of the Republican State and County Committees. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. in Erie County, being a member and for several years the Secretary and Representative to the Grand Lodge of Jonathan Lodge, No. 685, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Corry Encampment, No. 241, I. O. O. F. He is at present the District Deputy in both branches of the order in Erie County. During the railroad riots in 1877, Mr. Marsh left his music store, which he was then running, and which cost him $25 per month rent, enlisted in the Vincent Guard, then Company A, Seventeenth Regiment N. G. P., now Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, and carried a musket as a private for $13 a month, and with the company marched from Corry to Franklin, Penn. In October, 1878, Mr. Marsh was elected Second Lieutenant, and December 9, 1881, he was elected First Lieutenant of the Vincent Guard. Both Mr. Marsh and his wife are prominent musicians, his wife being one of Corry's finest pianists. Mr. M. is a baritone or bass singer, and for several years has been in charge of the Presbyterian choir in Corry. He is very fond of field sport, and is

a member of the Corry Rifle Club and its Secretary, and is considered a fine shot. Fred S. Marsh, a brother of our subject, is a graduate of the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. His father's people are related to the Sherman family through the maternal line of the family.

D. J. MEAD, farmer and dealer in ice, Corry, was born in Youngsville, Warren Co., and is a son of one of the early settlers. Our subject has been twice married, first to Miss Alexander, now deceased. One child—Sell J.—blessed this union. His second wife was Miss Dora J. Drown, of Corry, formerly a resident of Iowa. Mr. Mead followed lumbering twenty years. He served during the late rebellion two years in the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company I, Col. Brown. He has acted as City Councilman and Assessor. Mr. Mead has been a resident of Corry thirty-nine years, and established in his present occupation several years. He owns fifty acres of land on the old turnpike, and a fine property in the Bish Block, center of the city, valued at $8,000. His brother, O. Mead, was associated with our subject in the ice business for about fifteen years, and on his decease, January 2, 1881, Mr. D. J. Mead assumed the sole control.

MAX MICHELS, dealer in clothing, etc., Corry, was born on the Rhine, in Germany. He received a limited education in his Fatherland, and emigrated to America when twelve years of age. When thirteen years of age he learned tailoring and cigar-making (which he followed five years) in New York. Our subject moved to Corry in 1865, where he first engaged with Siegel & Co., but for the past four years has been doing a successful business for himself. Mr. Michels has been twice married, first to Herenietta Siegel, with whom he lived eighteen years, and whose death occurred in 1871. One child Max, Jr.—is now living. In 1881, Mr. Michels was united in marriage with Rosa Goldsmith, of New York, and one child—Augusta—has blessed this union.

F. E. MILLER, liveryman, Corry, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., and is a son of Jacob and Polly Miller, residents of Dauphin, and parents of eight children. Mr. Miller (our subject) has recently leased a place of business from Mr. Taylor, by whom he was previously employed. He is an energetic young man of good habits, deserving of the highest praise for the scrupulous care he takes of his stock.

A. R. MORGAN, furniture dealer, Corry, was born September 9, 1859, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and is a son of R. Morgan, formerly manufacturing at Jamestown, but now at Council Bluffs. Our subject left his native place when but three years of age, and obtained his education in Dunkirk and Corry. On January 20, 1880, he married Estella Dean, born June 20, 1860, in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Mr. Morgan has always followed his present business. He is now associated with his father-in-law, a pioneer of Chautauqua County. Mr. Morgan is a young man possessing good business qualifications, and has full control of the business.

H. MORRIS, brewer, Corry, was born in the northeast part of Essex County, Vt., May 22, 1836. He remained in his native place until twenty years of age, when he moved to Randolph, N. Y., and there learned his business, and manufactured two years. He established his present business in Corry in the year 1863, but was burned out in 1873, and lost $18,000. He rebuilt in 1873–74 on three acres of land, located on the corner of West Wayne and Smith streets. He employs ten or twelve men, and has made $15,000. He is also conducting business in Ashtabula (since 1879), in Conneaut and Mayville. Mr. Morris claims that he has done more for the temperance cause than all the preachers and temperance men combined. Our subject was married in 1860, at Randolph, to Lucinda M. Bemis, born 1841 in New Hampshire. Two children have been born to this union—James Edwin, working with his father, and Frank Bertram, who died January 14, 1870. Hiram and Lucinda M. Morris have an adopted daughter—Susie E., wife of M. E. Davis. Mr. Morris has been a successful business man, and has seen Corry change from a swamp to a city.

WILLIAM MOUNT, contractor and builder, Corry, was born in Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., October 3, 1829, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Chamberlin) Mount, who were the parents of fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters, ten surviving, our subject being the youngest. The father, by occupation a farmer, died in 1881, aged ninety-nine years eight months and twenty days; the mother's decease occurred in 1850, at the age of seventy. Our subject was educated in the district school, and learned his trade with his brother. He then followed farming from 1853 to 1860 in Chautauqua County. He was employed by the A. & G. W., now N. Y., P. & O. R. R., commencing as carpenter; then was foreman for six years, then for three years was superintendent of the carpenter department on the Fourth Division. Mr. Mount came to Corry in 1870, through which he had passed when it was a swamp. From 1871 to 1881 he worked as journeyman. He contracted and built the Michel & Lippman Block, on the corner of Main and Spring streets, and also many other buildings. Mr. Mount was united in marriage, October 24, 1851, with Mary Frost, of Chautauqua County, born in 1830. Three children compose their family, viz., Aretas, a carpenter; Emeline, wife of George Morris, and Ritta.

WILLIAM W. MUIR, superintendent of Clark & Warren's oil refinery at Corry, was born at Carbondale, Lackawanna Co., Penn., April, 1851, and is a son of John and Caroline (Smith) Muir, the former by trade a carpenter; is a resident of Carbondale, where he settled in 1832. His wife is deceased; they were the parents of five children, all now liv-

ing. Our subject, the eldest, was reared in Carbondale, and educated in the common school. He learned the trade of a marble-cutter, at which he served three years and three months. He is also a carpenter and builder, working at same seven years. He has also spent the same time as a refiner of oil. Mr. Muir married, March 14, 1872, Martha Fuller, of Carbondale, Penn., where she was born May 11, 1854, and is a daughter of A. K. and Nancy Fuller, the former a machinist, his wife now deceased. Four children were born to this union—Harry (deceased), George, Carrie and Edward. Mr. Muir settled in Corry in May, 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Subordinate and Encampment at Carbondale, Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 156, Lackawanna Encampment, No. 58. He owns a residence on North Wyoming street, Carbondale, also one on Washington street, Corry. Politically, he is a Republican.

SILAS MORE, pumping engineer for water station, Corry, was born in New Buffalo, Orleans Co., N. Y., January 24, 1831. He was reared on a farm, where he remained until his twenty-first year, when he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., obtaining the position of fireman on the N. Y. & E., now N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R., remaining three years; he then ran as witch engine for about five years; then for two years following he acted as engineer on the Allegheny River at Corden, Penn.; for three years more he was stationary engineer. Our subject served in the late war in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Battery three years. Mr. Moore came to Corry in 1865, to his present position. He was united in marriage, in 1867, to Anora Gunado, a native of New York City. This union has resulted in two children, viz., Mary and Anora, the former fifteen and the latter eleven years of age.

WILLIAM MULKIE, manufacturer of cedar and whitewood cigar boxes, Corry, established in 1870, was born near East Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., October 24, 1840, and is a son of John and Catherine Mulkie, natives of Ireland and Canada respectively. They were the parents of four boys and two girls. Mr. and Mrs. John Mulkie are both deceased. Our subject, who is by trade a cooper, is now doing a successful business, which he is conducting on an economical plan, and employs a large number of men, boys and girls. He was united in marriage, in July, 1858, at Little Valley, N. Y., with Mary Mullen, of Poland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. She was born May 6, 1841, and is a daughter of Peter Mullen, now deceased. One child, Charles Byron, born April 23, 1868, has blessed this union. Mr. Mulkie served three years during the late rebellion, in the Forty-ninth New York Infantry, enlisting in 1862. He came to Corry in 1865, where he owns property. He has filled several township offices, and is a prominent member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. societies.

F. E. MULKIE, Cashier First National Bank, Corry, was born January 24, 1846, in Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and in 1851 moved to Kennedy, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., with his parents. Here he was educated at the common school, choosing the dry goods business for an occupation. He commenced with D. F. Weld, with whom he remained seven years, when he opened on his own account in 1869, and carried on business till 1875, coming to Corry in 1864. In 1875, he was burnt out, with a loss of about $12,000. In that year he entered the bank as book-keeper, and in 1882 was promoted to the cashier's desk, where he is now engaged; is also a Director and the Treasurer of the Board of Trade; is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum. On September 17, 1868, he was married to Miss D. M. Steward, daughter of S. W. Steward. To this union was born, in 1870, one child—Frank S.

R. H. MURDOCK, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Buffalo, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, Corry, was born in Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., November 10, 1837. He was reared in his native county, where, after obtaining his education, he clerked in a store. He then became clerk in a railroad office at Lock Haven; thence went to Lewisburg as agent, and afterward occupied the same position in Northumberland, and finally came to Corry in February, 1865. He was for three years agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, then had charge for same road of passenger and freight, and also the Oil Creek Railroad. Mr. Murdock was united in marriage, December 25, 1861, with Miss Anna Kepler. Two children have resulted from this union.

S. C. MYER (deceased) was born in North Bay, N. Y., June 16, 1838, reared on a farm, and educated at the common schools. During the rebellion, our subject served First Lieutenant, and was twice wounded; first time in the head by a shell, in June, 1864, at Petersburg; second time, in left arm by a shell, September 29, same year, at Chapin's farm, Va., on both occasions while gallantly charging the enemy. Mr. Myer came to Corry in 1865, and carried on the business of wholesale and retail butcher and sausage manufacturer, also wholesale dealer in live stock, and proprietor of Oneida Market, Corry, up to his decease, which occurred December 4, 1883. He was married at North Bay, January 8, 1869, to Angie T. Van Zandt, born in 1844, adopted daughter of D. G. Van Zandt, a farmer of North Bay. To this union have been born three children, viz., Howard C., Fannie M. and Tina Glenn.

W. G. NANTES, member of firm of Nantes & Son, dealers in groceries and produce, Corry, was born in Prince Edward Island, where he was educated in select schools and clerked for five years. He spent two years in reading law and writing. He commenced mercantile business in Harbor Creek, seven miles from Erie City, Erie Co., Penn., where

he remained until 1862. He then came to Corry, where he carried a general stock for seven years, and ran the first store in the city. Mr. Nantes spent eleven years in the South, Garrisonville, Va., where he kept a general store, and was Postmaster. He returned to Corry in 1881, since which time he has been in present business. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in 1859, in London, Canada, to Susanna Kendall, also a native of Prince Edward Island. They have been the parents of four children, viz., John O. H., a partner in the above business; William Henry, who is also interested in same; George A., a graduate of Corry High School, now reading law with Bole, reporter for the *Herald;* and Charles Frederick.

JOSEPH A. PAIN, editor of the Corry *Telegraph*, Corry, was born in Bristol, England, April 2, 1828. His father was a medical practitioner and educational professor at one time, and in the latter years of his life kept a stationery store and printing office in Dartford, County of Kent, England. Our subject received a first-class education, finishing at Westminster College. Being frustrated by his father in his desire to become a sailor, Mr. Pain left home in 1848, and came to Quebec, Canada. After a few months, he went to Erie County, N. Y., a penniless lad. Desiring to return to England, he started at once for New York, afoot, but at Auburn, N. Y., he found work in the Auburn *Daily Advertiser* office, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the practical part of the printer's business. From Auburn, he went to Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., and published the *Banner*. Thence he found his way to Clyde, N. Y., with $3.05 in his pocket (all his worldly possessions), and took the material of a defunct paper and published a weekly paper, commencing March, 1850. On April 29, that year, Mr. Pain married Emily M. Smith, of Auburn, N. Y., who was a true helpmate to him, sharing his fortunes till May 30, 1883, when she departed this life, leaving behind four children. In 1865, our subject sold out his establishment in Clyde, and being attracted to the oil regions, bought a half interest in the Corry *Telegraph*, which had broken down under five different owners, and has continued its publication nineteen successive years. The Corry *Telegraph* was a daily and weekly sheet when Mr. Pain purchased his interest. After a few months he bought out his partner, and in 1866 stopped the daily and continued the weekly until the fall of 1868, when he again started a daily, the Corry *Daily Blade*, commencing it small but continuing to enlarge till it became a seven-column four-page paper. In 1872, commercial depression compelled the stoppage of the *Daily Blade*, and Mr. Pain thereafter has given his entire attention to the *Weekly Telegraph* and his large job printing establishment. Our subject is now in his fifty-sixth year, active and energetic. He was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for over a year; was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Corry in 1867, School Director in 1878, and City Clerk for one term. He is an inveterate worker, liberal in his opinions, a forcible writer and a stanch friend. Is P. G. in the I. O. O. F.; P. M. W. in the A. O. U. W.; first P. G. D. of Pennsylvania of the K. of H. and an ex-member of the Supreme Lodge of the same order; P. H. C. R. of I. O. F.; P. G. P. and member of the committee on secret work of the Supreme Lodge of the K. and L. of H.; P. S. of I. O. R. M. By many of these Mr. Pain has been presented with badges and regalia of value, among which is a $100 gold medal by the K. of H., commemorating his fiftieth birthday, and a beautiful gold-headed cane by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania K. of H. In politics, Mr. Pain is a Republican, and has taken a part in all the campaigns. In the Greeley campaign, he saved the Corry district to the Republican party.

G. W. PARDEE, carriage dealer, Corry, was born, July, 1828, in Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and when six years of age moved with his parents to Chautauqua County, same State, where he was reared on a farm, on which he remained until thirty-five years of age, paying considerable attention to stock-raising, particularly the imported varieties. Mr. Pardee was united in marriage with Mary L. Wheeler, a native of Lockport, N. Y. Three children blessed this union—Merrit, Teller in Corry National Bank; Clifton (deceased), and Curtis S., clerk for the Star Oil Company. Mr. Pardee has been a resident of Corry eleven years, owns a residence here, and has spent several years in above business, selling by the wholesale and retail, and has had several partners. Previously, for six years, was a traveling salesman, three years for J. F. Leiberling & Co., Akron, Ohio. He sold in one season, in Corry, forty-five machines, of which he was the General Agent, Corry being his headquarters, and employed seventy-five sub-agents, principally in New York State. Mr. Pardee also engaged in the hardware business at Columbus, Penn., for seven years, making a specialty of cross-cut saws, selling 1,500 in one year. Mr. Pardee has served as a member of the City Council, is a member of A. O. U. W., and of the K. of H.

M. PARDEE, Teller Corry National Bank, Corry, was born in March, 1854, in Panama, N. Y. He obtained his education in the schools of his birthplace, and at Ilion, N. Y., High School and Swathmore College near Philadelphia. He was with his father five years in the hardware business in Columbus, Penn.; then was book-keeper in Jamestown, N. Y., with J. R. Wilson; thence went to Corry in 1870, where he clerked for the Empire Line for a year, and in 1871 went into the bank, first as book-keeper for six years, and for the last six years as Teller. Mr. Pardee was united in marriage, in 1875, with Carrie, born in 1856, in Columbus, daughter of George Blair, a druggist of Corry. To this union have been born Paul, born October 4, 1876, and Virginia Mary, born July 8, 1881.

J. G. PARKER, in firm of C. J. Swift & Co., Corry, was born in Niagara County, N. Y. Our subject obtained his education in Corry, Penn.; was married in 1878, to Lillian M. Bliss, of Allegany County, N. Y. One child, Montrose S., aged eighteen months, has blessed this union. Mr. Parker came to Corry, Penn., in 1865, and engaged as clerk, with C. J. Swift, in 1871, and in 1881 obtained an interest in the business. This firm is doing a large jobbing and retail trade, and is one of the best business firms in Corry.

E. T. PETERSON, member of the Corry Bed Manufacturing Company, Corry, was born October 29, 1842, in Denmark, where he obtained his education and learned his trade. He emigrated to America in 1869, locating in Jamestown, N. Y., for four years, thence went to Union City for four years, and then to the oil country for eighteen months. Our subject came to Corry in 1878, and worked for C. W. Hare & Co. four years. He has been in business for himself since January, 1882. Mr. Peterson was united in marriage, in 1871, with Charlotte Ericson, who was born in 1838. Five children have been born to this union, viz., Charlotte, Leonhart, Theodore; Anton and Theo are deceased.

B. H. PHELPS, physician and surgeon, Corry, was born March 16, 1844, in Williamsfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and is the third in a family of seven children, all living. Our subject's early education was obtained in his native county, and subsequently he attended the Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, for about two years. Graduated from the Kingsville Institute, Ohio, June 14, 1867, in classics, and in medicine from the Cleveland College February, 1871. He was a member of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the fall of 1861 to the spring of 1863, in the capacity of musician. The Doctor was twice married; on the first occasion, in 1866, to Phelina, daughter of Jacob Greenlee, a farmer and highly respected citizen. By this union there is one child—T. Otis. The Doctor losing his first wife by death, married, April 16, 1879, at Orwell, Ohio, Alice C., daughter of Rev. J. H. Dungan, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a resident of Orwell. The Doctor's brother, Obed K., served in the same Ohio Regiment for nearly four years. Another brother, Charles H., served in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment for nearly three years. Was a prisoner of war over one year. The Doctor is one of the leading physicians of the city of Corry, and is also widely known in musical circles as a very fine singer.

MANHATTEN PICKETT, M. D., Corry, was born in Charlotte, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., August 15, 1843. He attended the common schools in his native place until seventeen years of age, and two years at Ellington Academy, same county, where he also taught a term. Our subject enlisted during the late war in the One Hundred and Twelfth N. Y. Regiment, Company B, serving from 1862 as non-commissioned officer. He also served three months in the Erie regiment under Col. J. W. McLane. Was wounded by a musket June 2, 1864, in the battle at Cold Harbor, Va., from the effects of which he has never recovered. He participated in several large battles, and was with Butler in his Dutch Gap expedition. Dr. Pickett began to study medicine at the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Buffalo, in 1864. He read under Dr. Sanford Eastman (deceased), Professor of Anatomy, and graduated in Buffalo in 1869. He began to practice his profession in Columbus in 1868, continuing five years; then went to Corry in 1872, where he has a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Pickett was married, at Bennington, Vt., May 17, 1869, to Gertrude Webber, born in Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., February, 1850. Her parents were natives of N. Y. State. This union has been blessed with one child, Jennie E., born at Columbus, Penn., April 7, 1871. Our subject has served as Health Officer of Corry six years, Pension Examiner at Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., four years, and has been surgeon on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad five years, and on the Philadelphia & Erie nine years. Dr. Pickett, with wife, is an attendant of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, Sylvan Lodge, 303, St. Clairsville, N. Y.; Columbus Chapter 200, Corry, Penn.; and Clarence Commandery 51, Corry, Penn. He has a sister, single, living at Charlotte. The Doctor, in politics, is a Democrat.

CHARLES PORTER, proprietor Depot Dining Hall, Corry, was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He was partly educated in his native place, and when eight years of age removed with his parents to Meadville, Penn., where he completed his education. Mr. Porter came to Corry in the spring of 1868, engaging in the shoe business with a brother for six years, and as Teller in Corry Savings Bank two years. He then started in his present business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Porter was united in marriage, January 25, 1875, with Hattie M., daughter of L. R. Geer, a cigar manufacturer of Corry. Mr. Porter is serving his second term as member of the City Council, elected to the same by the Second Ward. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, also a K. of H. and K. of P. and of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY A. PORTER, Alderman and general insurance agent, Corry was born August 24, 1844, in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is a son of Anson Porter. In the early part of 1869, our subject came to Corry from Meadville. He was the first telegrapher in the old Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and was in the construction department of this road until its completion, when he came to Corry and engaged in the boot and shoe trade. In 1873, he went into the Corry Savings Bank, of which his father was manager; the latter was taken ill in 1878, dying in 1882 of softening of the brain, when his

son, Mr. Henry A. Porter, took charge of the bank, wound up its affairs, settling without loss or a lawsuit. Mr. Porter was united in marriage, in Meadville, Penn., August, 1866, with Miss Sarah A. Kress. They are the parents of one daughter, about fifteen years old.

CHARLES R. POWELL, dealer in boots and shoes, Corry, was born March 31, 1842, at Portland, N. Y., son of L. I. Powell, a farmer, an early settler, coming in his eighteenth year; born about 1800. Our subject has three brothers and one sister living, and one brother and one sister deceased. Until fifteen years of age, he attended the district school, and then went to Ravenna, Ohio, in 1857, where he learned the machinist's business. He was in the United States Navy from August 12, 1862, to October 24, 1865. He joined as landsman, was steward two and one-half years and went to South America, Africa, Java, China, Japan, and the Phillipine Islands, coming home by the way of California. Mr. Powell was married, March 7, 1867, to Alice R. Alexandier, of Corry, Penn., born May 2, 1849, of German descent. One child, Sarah A., has blessed this union. Mr. Powell has served as a member of the City Council one term, and of the School Board three years. He acted as foreman eight years for Gibbs & Sterrett Mower and Reaper Manufacturing Company. He has been established in present business in Corry two years.

M. M. RAYMOND, manufacturer, Corry, was born June, 1843, in Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., and was reared in the country, where he spent the most of his life. Our subject received his education in the district school, and came to Corry in 1868. He was engaged in this vicinity for ten years in the lumber business, in which he is still interested. Mr. Raymond was united in marriage, November, 1865, with Serahphina Bishop, born 1845, in Columbus. Four children have crowned this union, viz., Nellie G., aged sixteen; Lottie D. (deceased); Frank M., born June 10, 1881; Hattie M., born November 25, 1882. Mr. Raymond is the inventor and manufacturer of the Raymond Baby Jumper and Swing, patented in the United States June 12, 1883, in Canada, July 21, 1883.

C. P. ROGERS, Corry, was born October 28, 1839, at Girard, Erie Co., Penn., and is a son of Dr. Channing Rogers, an eminent surgeon, killed by a canon explosion June 13, 1839. During the years 1851–52, our subject clerked in drug store at Girard, Penn., subsequently, in 1856, was book-keeper for Wright, Montgomery & Co., at Minneapolis, Minn. From 1858–59, he was surveyor and agent for the Emigration Company. During the year 1859, he served in a campaign against the Sioux Indians. In 1860, Mr. Rogers was in Texas, and in 1861 he enlisted for three months, afterward re-enlisted and served seventeen days as private; was successively promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, Lieut. Colonel, Colonel, Eighty-third Regiment Penn. Volunteer Infantry, Brigadier General, Third Brigade, First Division, 5 A. C. At the close of the war, in 1866 and 1867, Mr. Rogers clerked for the committee on commission bills. Our subject was elected Prothonotary of Erie County, in 1872, to the office of F. R. Penn. Mr. Rogers was appointed by the Secretary of War, in 1881, to examine and settle claims against the United States resulting from a raid and the invasion of Pennsylvania (Gettysburg) by Gen. Lee.

DAVID S. ROWE, railroad agent, Corry, was born in 1843, in Columbus, Warren County. He was educated in the common schools of Columbus, and studied a few terms at Edinboro Normal School. In 1861, our subject removed with his parents to Conneaut, Ohio, but he left home in 1862, and returned to Columbus, where he acted as agent for the A. & G. W. R. R., for more than two years. In 1865, he was appointed ticket agent for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, at Corry (then A. & G. W. R. R.), which position he still holds. Mr. Rowe was united in marriage, in 1867, with Miss Emily R. Gilson, a resident of Corry. The fruits of this marriage are Emily Pearl, born in 1869, dying in 1876; William D., born 1876; and Rodney Holland, born in 1881, now living.

H. H. SKIDMORE, Freight and Traveling Agent for the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Corry, was born May 25, 1837, in Dunkirk, N. Y., of American parents. Mr. Skidmore has been connected with above railroad since 1860, when he was a clerk at Salamanca. In 1868, he was appointed freight agent at same place, and in 1869 received his present position in Corry, both of which he now holds. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1860, with Miss Mattie Eaton, a native of Laona, N. Y., born of American parents, in Laona, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have been the parents of four children, two boys and two girls. Mr. Skidmore has served for several years as a member of the School Board, of which he has been Director, and for two years President.

A. SLATER, 42 Center Street, Corry, Penn., dealer in groceries, provisions, crockery and glassware.

REV. WILLIAM N. SLOAN, Presbyterian minister, Corry, was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 5, 1849, and is a son of David and Jane (Hunter) Sloan, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and parents of eight children. Our subject moved to Ashland, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm until eighteen years of age, and received his early education at the District Schools of Ashland, graduating from the High School of that place. He attended, also, the Vermilion Institute, and there graduated in his college course. His theological training was obtained in the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, Penn., finally graduating in 1873. He was at once called to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, where he remained five years, thence to

Foxburg, Clarion Co., Penn., two years; then to Corry, October, 1880. Mr. Sloan was married, November 25, 1873, to Mary S., born, in Pittsburgh, Penn., December 25, 1849. daughter of James H. Gray. To this union have been born three children—Homer W., Mary and Hazel.

CALVIN SMITH, drayman, Corry, was born in New York State July 1, 1828, and is a son of S. S. and Nancy (Gates) Smith, natives of New York State; the former by trade a blacksmith. Our subject received his education in Corry, and married, July, 1850, C. M. Johnson, born February 9, 1835, near Sherman, daughter of Anson and Olive B. (Allen) Johnson (see sketch), natives of Connecticut, who came to Corry in 1848. Two children have been born to this union—W. W., Agent N. Y., P. & O. R. R., Corry, and O. C., wife of J. N. Saunders, employed in Balls Locomotive Shops at Erie City. Mr. Smith made shingles from the age of nineteen to twenty-five; subsequently had a third interest in a grist mill for eighteen months. He worked six months in Oil Creek shops; was carpenter for three years on Cross-cut Railroad, and has been employed altogether five and eight-twelfth years by the Downer Oil Company. Mr. Smith ran a saw mill, and farmed two years in Corry, three in Illinois, and one in North East Township, farming in all six years. He has been a resident of Erie since 1853, and of Corry since 1872.

W. W. SMITH. Cashier N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R., Corry, was born in Blackberry, Ill. His parents are residents of Erie County, moving within five miles of Corry when our subject was but two years of age, about 1858. W. W. Smith received his education in the Corry High School, and has occupied his present position since May, 1876; he previously worked for the Empire Line from October, 1872, until May, 1876. He was united in marriage, in 1877, with Kate Conic, a native of Jamestown, N. Y., born January 14, 1858. Mr. Smith and wife have been the parents of three children—Mabel E., Leon B. and Georgie M.

EDGAR A. SQUIER, Congregational minister and member of West Pennsylvania Association and of Ohio State Association of Congregational Churches, was pastor of Congregational Church of Ridgeway, Penn., and recently installed pastor of Congregational Church in Corry, Penn.; was born in Savannah, Wayne Co., N. Y., February 19, 1838, son of James W. and Angeline (Phillips) Squier, the former a native of Long Island, N. Y., of Welsh extraction, the latter from White's Furr-Run, Cayuga Co., N. Y,, of Scotch and English lineage. Our subject came with his parents, in 1841, to West Springfield, Erie Co., Penn.; commenced very early his struggle for an education at the district schools of his county, afterward teaching and struggling against adverse circumstances; he also took an academical course of study at Waterford, Penn. He took private study with Rev. Joseph Bradford, a distinguished scholar, in addition to above. He also took a four years' course of theological study in connection with the Erie Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, of which conference he was a member for fifteen years. His appointments in said Conference were as follows: Wesleyville, Penn.; Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Petroleum Centre, Penn.; Pleasantville, Penn.; Tidioute, Penn.; Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Edinboro, Penn.; Karns City, Penn.; and Ridgeway, Penn. His labors in the ministry have been very successful; he took about one thousand persons into the Methodist Episcopal Church on profession of their faith in Christ, and built four churches. His labors in the Congregational ministry have been equally as successful since his connection with said body. Mr. Squier was married in Waterford, Penn., November 27, 1862 to Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Gray, both deceased. To this union has been born one child—Lillian B. Squier.

MOSES STARBIRD, wholesale and retail buggy dealer, partner in grist mill and grain speculator, Corry, Penn., was born in Freeman, Franklin Co., Me., May 18, 1829, of English descent, and was the third child in a family of nine, six of whom are still living. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He commenced business as a builder in Lewistown, Me., where he remained five or six years; subsequently spent three years as a watchman in Lowell, Mass.; then engaged in farming in Freeman, Me. Mr. Starbird came in 1865, to Corry, where he ran a feed-mill in partnership with his brother, I. S. Starbird. In 1866, he built a saw mill, which he worked for two years, with a capacity of 5,000,000 shingles; subsequently sold this mill, and built the block corner of Washington and Center streets in 1870, buying adjoining property, and built a house on South street, expending in all $18,000, and realizing on same $27,000. He afterward sold this property, but bought it back in two years. During the year 1875, he engaged in the grocery business with M. Moffett; sold out to Burroughs & West. He was in the real estate business two years, and subsequently in the wholesale and retail buggy and wagon manufacturing business, the retail department conducted by C. G. Andrews. They do a large business, and have handled upward of 3,000 jobs in this vicinity. In 1879, Mr. Starbird built a feed and grist mill, with L. True as partner, and did a large business, selling 300 car-loads of grain in three years. He bought out True in 1882, and formed a consolidated firm with L. Hammond and T. A. Allen, with new mill built by them, having a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day; he has been successful in this also. Mr. Starbird was united in marriage in Freeman, Me., August 27, 1855, with E. G. Gilkey, born in Freeman June 1, 1835, of English descent, and died October 27, 1882. Three children were

born to this union, viz., Walter H., Addie (wife of Lawrence Colegrove, farmer), and Arthur M., aged twelve years. Walter H. was born in Lewistown, Me., March 13, 1857. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the district school. He came to Corry with his parents in 1865, and there completed his education, graduating in 1877, and has since been employed as book-keeper by his father in Corry, Penn. He married Miss Ida Bliss.

MARTIN STARK, dry goods merchant, Corry, was born August 27, 1832, in Breslau, Prussia. His father was a merchant, who died in Germany at the age of fifty-seven. Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, and chose the occupation of salesman, which he continued in until eighteen years of age. He emigrated to America in 1858, locating in New York, where he carried on merchandising for two years. Mr. Stark came to Corry in 1865, and has been in mercantile business successfully since. He was united in marriage, February 12, 1860, with Sophia Hoppe, born in 1835. Our subject served eight years as Notary (1871 to 1879), appointed by Govs. Geary and Hartranft. He has been a member of the Board of Education three years, elected by the citizens of the First Ward; was elected by the same ward to serve as City Councilman two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in New York City two years after his arrival in America.

NATHAN STEADMAN, Corry, was born in Fallowfield, Crawford Co., Penn., July 6, 1831, is a son of James and Mary (Crane) Steadman, both deceased. Our subject learned his trade, blacksmithing, in Crawford Co.; was united in marriage, Sept. 9, 1852, with Nancy M., daughter of Jeptha and Isabel (Ringland) Keen, deceased. Mr. Steadman and wife came to Erie Co. in 1852. Five children have been born to this union, viz., Levern J., Sarah A., Fred R., Clarence E. (deceased, aged four), Retta J. (died when sixteen months old). Mr. Steadman has been sexton some fifteen years, also Special Policeman four years. He and family are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has served in different offices—leader some thirty years, has been licensed to exhort, and for nine years has been teacher and Assistant Sabbath School Superintendent. He owns a residence on Pike street, and four acres of land on Pike and Centre streets. Mr. Steadman is a self-made man; is a Prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

STEPHEN W. STEWARD (deceased), late President of First National Bank, Corry, was of English and Scotch descent, born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., December 30, 1812. He followed farming until he came to middle age. In 1864, he came to Corry, and established a bank, in which he had a controlling interest; was actively engaged also in mercantile and other pursuits. He was twice married, his second wife being Caroline Stevens, by which union were four children, viz., W. H. (lumbering), Dorliska (wife of F. E. Mulkie, Cashier First National Bank), Dudley and Richard (both deceased). Mr. Steward's only child by his first wife is Olive Maria, wife of Julius M. Murray. Our subject was President of the Oil City Railroad at the time of his death, which occurred through the Angola accident in 1867.

D. C. STORER, physician and surgeon, Corry, was born December 3, 1810, in Winchester, Litchfield Co., Conn. He was reared on a farm until nine years of age, when he went to his uncle in Erie, Erie Co., Penn., where he remained until fourteen years old. He was educated in the common schools. In 1826, our subject commenced the boot and shoe business in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., working at same and farming ten years. In 1838, he began to study medicine, one year at home, one at Wattsburg, and one with Martin Gardner. Dr. Storer attended medical lectures at Randolph, N. Y., in 1850, though previous to this had practiced eight or ten years in different localities. He practiced in Ashville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., for about six years, and came to Corry in 1862, since which time he has been successfully engaged in his profession. He is the oldest physician in years and in practice.

A. R. TAYLOR, liveryman, Corry, was born May 31, 1845, near Jamestown, N. Y. He was reared on a farm, and attended the district school. Our subject engaged in farming until twenty years of age, working by the month a part of the time. He then commenced in the livery business, and in 1872 came to Corry, where he has successfully engaged in the same business. Mr. Taylor married, March 18, 1874, at Meadville, Penn., Emma J. Coog, born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 10, 1853 They have had a family of four children—Harry A., born September 21, 1877, died September 20, 1878; Freddie H., born November 1, 1879, died March 18, 1880; an infant, unnamed, born August 2, 1881, and Mabel Florence, born September 26, 1882.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, engineer in Starbird's Mill, Corry, was born June 1, 1844, in French Creek, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common school. Our subject commenced business in a Steam Saw Mill, Erie County. During the rebellion, Mr. Thompson enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Company F, in 1861, in which he served three years and nine months. He was twice wounded, the first time September 17, 1862, at Antietam; the second wound was received in the battle at Resaca, May 15, 1864, for which he receives a pension. Mr. Thompson was married, December 24, 1868, to Cora Monger, of French Creek, N. Y. She was born July 14, 1851. He has been engineer since March, 1879.

WILLIAM TUNNICLIFFE, contractor, Woodenware Works, Corry, was born November 10, 1833, in Allegheny City, Penn., where he remained until thirteen years of age, when he moved to Harmar, Ohio. He attended the Harmar Academy, and graduated from the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, in 1856. He learned his trade in Harmar, Ohio, then was employed on the river several years. During the late war he served over four years as a private in the State Military Service, subsequently re-enlisted September 29, 1865, in Company L, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, acting as Orderly at Maj. Thomas' Headquarters. Mr. Tunnicliffe is now serving his third term as member of the City Council, is also a member of the G. A. R., Post 70, J. J. Andrews (since 1869) Royal Arcanum and United Workman Societies. He is an enterprising man, and a well-known politician, an adherent of the Republican party. Mr. Tunnicliffe was united in marriage in 1856, at Marietta, Ohio, with S. J. Beech, born in 1840, in Ohio. They have had a family of five children, viz., Lizzie E., clerk in S. W. Brown's confectionery store, Corry, Penn.; Kate M., teacher in Bradford, Penn.; Josephine St. Clair, teacher in Corry, Wm. H. and Richard M.

N. C. TURNER, insurance agent, Corry, was born in Elmira, N. Y., October 23, 1827. He is of German ancestry, and moved with his parents, when three years old, to Potter County, Penn., where he remained twelve years, probably receiving his education, which he finished at Cochranton, Crawford County, Penn., where he went in 1842, remaining till 1848, when he became foreman on canal, in Lee County, Iowa, for five years. About 1853 he engaged in merchandising at Abington, Penn., continuing ten years; thence went to Independence, Buchanan County, Iowa, where he did a good business. From 1852 to 1860, he ran five stores at one time in Iowa; then engaged in the produce business until 1864, when he engaged in oil business at Plumer; thence went to Pit Hole City. Mr. Turner was in the steam mill business at Spring Creek, Penn., from 1867 to 1882; thence went to Corry, where he is engaged as above. Mr. Turner made $35,000 in ninety days in 1865, in the oil regions. Our subject, married October 28, 1843, Mary Hill, born December 12, 1828, in Crawford County, Penn. This union has been blessed with six children—F. P., married; Thomas, married; Flora, wife of Warren Woodruff, foreman in Lumber Company, Gladerun, Penn.; Jennie, Emma and Sadia.

J. R. VAN DOORN, forwarding clerk for New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, Corry, is a native of Bristol, R. I., where he lived until he was about twenty years of age. He then moved West, and married, in 1860, in Quincy, Ill., where he resided a number of years. In the early part of the war, he was employed as Internal Revenue Inspector on the Arkansas River, from Pine Bluff to Fort Smith. Our subject removed to Pennsylvania in 1865, and has since resided in this State. He has been employed in Corry by the above railroad for ten years, and was in the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Audit Office at Meadville seven years. Previous to this was book-keeper in business houses in different localities. Mr. Van Doorn is a Mason, joining a lodge at Akron, Ohio, in 1870.

J. B. WARD, firm of Ward & Williams, meat market, Corry, was born August 11, 1835, in Northumberland Co., Ont. He was raised in the country and received but a limited education. Our subject is of English descent. His mother, aged eighty years, is a resident of Canada; his father was by trade a butcher, which he learned in England; he died about twenty-six years ago, aged fifty-three. Our subject was the fourth child and third son in a family of six children, all living except one daughter. He learned his father's trade, and came to Corry in 1865. He has been engaged in the same business since coming, with the exception of six months, when he was boring oil wells in Warren County, Penn. Mr. Ward was married in Canada, October 7, 1867, to Jane Lackey, born in Ireland August 8, 1841; emigrated to Canada at the age of eight years. One child, Jennie, has blessed this union. Mr. Ward is a member of the Royal Templars.

FRANK E. WARD, cutter and manager for Mr. Jacobs, Corry, was born December 12, 1841, in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of Sylvanus and Nancy A. (Evans) Ward, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. The former, now deceased, was a merchant. They were the parents of two sons, Frank E. and Walter S. The latter, by trade a printer, is a resident of Westfield; he also followed merchandising for a time, though is out of business at present. The subject of this sketch was reared in Westfield Village, and obtained his education in the district school and in the Westfield Academy. In 1862, he learned his trade in Westfield, under R. Thompson; then went to Jamestown, and was cutter for three years for Parks & Hazzard; thence went to Mayville, N. Y., cutting for George W. Gifford seven years, and then came to Corry, where he cut one year for A. F. Messenger; he then engaged with the present house, with whom he has remained eleven years under different administrations, and has been manager since February, 1883. Mr. Ward was united in marriage at Jamestown with Flora E. Sherwin, who was born May 22, 1845, in Jamestown. Her parents are residents of Jamestown, of English descent; her father, a carpenter, is eighty-six years of age, and her mother eighty-four. Mrs. Ward died July 22, 1883, leaving one child, Hattie E., born in Mayville, N. Y., June 13, 1867, and who is the only grandchild in the family. Mr. Ward is a Mason; also in Grand Arcanum.

R. D. WARNER, Superintendent of the American Writing Machine Company, Corry, Penn., was born in Harpersfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, August 22, 1829. He received his early education in the district school, afterward attended Albion Academy, and chose the occupation of carpenter. In 1858, he commenced to manufacture oars, sweeps and sculls for Doby & Sheldon, Conneaut, Ohio, with whom he remained two years. In 1860, he built a foundry and machine shop at Conneaut, which he ran for three years successfully. Mr. Warner joined the Navy Department, Mound City, Ill., as Quartermaster. In 1865, he came to Corry as Superintendent of the Corry Machine Company, which position he held for five years; subsequently was a member of the firm of Park, Yost & Co., manufacturers of mowers and reapers at Ravenna, Ohio, until 1873, in which he was successful; thence he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he was Superintendent with Bradley & Co., manufacturing mowers and reapers of all kinds, but making a specialty of the Bradley Crushing Hammer. In 1883, Mr. Warner obtained his present position in Corry as Superintendent of the American Writing Machine Company, with T. A. Allen, President; C. G. Harmon, Treasurer; G. W. N. Yost, Secretary. The invention was established in the spring of 1883. Mr. Warner has been married twice. His first wife was Lucinda M. Satia, of Marshalltown, Iowa. After her demise he married, in 1872, Addie E. Loveland, born May 22, 1848, in Erie County, Penn. To this union were born five children—four girls and a boy.

C. H. WASSON, Superintendent of Corry Kerosene Oil Works, Corry, was born in Hinsdale, and is a son of T. T. Wasson, who died January 19, 1883, aged seventy-six. His widow is residing at her native place, Hinsdale, N. Y. Our subject was reared on a farm, following lumbering in Hinsdale until twenty-five years of age. He subsequently spent two years in Oil City (oil country); a few months in Illinois; then was manager, and sinking wells for an oil-well company one winter in Wisconsin. He was a short time in Clymer, N. Y., from May to August; finally came to Corry, where he was shipper, etc., for Parkman & Chapin three years, and as above since 1876, with twenty-one men under his supervision. Previously, for eighteen months, he was night watchman. Mr. Wasson was united in marriage, in 1872, with Celestia France, of Hinsdale, N. Y., daughter of Edward France, a prominent farmer. Mr. Wasson is serving as a member of the Corry Council.

WILLIAM S. WESTLEY, cooper, Corry, was born in Glenville, Schenectady, N. Y., May 18, 1833, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Westley, of English ancestry, and the parents of thirteen children, of whom our subject was the fifth. The former died, aged eighty-four, in 1868, and the latter May 4, 1859, aged fifty-nine. Our subject remained but a few years in his native place, going to Parish, N. Y., for six or seven years; thence to Canada, where he attended district school and learned blacksmithing, but gave it up after serving three years with Silas McKim. He remained in Canada until eighteen years of age. He learned the coopering trade in Syracuse, commencing to work in the woods. He was then employed for a year in Ellington, N. Y.; three years in Delaware County, where he was united in marriage, September 14, 1859, with Eleanor P., born June 25, 1833, daughter of Daniel Reynolds, of Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y. He then engaged in business in Sherman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Mr. Westley came to Corry in 1877, where he has since successfully done business, selling barrels by wholesale only. Mr. Westley, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Leader, Trustee and Sunday School Superintendent. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

DANIEL WESTLEY of Corry, the subject of this little sketch, was born of English parentage, at Duanesburg, N. Y., October 30, 1836, and is the sixth son and eleventh child of Joseph and Elizabeth Westley, who had a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to attain the years of maturity. He remained but a short time at his birthplace, but removed with his parents to Canada, where he obtained education in the public school and in 1854 learned his present trade, that of contractor and builder, of his brother-in-law, at Croyden, Canada. Mr. Westley migrated to Wattsburg in the spring of 1859, where, in 1860, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Leach, daughter of Rev. J. Leach. To this union have been born three children—two sons and one daughter. In 1862, Mr. Westley left Wattsburg and came to Corry, which was then in its infancy, there being at that time only about a dozen dwellings. He had helped build some 200 houses here, and for nearly three years was employed building the Downer Oil Works, at which place he is employed as carpenter at the present time. Mr. Westley, with wife and eldest son, is a member of the First Baptist Church; he is also a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

SILAS WHEELER, retired, Corry, was born December 19, 1792, in New Ipswich, N. H. His father, Seth, came to the above town when about five years old, with his father, Jonas Wheeler, a native of Concord, and a descendant of the famous Capt. Wheeler, who commanded the Concord Horse "Companyin," Philip's war, 1675. Seth served in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of Seth, born 1774; Betsey, born 1776; Persis, born 1779; Rachel, born 1781; Moses, born 1783; Stephen, born 1784; Aseneth, born 1787; Mila, born 1789; Silas, born 1792; Moses, born 1795. Our subject is the only one who survives. His school days were somewhat limited, but by careful attention to his books he became qualified to teach, and so applied himself when seventeen, and continued for about

eight terms, at a salary ranging from $12 to $15. He was married, in 1819, to Mary, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Woodworth) Batchalder. She died February 9, 1879, her union having proved fruitless. He was married subsequently to Mrs. Armenia (Adams) Dowd. Her first husband R. B. Adams, was born March 12, 1816, in Sandisfield, Mass.; came to Erie County, 1848; married, October 7, 1846, to Miss Amenia Dowd, born April 20, 1822, in Tyringham, Mass., daughter of Joseph Dowd. Mr. Adams died in Wayne Township, August 7, 1875, being the father of one child, which died from the effects of an accidental fall when quite young. He was one of the original members of the Baptist Church of Union City, to which Mrs. Wheeler belongs. Jonas Wheeler, an uncle of Silas, settled in Steuben County, N. Y., and reared twenty-four children. Silas Wheeler experienced the hardships incident to the life of the pioneer "boys." He began actively for himself, by purchasing the old homestead of his father and continuing the county tavern, that had been kept by his parents for many consecutive years. He removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1833–34, and to Erie County, Penn., in 1852 or 1853, buying a large tract of land in Le Bœuf Township. By hard labor and strict economy he has accumulated a large fortune. He served a short period in the war of 1812; was intiated in the Bethel Lodge, New Hampshire, A. F. A. M., as the second member in 1815, and is the oldest Mason living in the United States.

A. V. P. WILLCOX, retired grocer, Corry, Penn., was born January 10, 1805, in Sand Lake, N. Y.; was reared and educated in Cortland County, N. Y., to where, with his father's family, he migrated when but two years of age, his father owning a grist mill in Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y. His first and principal occupation was milling, until nineteen years of age, when he engaged at Sand Lake as clerk in a store, and then also in Cortland County, then went into mercantile business at McGrawville, Cortland County, for two years, then for ten years continued the same business in Freetown, N. Y.; then sold out and purchased a mill at Blodgett Mills, N. Y., which he ran for ten years, then sold and purchased one at Homer, N. Y., run it about three years, and finally came to Corry, Penn., in 1884, built a house and store, and was in partnership in the grocery business with I. B. Horton, for ten years, also with his son, Vestus P., three years in Corry, Penn. In 1834, at the age of twenty-nine years, Mr. Willcox united in marriage with Nancy Emerson, of Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y. Five children were born to this union, two now living and having families of their own, viz., Vestus P., a miller by trade, though now engaged as clerk with J. A. Pond, grocer, and Hattie A. Their grandchildren are named Louisa, Glen and Cora. Mr. Willcox, wife and daughter are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Willcox is a gentleman identified with the vast interests of the city of Corry, and now at the age of seventy-nine is enjoying the fruits of his labor, surrounded by his acquaintances and many friends. He is politically a Republican.

THEODORE WILLIAMS, of the firm of Ward & Williams, Daily Market, Corry, was born about the year 1838, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was raised by Joseph Coy. Mr. Williams came to Corry, about twenty-five years ago. He has been engaged in butchering one year. By trade, he is a stationary engineer, and worked for the Downer Company twenty years. In 1863, our subject was united in marriage with Mary S. Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been the parents of two children, viz., Joseph S. and Gertrude M.

REV. JOHN W. WILSON, Corry, was born in Belleville, Upper Canada, September 22, 1819, where he was reared on a farm among strangers. When three years of age he went to Genesee County, N. Y., and at six went to live with John Torry, a farmer, with whom he remained eighteen months. He then went to A. Bennett, in the center part of Michigan, with whom he lived until twenty-one years of age. He obtained his education in the district schools of Forestville and Sherman, N. Y., and in Michigan. When fourteen years of age, Mr. Wilson joined the Methodist Church, and when twenty-three was a member of the Erie Conference. He traveled a year previous to this. Out of his forty-one years of service, twenty-three have been spent in Erie County, Penn., and he has had two charges in Corry. He was for two years Financial Secretary of the N. E. Lake Shore Seminary. Mr. Wilson has been an active promoter of revivals, and has raised as much as $200,000. His mother is still living, a resident of Corry, born in 1784, and the mother of four sons. Our subject has been twice married, first to Hannah Combs, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., who died March 1, 1848, in her twenty-third year, leaving one child—Emily A., wife of F. H. Patterson, of Edinboro. His second wife was Hannah M. Starr, and they were married in 1849. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Walter C. (deceased); Mary H., wife of E. E. Grignon, a hardware dealer in Corry; Elmer S., twenty-one years, and Bertha B., sixteen years of age. Elmer S. Wilson, son of our subject, dealer in hats, caps and gent's furnishing goods, was born in Edinboro, Erie, Penn., December 11, 1862. He received his education in the Corry High School, was a newspaper reporter, and in November, 1882, started in business in Corry. He was married, September 12, 1882, to Miss Minnie A. Grant, of Corry, Penn., who was born in Portland, N. Y., March 11, 1860. She lived from a small child with her aunt in Portland (Miss Ann Grant). She obtained her education at Beaver College, Penn., vocal music being her greatest accomplishment.

J. C. WILSON, baggage-master P. R. R., and B., N. Y. & P. Railroad, Corry, was born December 10, 1839, in Northumberland County. He moved to Center County, Penn., in 1848, where he received a part of his education, but graduated from the Bellefonte Academy. He clerked in a store in the same place for about two years. In September, 1862, our subject enlisted in the Anderson Cavalry, where he served as non-commissioned officer until the close of the war. Mr. Wilson came to Corry December, 1865, clerking one year, then became yard-master, extra freight conductor, and in October, 1874, obtained his present position. He was united in marriage with Fannie Gordon, a native of Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y. Three children resulted from this union, viz., Anna M., Bessie and Agnes. Mr. Wilson has acted as Police Justice, and was a candidate for Mayor in 1883. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the Royal Arcanum and G. A. R.

P. R. WOODRING, dry goods merchant, Corry, was born September 25, 1831, in Crawford County, Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Anna (Rudy) Woodring, who were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living. Our subject is the ninth child and second son in the family. Daniel Woodring was a shoe-dealer, a native of Lehigh County, Penn. He died fifteen years ago at the age of seventy-three, and his wife departed this life thirty years ago, when fifty-six years old. She was a native of Germany. Our subject, until twenty-one, remained on his father's farm in Crawford County, near Sagerstown, of which he was a pioneer. Mr. Woodring was educated in the district school. He engaged in the dry goods business in Newcastle, Penn., five years for himself, and eight years as a salesman for Hoyt Bros., and R. W. Clendenin, in New Castle, Penn. He is a member of the firm of Woodring & Co., Corry, established September, 1883.

G. W. N. YOST, the inventor of the Caligraph, was born April 15, 1851, in Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. He received a common school education, and prepared for college at Starkey Seminary, with a full expectation of obtaining a thorough education, but owing to the misfortune of having inflammation in the eyes, which prevented him from studying for some years, this was reluctantly abandoned. During his boyhood, and until his nineteenth year, he attended school and worked with his father on the farm. For some years thereafter he traveled extensively in the West and South, and in March, 1855, his first patent was obtained for a cotton plow and scraper, with which one hand and a mule could do the work of two hands and two mules during the busiest part of the cotton-growing season. From 1855 to 1873 (except some five years while engaged in the oil business), he devoted his time to inventing, patenting and manufacturing agricultural implements. Some fourteen years ago, he was invited by Mr. James Densmore to go to New York, and see the type-writer, a machine to write with type, instead of the pen. After seeing it, Mr. Yost expressed the opinion that the idea was a good one, but the machine was not invented yet; that there was no commercial value in it, and the machine was returned to Milwaukee for the purpose of having it "invented." December, 1872, Mr. Yost was invited to Milwaukee to see the invented type-writer. After a very careful examination of the machine, as then made, he became interested in it. February, 1873, he made a contract with the Remington Armory, at Ilion, N. Y., and up to 1877, nearly 4,000 were made and sold mainly through his energy. In 1879, Mr. Yost, not satisfied with his previous efforts, set to work in earnest to invent what he termed the ideal writing machine, and the Caligraph is the result. He has a factory in Corry manufacturing the caligraph in which 125 hands are employed, turning out seventy-five machines per week. Mr. Yost, for the past year or two, has been actively associated with Dr. Virgil W. Blanchard, of New York, in the financial management and development of his system of inventions, embracing furnace, boiler, engine, electric light, etc. While engaged in the oil business our subject was one of the largest shippers in the oil country, having from two to five agents buying for him, handling thousands of dollars per day. After retiring from the oil business he built the shops called the Corry Machine Shops, now known as the Gibbs, Sterrett Mnfg. Co., at a cost of over $200,000, employing 500 men. To the personal efforts of Mr. Yost more than to any other ten men, Corry is what it is to-day.

PART VI.

TOWNSHIP BIOGRAPHIES.



TOWNSHIP BIOGRAPHIES.

AMITY TOWNSHIP.

WELLINGTON ALFORD, farmer, P. O. Lake Pleasant, was born March 31, 1837, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., a son of Martin and Sallie (Adams) Alford, of the same county. They lived in Erie County ten or fifteen years, chiefly on the borders of the lake. After a married life of fifty-nine years, Mr. Alford died, August 23, 1883, in Chautauqua County, where his widow still resides. Our subject was united in marriage May 6, 1861, with Sylvia D. Long, of Wattsburg, born May 6, 1841, daughter of Peter Long. After marriage, they bought Mr. Long's farm of 200 acres of well-improved land, where they now reside. Their children are Martin S., Chloe, Minnie, Dexter M., Corrington, Oliver and Frank L. Mr. Alford, with wife, is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. They have built up their fine estate entirely by their own exertions and good management, and have reared an intelligent, respectable family. Mr. Alford is a Republican in politics, and a citizen of much influence and usefulness in the township.

JOHN ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born November 22, 1831, in Delaware County, N. Y. He came to this township with his father's family when he was about seventeen years old. He worked at his trade, that of a carpenter and joiner, in this and adjoining townships in this county. He was united in marriage, December 30, 1858, with Julia Stowe, by whom he has had five children—Marion D., Eliza J., Minnie C. (deceased at eleven years), Nathaniel J. and Floyd C. Marion D. has been a teacher in this community for the past five terms. She is now engaged at Baldwin Flatts School, and has the reputation of being a thorough and successful instructor. Mr. Allen bought his present place about 1863, and has about 180 acres of well-improved land on Alder Run. Mr. Allen is a stanch Democrat. He has served as Constable four terms, and as School Director ten years, discharging his duties faithfully, and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

JULIUS M. APPLEBEE, farmer, P. O. Lake Pleasant, was born November 22, 1839, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. He was united in marriage, February 24, 1860, with Jane Drake. To this union have been born the following children: Wellington, Mary, Emma (now Mrs. Titus), Jay B., Flora and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Applebee bought and moved on their present farm in 1867. They were industrious and successful in life, relying on their own resources. They have acquired by economical management a farm of 102 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, and have reared a family who have done them credit. Mr. Applebee has acceptably filled several local and township offices, and is an influential citizen.

WELLS W. BACON, farmer, P. O. Hatch Hollow, was born Jauuary 13, 1826, in Plymouth, Chenango Co., N. Y., son of Henry and Roxy (Scott) Bacon. The children born to this union were Mrs. Louisa Phelps (deceased), Daniel S., Chester W., Horace S. (deceased) and Wells W. Mrs. Bacon died in Chenango County in 1828. Mr. Bacon subsequently married Mrs. Chloe Avery. Children—Ramson, Jane, now Mrs. Brown; Marion, now Mrs. Drake; and Angeline, afterward Mrs. Chapin, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon came to Erie County, settling in Union Township, where the latter died about the year 1843. Mr. Bacon then married Mrs. Tillison, who also died, when he was again united in marriage with Mrs. Losina Slocum. To this union was born Harriet, now Mrs. Scott. Mr. Bacon departed this life April 15, 1862. His widow survived until April 30, 1874. Our subject was reared in Union Township. He was united in marriage, July 4, 1854, with Juliet Chaffee. They moved to Amity Township, where they have since resided, with the exception of two years (1881–83) spent in Wattsburg. Mr. Bacon was a member of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he served from March 6 to June 23, 1865. After returning, he devoted his attention to farming, and has been very industrious and

successful. He has here a fine farm of seventy acres, another tract of eighty acres in this township, and one of seventy in Union Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have been born two children, George H. and Gertie Elnora. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the former is a Republican in politics. Mr. Bacon and his worthy wife take great interest in the educational cause, and are people of much usefulness and influence in the community.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born in 1810, in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Towers) Baldwin, who were the parents of eight children, four surviving, viz., Ambrose (of Kansas), George Washington, Hiram W. and Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence (P. O. Lundy's Lane, Penn.). Mr. E. Baldwin was a native of Massachusetts, and in 1835, came with his family to this township, traveling in a covered wagon, and settled in French Creek Valley, in the locality which was afterward called Baldwin's Flats. His first wife dying, Mr. Baldwin married Theresa Murray, who bore him David M. and Ebenezer Hibbard. He died in 1839; his widow survived until 1863. Our subject came with his father to this township; he was united in marriage December 5, 1833, with Luzette M. Brooks, of Whitehall, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, five reaching maturity, viz.: Mrs. Mary Mulvin, died February 7, 1881; Mrs. Josephine Shepardson, of Greene County, Iowa; Mrs. Abigail Mulvin; James and William P., of Meadville, Penn. Mr. Baldwin offered his services to his country in 1861, but they were declined on account of his age. He has been an industrious and successful farmer, and has acquired a farm of 220 acres of very fertile and well-improved land in French Creek Valley. He was the first Road Commissioner of Amity Township. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have just celebrated their golden wedding with their children and grandchildren. They have reared an intelligent family, and are themselves useful and influential citizens.

JOHN CALVIN BALDWIN was born May 13, 1816, in Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y. He was a son of Ebenezer Baldwin, and came to this township when about nineteen years of age, living a pioneer's life in French Creek Valley. He married, February 22, 1840, Marcia L. Field, born May 29, 1820, in Watchfield, Washington Co., Vt., daughter of Bennett and Losina Field, who came to Erie County, in 1839, settling near the Union and Amity Township line, where they died. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin settled on the present family homestead on the Wattsburg & Waterford road. They were the parents of eleven children—Mary Losina (dying in her twenty-third year, October 3, 1863), George W. (dying July 14, 1845, in his third year), Mrs. Axcie Gross of Page County, Iowa), William L., Mrs. Amelia Wood (of Chautauqua County, N. Y.), Mrs. Sylvia A. Madison (of Bradford, Penn.), John B. (of Johnson County, Neb.), George Franklin (married to Viola A. Titus, deceased), Ettie S., Eva E. and Addie L. Mr. Baldwin departed this life January 15, 1862. Mrs. Baldwin kept her young family together, rearing them successfully, and still lives with them on the homestead. She is a member of the United Brethren Church, and is a lady of more than ordinary energy and ability.

William L. Baldwin was born April 5, 1847. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the home schools. Our subject, in 1870, purchased a fine farm of 120 acres of well-improved land, opposite the home farm. He is a young man of good business ability, and is making a success of life.

JOSEPH C. BISBE (deceased) was born at Black River. He was united in marriage while on a visit to Madison County, N. Y., with Sally Ann Morey, born in Plainfield, Conn., in 1806, a daughter of Giddison and Tamsen (Modock) Morey, who moved to Madison County, where they both died, the latter aged ninety-three. Mr. and Mrs. Bisbe lived in Madison County until 1857, when they moved to Crawford County, Penn., where they remained about six months, when they located in Amity Township, Erie County, November, 1857, moving on a new farm which they cleared and improved. They were the parents of ten children—Albert and Chene, residents of Wattsburg; Mrs. Ruth A. Reynolds, of Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Curtis C., of Amity Township; Ephraim, of Wayne Township; Mrs. Susan Cottrell, of Venango Township; Charles, of Amity Township; Mrs. Olive Daniels, of Eastland County, Tex.; Mrs. Harriet Daniels (deceased) and George, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Mr. Bisbe departed this life December 24, 1873; his widow still resides on the old homestead. Curtis C. is living with her and taking care of the home place. He also owns a farm of 150 acres. Curtis enlisted August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was severely wounded in the left leg at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; on account of same was discharged January 19, 1863, and, although he tried to re-enlist, was not accepted on the same account. He was a brave, faithful soldier, and is now an influential citizen, enjoying the respect of the entire community.

CHRISTOPHER C. CAPRON, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born December 10, 1818, in Windsor County, Vt. In 1842, he moved to Washington County, N. Y., where he worked two years at tailoring, and there married Vila Williams. They came to Wattsburg, Erie County, Penn., in 1844, via Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence by steamboat to Erie. After working four years at his trade, Mr. Capron bought a farm in Amity Town-

ship, moving on it the following year. His parents, Eli and Phebe Capron, came to Erie County in 1852, residing in Lowville, where the former died in 1870 at the age of eighty-eight, and the latter in 1878 at the same age. Christopher C. owns a farm of 108 acres in Amity Township, and by his first marriage had a family of ten children; seven still survive—Julius A., of Corry; Cortland B., Stephen B., of Corry; Charles N., in the United States Army, Wyoming Territory; Edwin W., Florence C., Kan.; Mrs. Nettie A. Olden, Kenosha County, Wis., and Ida May. Mrs. Capron departed this life July 4, 1867. Mr. Capron afterward married Mary W. Clark March 4, 1868. Mr. Capron is a Republican, politically; is a man of much mental and physical activity, and a respected citizen.

IRA CHAFFEE, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born January, 1809, in Cayuga County, N. Y.; son of Crean B. and Polly (Bennett) Chaffee, who brought their family to North East, this county, in December, 1811. In 1819, they moved to Venango Township, where they lived two years, and then moved to Amity Township when the county was wild and unsettled. Mr. Chaffee took up a State tract of 400 acres on the road from Wattsburg, and there died January, 1848. His widow survived until November, 1878. They were the parents of Mrs. Sally Hatch (deceased); Ira; Horace, in Sarpy County, Neb.; Mrs. Caroline Hill, of Kansas; Nelson; Mrs. Nancy Hayes, and John B. Ira married, in 1831, Hannah, daughter of Amos and Leona Norton. She was born June 15, 1810, in Delaware County, N. Y., and came to this county in 1830. Her mother died here in 1856. Her father moved to and died in Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee have been born twelve children—Ezra, deceased; Mrs. Susan Rouse, Mrs. Juliet Bacon, Mrs. Nancy Hatch, Mrs. Delia Colburn, Porter, Louisa, Steward, Warren, James, Horace, Mrs. Mariett Doolittle and Mrs. Nora Crook. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee have been industrious and successful, besides rearing their large family, they have bought and improved 100 acres of the Chaffee homestead tract. Mrs. Chaffee is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Chaffee is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices. He is one of the leading pioneers of this township, and is enjoying a hearty old age.

JOHN B. CHAFFEE, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born April 19, 1821, in Amity Township, Erie County, a son of Crean B. Chaffee. He was reared here on his father's farm, enduring all the hardships of the life of a pioneer's son, and did not leave the paternal roof until he was of age. He was united in marriage, November 10, 1847, with Mary Phelps, also a native of this township, and a daughter of John Phelps. To this union were born Mrs. Kate Munsee, Mrs. Polly Davis, Mrs. Ella Sears, Edith (deceased) and William, residing in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee always lived in Amity, with the exception of eighteen months, 1856-57, when they resided in Illinois. Mrs. Chaffee departed this life November 10, 1859. October 15, 1865, Mr. Chaffee married his second wife—Mrs. Eliza Drake, born March 2, 1815, in Waterford Township, a daughter of David and Phebe Middleton. She married Dena Drake, by whom she had the following children—Jane Applebee and Mrs. Emily Inman. Mr. Drake died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee have a farm of 160 acres near Wattsburg, besides a tract of 110 acres near Hatch Hollow. They have reared a good family, are an upright, industrious pioneer people, respected by the community.

WARREN CHAFFEE, farmer, P. O. Hatch Hollow, was born November 8, 1843, in this township, son of Ira Chaffee. Our subject was drafted March 4, 1865, and served in the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he was discharged July, 1865. He was united in marriage, January 1, 1866, with Nellie C. Pond, born February 11, 1842, daughter of Seth and Electa Pond, of Concord Township, natives of Chenango County, N. Y., who came to Erie County in 1855. Mr. Pond died in Concord Township October 29, 1882. His widow is still a resident there. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee lived for two years at Lowville, where he operated the Lowville Mills, and superintended a Sunday school; then for six months he carried on a shingle mill at Hatch Hollow, where he met with a serious accident and nearly lost his left arm. He then bought a farm in Wayne Township, on which he lived five years; thence moved to Amity Township, where they have since resided. In 1881, they came to their present place, and now have a farm of seventy acres of well-improved land. To Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee have been born four children—Willis L., Jessie M., Frank W. and Lulu Belle. Mr. Chaffee is a supporter of the Republican party, acting several times as County Committeeman. He has held various local and township offices—Road Commissioner, School Director in Wayne; has been School Director, Township Assessor, Constable, is now Auditor of Amity Township. He has always discharged his duties faithfully, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Chaffee, with wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Class Leader about eight years, and Superintendent of Hatch Hollow Sunday School for the past three years.

ALMOND DUNCOMBE, deceased. Among the early ancestry of this gentleman was Sir Charles Duncombe, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1730, married in that city and reared a family of four sons and one daughter. Charles, the oldest son, was born May 5, 1747; married Mary Treadwell and moved to Connecticut. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter. David, the third son of Charles, was born in Connecticut March 13, 1777, amid the living events of the Revolution. After the war, his parents

moved with him and some of his brothers to Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y., from Connecticut. David was married, in Stamford, in 1802, to Phebe Nichols, of that place. To them were born three sons—Eli, Almond and Charles H. David Duncombe and wife emigrated from Delaware County, N. Y., with their three sons, and settled in this township on French Creek Flats, in May, 1830. Here they died, Mrs. Duncombe January 28, and Mr. Duncombe, February 11, 1836. Our subject, Almond Duncombe, was born April 16, 1807, in Delaware County, N. Y. He was married, January 13, 1830, to Frances Evaline Grant, of the same county, born December 22, 1808, daughter of Sweeton Grant, and here on French Creek Flats they developed their farm. To this union were born: Charles Edward and Mrs. C. W. Carter, of Union City. Mr. Duncombe was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was actively interested in local affairs, serving as School Director, Road Commissioner, Township Treasurer, fourteen years, and as Justice of the Peace, one term. Mr. Duncombe departed this life April 21, 1883. His widow is living with her son, Charles Edward, who was born August 4, 1832. Edward received his education at the district schools and the academy at Waterford; he is interested in the educational cause and township affairs; has served as Township Clerk, School Director, Auditor, and as Justice of the Peace, ten years. Mr. Duncombe is a man of sterling integrity, a Democrat in politics, and has won the respect and confidence of the community.

SAMUEL ESTES, farmer, P. O. Lake Pleasant, was born July 4, 1829, in Broome County, N. Y., son of Dr. Elijah Estes, who came with his family to this county about 1835. Our subject was reared in this township, where he attended the common schools. He was united in marriage, October 6, 1850, with Sarah White, of this township, born July 26, 1828, daughter of Ebenezer and Anna White, natives of Vermont, who settled in this county at an early date. Mr. White died August 28, 1855, his widow in December, 1867. They left a family of six children—Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Lavilla Brown, Mrs. Salina Hedly, Mrs. Annis Richards, Mrs. Joanna Brown and Justus. Mr. and Mrs. Estes have occupied their present farm since their marriage, relying only on their own resources. They have now a fine, well-improved farm of 140 acres, with good buildings. The children born to them are Mrs. Jane Bisbee, Mrs. Lavina Hawly, Elijah J., Mrs. Ida Chaffee, Samatha, Callie, Irene, Sophia and Frank. Elijah Estes married Martha Orton, daughter of William P. Orton, who died February 15, 1882. They are earnest friends of the cause of education, and have given their children literary and musical advantages. Mr. Estes is a Democrat, politically; he is a man strong in physical and mental qualities with firm principles, and has the respect of the community.

EATON GROSS, farmer, P. O. Lake Pleasant, was born July 13, 1837, in Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., son of Gilbert, a native of Chautauqua County, and Sallie (Abels) Gross, who came to Amity Township, Erie County, about 1845, and settled near Lake Pleasant. The children born to this union are Eaton, Ethan, Mrs. Henriette Strong, Burton (of Iowa) and Byron. Mr. Gross died May 5, 1873, and Mrs. Gross, on May 23, 1873. Our subject was united in marriage, January 31, 1864, with Salina, daughter of Hiram and Susan Baldwin. He soon afterward enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, serving in the Virginia campaign; he was out about three months and a half. After his return he settled on his farm near Lake Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are the parents of five children—Gilbert, Alice, Susan, Eva and Ward. They are both members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which Mr. Gross is a Deacon. He is a supporter of the Prohibition party, his being the first vote in Amity Township. He is a man of strict integrity, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

SAMUEL W. HAYES, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born April 27, 1823, near the Green Mountains, Vt., son of Robert and Philinda (Evans) Hayes, who came to North East, this county, in 1827. They were the parents of the following children: Oliver E., deceased November 13, 1883; Walter, deceased September 29, 1883; Samuel W., Henry and Franklin, all residents of this township. R. Hayes was frozen to death while hauling logs to North East about 1829. Mrs. Hayes afterward married David Lillibridge, by whom she had Mary, now Mrs. Albridge, and Betsy, now Mrs. Conant. After the death of her second husband, Mrs. Lillibridge married Thomas Conant. She died in November, 1878. Our subject came to this township when eight years old. He was united in marriage, November 10, 1847, with Nancy Chaffee. They are the parents of two children living—Edgar and Mrs. Sophronia Baldwin. They settled on their present place in July, 1848, and have 205 acres of well-improved land. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hayes is a Democrat in politics. He is a citizen of influence and usefulness in the community.

SAMUEL R. HAYES, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born April 8, 1842, in Amity Township, this county. He was reared on the farm of his father, Oliver E. Hayes, and educated at the home schools. He enlisted September, 1864, in the Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at once went to the front, serving under Gen. Butler in the Army of the James. He afterward served under Gen. Meade in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the engagements at Bermuda Hundred, Fort Steadman and Petersburg, besides numerous skirmishes. He was a brave soldier and ceived an honorable discharge June 1865. Mr. R. Hayes was united in marriage, December

25, 1865, with Ellen F., daughter of Hiram Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes settled in the spring of 1866 on their present farm, which was then wild, but by industry and good management they have now a fine place of 190 acres, notwithstanding their misfortune in having the house and contents burned April 11, 1877. To this union have been born five children—Sarah Elizabeth, Nanie I., Myrtle G., Phillip S. and Zachariah M. Mr. Hayes is a Republican in politics. He has held various local offices, and is now School Director of Amity Township, and Treasurer of the board.

JONATHAN A. HILL, farmer, P. O. Wayne, was born in November, 1810, in Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., son of James and Ardalissa (Angel) Hill, natives of New York and Exeter, Otsego County, N. Y., respectively, who reared a family of thirteen children, and died in Madison County. Our subject was united in marriage, January 17, 1833, with Betsy D., daughter of Warren and Betsy Palmer, who settled in Wayne Township, Erie County, in 1833. They reared a family of six children, four surviving—Mrs. Betsy Hill, Warren, Neb.; Henry B., of Elgin, this county, and Mrs. Hulda Hill, of Meadville, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Hill lived in Madison County for four years after their marriage, coming to Erie County in 1837. They resided in Wayne Township five years, then moved to present place in Amity Township in 1843. They have been industrious and successful, and have cleared and improved their farm, which now consists of 100 acres of well-improved land. They reared four children—Eunice Hill, Bertha Jeannette Palmer, Myron A. Palmer and Louis Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are pious members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former has been a life-long Democrat, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable, two terms, and Collector, two terms. He is a man of strict integrity, and enjoys the respect of the community.

JABEZ G. HUBBELL (deceased) was born in Weston, Conn., November 19, 1794, son of Ebenezer Hubbell. About 1809, his parents moved to Otsego County, N. Y. There our subject married, about 1822, Maria Benedict. They came to Erie County, and settled in Amity Township in 1828. They and their goods were brought the entire distance—three hundred miles—by a yoke of oxen. Mr. Hubbell bought 100 acres of wild land, which he cleared and added to until he had acquired over 400 acres. Mrs. Hubbell departed this life April 11, 1851. Their children are: Hiram, of Amity Township; David, of Union Township; Mrs. Eliza Clark, of Minnesota. Mr. Hubbell married Mrs. Harriet M. Ballard, August 31, 1853. She was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., November 22, 1818, a daughter of Thomas Baker. She married Edward Ballard, February 4, 1845, who died March 15, 1851. Their children are Mrs. H. L. Smiley, Mellie L., Terry and Judson (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell lived on the home place, and to them were born three children, viz., Mrs. Mary E. Kent, Eva I. and Jabez B. Our subject died November 8, 1879. Mrs. Hubbell now lives on the homestead. She is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and is respected and esteemed by all who know her.

HANNIBAL E. LADD, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born January 26, 1828, in Dalton, Coos County, N. H., a son of Hiram and Aurelia (Palmer) Ladd. The latter a native of Castleton, Vt., was a sister of Dr. David Palmer, a celebrated physician who lost his life by an accident. Their children are Hannibal E.; William S., A. M., an attorney of Lancaster, N. H.; Mrs. Mary Abbott, of Vermont; Mrs. Lucy Stratton, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Kate G. Smith, of Erie, Penn. Mrs. Ladd died May 11, 1858. Mr. Ladd subsequently married Mrs. Sarah Allen, and came to this township in 1877, and died from the effects of a fall November 28, 1877. His widow still survives. Our subject visited Montgomery County, N. Y., while a young man, and there married Martha Sammons, September 19, 1855. In 1858, they came to Erie County, and located in Venango Township, but in 1864 they moved to their present farm in Amity Township, which comprises 270 acres of finely improved land. To this union have been born five children, two surviving, viz., Anna A. and Mary A. Squire Ladd was an old-time Democrat, but now advocates prohibition. He has held various township offices, and was Justice of the Peace ten years, and Secretary of school board seven years. He, with his family, is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a supporter of all mental and moral improvements in the community.

JAMES A. McCULLOUGH, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Wattsburg, was born February 4, 1827, on the farm he now occupies in Amity Township. His father, James McCullough, a native of Fulton County, N. Y., was reared in Chenango County, N. Y. He was a son of James McCullough, a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, who served under Washington, and was one of the defenders of Bunker Hill. He married Rebecca, a daughter of Judge Casper M. Rouse, who moved to this county with family in 1819. They reared a family of seven children—Mrs. Emily Johnson, of Grundy County, Ill.; James A., Mrs. Phebe Hubbell, Caspar, John P., Henry A. and Mary (deceased). Mrs. McCullough departed this life April, 1875, and Mr. McCullough March 13, 1879. They were a strong-hearted, courageous people. James A. McCullough, our subject, was reared in this township, attending the schools of Wattsburg and the home district. He married, in 1854, Frances A., daughter of Col. J. H. Bennett, by whom he had two children—Mariett (deceased) and Mary Jane. Mrs. McCullough died December 12, 1867. November 25, 1874, Mr. McCullough married Catherine Drown, of Greene Township. Mr.

McCullough is an influential and successful citizen, liberal in his religious views, and a friend of the cause of education. He bought the homestead farm of 100 acres, to which he has added eighty-five acres. Influenced by his grandfather Rouse, who was President Judge of Chenango, and Justice of the Peace of this county, he early interested himself in the laws of his State and country. He is a Democrat in politics, and in February, 1877, was elected Justice of the Peace, re-elected in 1882, which position he has filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

JOHN P. McCULLOUGH, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born December 7, 1838; son of James and Rebecca McCullough. Our subject was reared in this township, and attended the academies at Wattsburg and Waterford. He purchased a tract of seventy acres, part of same lot as the homestead, and also owns fifty acres on the Beaver Dam road. Mr. McCullough spent the years from 1860 to 1873 in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He strongly supports all educational enterprises; is a Democrat politically.

HENRY A. McCULLOUGH, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born February 11, 1841, in Waterford Township, son of James and Rebecca McCullough. He was united in marriage, February 15, 1863, with Louisa Bush, of Amity Township, but a native of Oneida County, N. Y. One son, Henry Albert, has blessed this union. Mr. McCullough has now a farm of eighty acres of well-improved land near Hatch Hollow. He is a supporter of the Democratic party. Both our subject and his brother, above mentioned, are worthy representatives of one of the oldest families of Erie County, and are citizens of enterprise and much usefulness in this community.

WILLIAM B. MAYNARD, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born June 29, 1810, in Brookfield, N. Y., son of Pliny and Julia (Stone) Maynard, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, who came to this county in 1831. They moved to Columbus, Warren County, about 1845, where they remained until their death. Our subject married Lois Carnahan in 1836, and settled, together with Pliny, on the State lot of 500 acres, which the latter had taken up in 1830. They lost this on account of a dispute as to the validity of their title to same. Mr. Maynard has since located on a farm of fifty-five acres, which he owns. Mrs. Maynard died April 18, 1837, leaving one child—W. C. In 1840, Mr. Maynard married his wife's sister, Lucy Carnahan, who bore him Perry, Seth, Edwin, Herbet and Fred, and five others now deceased. Mrs. Maynard is a member of the United Brethren Church. Our subject has been a lifelong Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He is an upright man, enjoying the respect and esteem of the whole community.

WILLIAM CHARLES MAYNARD, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born February 4, 1837, in Amity Township, Erie County, son of William B. Maynard. At sixteen years of age, he went to Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, remaining four years, and finished his education at the Middle Ridge Academy. He started West when twenty years of age, spending some time in Minnesota and Iowa; he came to Erie County on a visit, and here married Salome Brown, August 12, 1860. They went to his property in Minnesota. Mr. Maynard enlisted August 20, 1861, in the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and acted in frontier service against the Indians. In February, 1862, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disabilities. Mr. Maynard sold his place in Minnesota, and settled permanently on present place, consisting of 225 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard have been the parents of six daughters, viz., Lois J. (deceased), Carrie E., Minnie M., Ruby M., Leafy L. and Dora E. Mr. Maynard, with his wife and two daughters, is a member of the United Brethren Church. He is a Democrat in politics, strongly in favor of prohibition. He has filled various township offices, and is now Assessor of Amity Township. The family takes great interest in the development of this township.

MRS. MARY M. PARKER was born in 1818 in Onondaga County, N. Y. Her father, Samuel Winchester, was born in 1753. He traces his genealogy back through four generations to the pilgrims of the Mayflower. The family has been distinguished for men of ability in the different professions, who have sprung from its line of descendants in the United States. Our subject was united in marriage in 1836 with Ezekiel Parker, a native of Otsego County, N. Y., both having moved to Chautauqua County in their childhood. They then located in the town of Ellery in that county. In 1853, they moved to Columbus, Warren Co., Penn.; thence, in 1855, to Concord, Erie County, where they remained until 1865, when they went to Wayne Township, where they lived until 1866, when they moved to the place they now occupy near Wattsburg. To them were born nine children, four surviving—Mrs. Theresa A. Cooper, Cephas W., who served eighteen months in the Federal army, Clark M., and La Fayette C., a resident of Ashland, Neb. Mr. Parker was a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he died in January, 1872. Clark M. Parker was educated principally at the academy at Wattsburg and the State Normal School, Edinboro. He was married, September 7, 1882, to Ida A. Card, of Clymer, N. Y. He adopted the profession of teaching at twenty-one; he taught at Clymer and Ellery, N. Y., Sioux Falls, Dak., and is now the popular teacher of the Sammons School, south of Wattsburg. He enjoys the reputation of being a well-educated, faithful and efficient teacher, and is a successful educator. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wattsburg, and while at Sioux Falls, Dak., was licensed

as a local preacher, and rendered efficient service in the Gospel cause. Since his father's death, he has purchased the home place of fifty-four acres, near Wattsburg. Mr. Parker is respected by the entire community as a citizen of integrity and influence.

HUNTINGTON PERSONS, farmer, P. O. Wayne, was born December 9, 1810, in Sandisfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., son of Elihu and Polly Persons, natives of New England, who reared a family of nine children, three, besides Huntington, surviving—Timothy, in Connecticut; Mrs. Esther Doty, Iowa; and Mrs. Catherine Roberts, of Berkshire County, Mass. Our subject was educated in the home schools, and married, October 11, 1837, Thedy Ann, a daughter of Joseph and Phebe Dowd, of Tyringham, Mass. They moved to Geauga County, Ohio, where they lived four years; they then spent eleven years in Connecticut, after which they came to Amity Township, Erie County, and settled where they now live in 1852. Here they bought, improved and increased their farm, until they are now the possessors of 110 acres of finely-improved land. Their children are Huntington D , of Union City; Annette; Mrs. Delia A. Carter, who died in 1877, leaving two children—Anna J. and William H; and Hiram M., whose decease occurred April 16, 1870. Mr. Persons is a man of strong constitution and active mind; he is an upright citizen, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

EDWIN READ, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born September 6, 1840. His father, Timothy Read, born in Granville, Mass., July 14, 1796, was one of the early settlers of this township, coming in 1819. He was married, January, 1821, to Elizabeth Carson. They took up their residence on a State lot of 500 acres of land, where A. F. Tanner now lives. The surviving children born to this union are—Rachel; George C., of Clinton, Iowa; Rev. Philander Read, of Augusta, Kan.; Timothy, New Jersey; West, at Harmonsburg, Crawford Co., Penn. (he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Antietam was severely wounded, losing his left leg); and Edwin. Philander, while attending a theological seminary at Auburn, N Y., enlisted in a New York regiment, and was soon appointed Chaplain. Mrs. Read departed this life, February 22, 1854; subsequently, Mr. Read married Eliza Van Curen, of Waterford Township; he died June 14, 1879; he was for a long time a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Wattsburg, was a strong-hearted, energetic pioneer citizen, highly respected by his large circle of acquaintances. Our subject, Edwin, was united in marriage, April 22, 1863, with Carrie Carson, by whom he has one daughter—Effie. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Read entered the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and returned home the latter part of June. He owns a farm of seventy-seven acres of well-improved land; he, with his wife and daughter, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Read, formerly a Republican, now supports prohibition principles; he is a man of sterling integrity, and an influential citizen.

GEORGE SAMMONS, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born January 10, 1832, in Sharon, N. Y., and is a son of Benjamin J. and Anna (Hess) Sammons, natives of Ulster County and Montgomery County, respectively, who lived in Schoharie County until 1845, in Montgomery County until 1855, when they located near Wattsburg, Amity Township, Erie County. Their children are—Cornelius, of Monroe County, N. Y.; Mrs. Martha Ladd, this township; George, Rev. I. D. Sammons, of Spring Creek, Warren County, Penn., and Thomas. Mrs. Sammons died February 20, 1875; Mr. Sammons, February 9, 1880. Our subject married, March 31, 1858, Fannie A. Harrington, who was born September 2, 1835, a daughter of Rev. Fordyce and Cynthia (Boutelle) Harrington, natives of Massachusetts. Their children are—Sarah E. D., Mrs. Fannie A. Sammons and Mrs. Cynthia B. Owen. Mrs. Harrington died January 24, 1881; her husband still survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Sammons have been born the following children: William H., Fannie Boutelle, Martha L., Georgiana, De Witt B. and Fordyce F. Mr. Sammons has a finely-improved farm of 200 acres, where he has resided since marriage. Mr. Sammons and several members of his family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has held the positions of Township Assessor, Treasurer, Commissioner and other offices, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He liberally supports all enterprises conducive to the improvement of the community.

THOMAS B. SAMMONS, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born January 19, 1843, in Schoharie County, N. Y.; his parents moved to Montgomery County in 1845, where they remained until 1855, when they came to Amity Township, near Wattsburg, this county. Here our subject was reared on his father's farm, attending the Academy at Wattsburg. He was united in marriage February 22, 1872, with Lucretia Maxwell, born November 17, 1840, in Lowville, Erie County; her father, Edward B. Maxwell, came to Venango Township, when about sixteen years old (in 1835), with his father's family, and was united in marriage with Eveline, a daughter of Burrell Tracy, who bore him the following children: Chester T., of Spencer; Edith A., resident of Charles City, and Elmer B., of Rock-Well, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell moved to Charles City, Iowa, in 1855, and are still residing there. Mr. and Mrs. Sammons have had three children—Freddie and an infant son (both deceased) and Eva A. After their marriage, they settled on a part of the B. J. Sammon's estate, and have 200 acres of well-improved land. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES F. STEWART, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born June, 1828, in Amity Township, Erie County, Penn., on the place he now occupies. He is a son of James and Laura (Comstock) Stewart, natives of Monroe County, N. Y., who came to Concord Township this county, about 1824, but settled in Amity Township in 1826. Their children are—Mrs. Sarah A. Hubbell, Mrs. Cordelia Culbertson, of Meadville, Penn.; Mrs. Luana Church, of Bradford; E. R. Stewart, of Corry; Charles; Mrs. Mariett Long, of Iowa (deceased); Hamilton (deceased), and Angeline Palmer, of Elgin. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education mostly at the home schools. He was united in marriage, September 9, 1855, with Miss Elizabeth Ballard, by whom he has one daughter—Josephine, wife of De Forest Janes. Mr. Stewart is the owner of a farm of 100 acres, part of which was the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the United Brethren Church. The former is a Democrat in politics. He is an upright, reliable citizen, respected by the community.

AMOS F. TANNER, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born October 9, 1835, in Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y. He came to Venango Township, Erie County, in 1841, where he was reared and attended the district schools and a select school at Wattsburg. He was united in marriage, December 25, 1856, with Mary Jane Faulkner, a daughter of Lyman Faulkner. They lived principally in Venango Township until March, 1868, when they bought and moved to their present place in Amity Township (south of Wattsburg), which consists of 315 acres of well-improved land. Eight children have been born to this union—Mrs. Rose Smith, William L., Mrs. Linn Rouse, Mary, Kittie, Jessie, Frederick A. and Gertie. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; their son William belongs to the United Brethren Church. Mr. Tanner owns other tracts of land in the country besides his farm. He is a Republican in politics, a liberal supporter of the church and educational interests, and is an influential citizen in his community.

JOSEPH TERRY, P. O. Wayne, was born June 13, 1816, in Herkimer County, N. Y. He was united in marriage, October 17, 1842, with Elizabeth Vincent of Jefferson County, N. Y. The following year they came to Erie County, and lived in Wayne Township, where Mr. Terry followed the carpenter trade. His parents, Timothy and Samantha Terry, came to his house in 1847, where the former died in 1851, and the latter in 1854. Mr. Terry, with family, moved to their present place in Amity in 1860. The children born to this union are—Henry, married to Mary Wetmore on October 28, 1871; Jane E., wife of County Superintendent Charles Twining, of Union City.

HENRY C. TITUS, farmer and miller, P. O. Lake Pleasant, was born July 21, 1832, in Venango Township, Erie County, son of Jesse Titus. He grew up on his father's farm, and attended the home schools. He was united in marriage, January 15, 1855, with Adelaide E., daughter of Noble Fuller of Venango Township. They settled in the region of Lake Pleasant, where, with the exception of about six months in 1862, spent in Iowa, they have since resided. They have a farm of 100 acres, besides a grist mill and saw mill, situated at the outlet of Lake Pleasant. This is one of the oldest mill sites in the county, and is the only grist mill in Amity Township. Mr. and Mrs. Titus are the parents of five children—Mabel, now Mrs. Estes; Williway N., married to Emma Applebee; Lewis O., married to Ella Williams; Hugh and Lenole E. Mr. Titus has been very industrious, and has accumulated his property entirely by good management. He has been nine successive years Township Commissioner; is a stanch Democrat; takes great interest in everything conducive to the benefit or improvement of humanity, and is respected by the whole community.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS (deceased) was born September 22, 1823, in Amity, a son of the Rev. Amos and Mary Williams. The former was for many years an Elder in the Baptist Church, and one of the earliest ministers in Erie County. Of the nine children born to this union, six survive. Mrs. Williams, who is now eighty-four years of age, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Sophia Nims, in North East. Our subject, November 5, 1854, married Emily P. Preston, and settled near the village of Milltown, where he engaged in farming, and worked at various mechanical pursuits. To this union were born Eva, wife of Marshall Dunham; Julia E., William S., Laura N. and Edward P. Julia E. has been engaged for eleven terms as a teacher in this and adjoining townships, and bears the reputation of being a faithful and efficient instructor. Mr. Williams was actively interested in civil affairs, filling nearly every office of trust in this township. He served one term as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Williams always faithfully discharged his duties, and was loved and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He departed this life June 19, 1883. His widow resides with her children on the old homstead. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is respected and esteemed by the whole community.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. BELKNAP, at present a grocer at Aiken, McKean Co., Penn., was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., April 2, 1824; he was united in marriage December 10, 1845, with Anna Gray, who was born in Wayne Township, Erie County, August 14, 1826, daughter of Matthew Gray, who served in the war of 1812, and was an early pioneer of Erie County. Six children, four sons and two daughters, have blessed this union—Charles M., E. L., E. A. J. (deceased), W. A., C. H. and Ella M. The homestead contains 360 acres of land, and the farm is conducted by the youngest sons. E. A. Josephine died January 14, 1876, aged twenty-four years and ten days.

STEPHEN BLATCHLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born at Colesville, Broome Co., N. Y., July 5, 1826; son of David and Phebe (Edson) Blatchley. David Blatchley was born April 19, 1799. He went to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1835, thence to Chautauqua County, in 1836, and settled in this township April 12, 1849. He had seven own brothers and sisters, and three half brothers and three half sisters. His wife and a brother are the only survivors of a family of thirteen children. She was born in Massachusetts September 3, 1801, and moved to Broome County, N. Y., when twelve years old. She was married to him at Windsor, same county, September 4, 1823, and had a family of four children, three now living—Elizabeth, widow of Lorrin Bates, of Spartansburg; Electa, wife of Charles Roraback, also residing in Spartansburg, Crawford Co., Penn., and Stephen. Our subject was married in this township December 30, 1853, to Permelia Blakeslee, born in Sparta Township, Crawford Co., Penn., September 12, 1830, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy (Webb) Blakeslee, a widow, daughter of Jacob Alsdurf. One son, Mark M., has blessed this union. Mr. Blakeslee owns a farm of 171½ acres, four miles southwest of Corry, and has cleared about 100 acres of the same. He commenced with $2,000, and by diligence and industry has amassed a comfortable competency.

PHILANDER BOUTWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Collins, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., October 20, 1819; son of Willis and Ann (Comstock) Boutwell, both deceased. The former was drowned in the Cattaraugus when Philander was but four or five years old. Our subject came to this county when six years old. He married, February 10, 1844, Maria Jane Henderson, born in Venango Township, this county, January 23, 1829, daughter of Sam and Elmira (Beals) Henderson, pioneers of Crawford County, Penn. The former was born in Ireland in May, 1796, married in 1828, and died in 1877. Of their five children, only Maria survives. One son was murdered by his wife in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell have ten children, six married, viz.: William A.; Samuel W.; Charles D.; Jennie A., wife of Charles Johnson; Clara M., wife of C. E. Brown; John A.; Jeff P.; Etta N., at home; Nellie M. and Archie. There are twelve grandchildren in this family. Mr. Boutwell spent six years in lead mines in the West. He owns 155 acres of land. He is a successful, self-made man, a Greenbacker in politics.

A. BOWER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in York County, Penn. October 16, 1821, son of Japheth and Barbara (Smith) Bower, of German descent, both now deceased. Our subject was united in marriage at Concord Township June 7, 1852, with Calphurnia A., second daughter of Simeon and Hannah Stewart, early pioneers, the former coming to this county in 1818. Mrs. Bowers was born October 30, 1829, on the farm where she now resides. Our subject came to Erie County in 1866. He owns 133 acres of well-improved land in this township, located three miles southwest of Corry. He is a Spiritualist in belief; in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN B. CHASE, retired farmer, P. O. Corry, was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., December 29, 1801, son of Samuel and Susanna (Chase) Chase, natives of Rhode Island and early settlers of Amsterdam, going there in 1814. They died in Onondaga County, N. Y. Of the eight children born to the above, only our subject survives. He obtained his education at the common schools, and then learned a trade, at which he worked five years. He was united in marriage at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., January 18, 1827, to Orrill Wheeler, who was born at Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., N. H., March, 1804, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Holmes) Wheeler, natives of the Eastern States, and parents of nine children, of whom only Orrill and a brother are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have had seven children—Eliza, married; George W.; Mary, at home; Elmira, deceased; Ambrosia, married; O. M. and Francis. Mr. Chase owns a residence near Corry, Penn. He has served his township as its Treasurer, Assessor and School Director. He is now with his estimable wife and daughter Mary, enjoying a peaceful old age, earned by years of toil and industry.

JAMES CROWELL, farmer and broker, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., March 25, 1807, son of David and Betsey (Hinds) Crowell. He was married to Sally Eagles, who died in 1861. By this union were born ten children—D. J., John, A. G., Francis, Mary, Hiram, Anna, Alice, Oscar and Elva. Mr. Crowell received a common school education. He was an early settler in this county, consequently was subject to the hardships and privations that were the lot of all pioneers of a new country. Our subject was a successful business man, having accumulated a large property, owning at his death 1,400 acres of land in Concord Township and a large amount in other securities. He was killed by an engine on the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad August 17, 1880.

D. J. CROWELL, farmer and stock-raiser and dealer in lumber, P. O. Lovell's Station, was born in Columbus Township, Warren Co., Penn., October 2, 1832, son of James and Sallie (Eagles) Crowell, natives of Chenango County, N. Y., the latter of whom died in 1861, the former in 1880. They were early settlers in Erie County. Our subject received a common school education. He was married, June 15, 1850, to Emily J. McCray, born in 1833, died in 1868. By this union were born six children—H. D., Edward J., Frank, Henry, May and Artie. Mr. Crowell subsequently married in July, 1871, Jennie Booth, born in Mississippi October 4, 1844. By this union there is one child, Pearl, born in 1875. Mr. Crowell owns 400 acres of land in Concord Township and seventy-eight elsewhere. He spent two years in Texas milling, where he built one saw mill and a grist mill; has also built and owned six mills in Pennsylvania. He has been Postmaster of Lovell's Station twenty years, Road Commissioner one term and Pathmaster two years. Mr. Crowell is regarded as a wide-awake, enterprising, reliable business man.

JOHN CROWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lovell's Station, was born in Warren County, Penn., March 7, 1833, son of James and Sallie (Eagles) Crowell, natives of Chenango County, N. Y., the former of whom died in 1880. Our subject (with his parents) moved to Erie County at the age of four years. In the course of time he cleared up a farm for himself. He was married in 1855 to Julia Pond, born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1838. To this union have been born five children, three living—Byron J., Emma and Elsie. Ettie died, aged fourteen, and an infant is also deceased. Mr. Crowell owns 500 acres of land.

WALTER FRALICK, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Corry, Penn., was born in Concord Township, Erie County, Penn., February 24, 1845, son of A. F., a farmer, and Elizabeth (Howk) Fralick, natives of Montgomery County, N. Y., where the former was born in 1790 and the latter in 1805. They were married in 1831, and settled on their farm in this township, May 31, 1837, when it was a wilderness. A. F. Fralick was twice married, having eight children by his first wife and seven by his last wife. He departed this life October 26, 1877. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the common schools. He was married at Union City, Penn., May 27, 1869, to Mary J. Ludden, born April 2, 1848, in Livingston County, N. Y., daughter of Joseph and Electa (Benjamin) Ludden. Nine children have blessed this union—Jennie I., Victor, dying in infancy; Fronie E., Frank B., deceased; Bruce W., Minnie E., Idona L., Laura, deceased, and Earnest Ray. Mr. Fralick has been very successful in life; he saved, between his eighteenth and twenty-second birthday, over $1,200. He is a Democrat, politically.

LORING E. GATES, farmer and proprietor of Highland Market Garden, P. O. Corry, was born in Fowler County, N. Y., August 28, 1819, son of Ephraim and Zilpha (Lyons) Gates, who were the parents of nine children, six now living. Mr. Gates departed this life in 1881, aged eighty-three; his wife preceded him in 1858, aged sixty-nine. Our subject settled near Wesleyville, Erie Co., Penn., about the year 1848. He has been twice married, first to Delight Bugee, by whom he had four children—Mary E., deceased; Lovel J., Albert C. and Alice E. His wife dying, Mr. Gates subsequently married at Stockton, N. Y., July 6, 1871, Isabel Ervin, who was born November 10, 1829, in County Down, Ireland, and when ten years of age emigrated to this country with her parents—David and Jane (Spratt) Ervin; the former is now residing at Stockton, N. Y., aged seventy-five. He was the parent of eight children, one deceased; his wife died in 1868, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Gates has had no children by his second marriage. He owns fifty-six and a quarter acres of well-improved land within the city limits, and makes a specialty of growing garden truck. He is a successful, self-made man, and has lived on his present place twenty-two years.

JAMES D. HAMMOND, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born at Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 12, 1819, son of Paul and Abigail (Speer) Hammond. They settled on the present homestead, in Concord Township, Erie County, in 1837, which was then a wilderness. Our subject was united in marriage in this township on April 30, 1862, with Emeline H., daughter of Abram and Elsie (Wicks) Baxter, now both deceased; they were pioneers of this county. Mrs. Hammond was born in Wayne Township, Erie County, May 2, 1843. Two children have blessed this union—Charlie B. and Willie J. Mr. Hammond owns 235 acres of well-improved land, most of which he has himself cleared. He is a kind husband and father, and a highly respected citizen.

S. F. HAMMOND, farmer, stock-raiser and builder by trade, P. O. Corry, Penn., was born in the town of Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 26, 1821. He was married in Co-

lumbus, Warren Co., Penn., September 10, 1851, to Mary E. Pond, born in Sheridan, N. Y., November 10, 1833. Of the six children born to Mr and Mrs. S. F. Hammond, three are living, viz., Clifton L., Dore and Samuel B. The deceased are Lawson P., died September 7, 1854; Florence J., died March 8, 1859; and Clifford S., died March 6, 1859. S. F. was a son of Paul Hammond, Jr., and a grandson of Ebenezer Speer. Paul Hammond, Jr., was born in the State of New York, January 26, 1797, and his wife, Abigail Speer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1799, and died in Concord, Erie County, Penn., August 3, 1880, and he died at the same place February 8, 1880. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living. They moved into Concord, Erie Co., Penn., March 4, 1837, from Cherry Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Paul Hammond, the first, was born December 22, 1757, died at Brant, Erie County, N. Y., in 1833. Mary Fuller, his wife, born December 14, 1763, died in Concord, Erie Co., Penn., July 11, 1842. They were parents of fourteen children, seven boys and seven girls, who all lived to grow up. He was in the Revolutionary war seven years. S. F. Hammond's maternal great-grandmother was Rachel Howard. Mrs. S. F. Hammond was a daughter of Elijah Pond and Betsey (Alden) Pond, who were pioneers of 1838 to Erie County, Penn., from Perrysburg, Cattaragus Co., N. Y. Mr. Pond died in Concord, Erie Co., Penn., July 18, 1865; he was born in Torrington, Conn., June 29, 1800. Betsey, his wife, who still survives him, is in her seventy-ninth year; she was born in Lester, Vt., September 14, 1805. They were parents of ten children, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Hammond's paternal grandfather was Abijah Pond; her paternal grandmother was Mahitible Pratt, and her maternal grandparents were Timothy Alden and Polly Smith.

ARNOLD A. HAMMOND, farmer and stock-raiser and dealer, also dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Corry, was born in Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., October 17, 1825, son of Paul Hammond, also a native of the State of New York, who died in February, 1880, aged eighty-three years. He was the parent of ten children, nine living. Our subject's mother was born in Boston, Mass., in 1799, died in 1881. Our subject was married, November 16, 1853, at Waynesville, now Beaver Dam, to Julia E. Baxter. Her father was a native of Vermont, born in 1800, died in 1873, and her mother died aged forty-three years. They were the parents of eight children, seven living. Arnold A. Hammond is the parent of four children, three living– Maylon P., born August 27, 1854; Wiley G., born November 4, 1857, and May E., born June 2, 1868. Mr. Hammond has been a resident of Concord Township for upward of forty years, and has been engaged in agricultural business about twenty-five years.

WILLIAM HASBROUCK, farmer and dairying, P. O. Corry, was born at Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y., February 23, 1805, son of Daniel and Phœbe (Griffen) Hasbrouck, early settlers of Woodstock; Daniel going there when two years old. He was a farmer, and the parent of fourteen children, three sons and three daughters, now living. Our subject acquired a common school education; he married at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., December 9, 1826, Luena, daughter of Charles and Rhoda (Wilber) Powell; she was born February 27, 1807, in Dutchess County, N. Y. Five children were born to this union—Lorenzo, married; Charlotte, wife of Jesse Perkins; Phœbe, wife of Darius Walton; W. W., Jane, wife of Henry Valentine; all have families, and there are sixteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. In 1837, Mr. Hasbrouck took up 100 acres of land, and brought his family here in 1838, and were the first to settle in this vicinity; he subsequently bought land until he owned 250 acres; he has given his children a part of this, and has eighty-six acres himself; he states that he has often furnished his family with venison shot in this township; he has been financially successful in life; he is a Democrat in politics, casting his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson.

W. W. HASBROUCK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born on the farm where he now lives (which was a part of the old homestead) May 15, 1842, son of William and Luena (Powell) Hasbrouck, residents of Concord Township. Our subject was married at the home of the bride in Concord, March 20, 1864, to Martha C. Haviland, who was born October 19, 1844, and died November 10, 1867, leaving one child—Albert L; Mr. Hasbrouck January 3, 1871, again married at Spartansburg, Penn., Sarah A., widow of J. R. Russell, and daughter of Allen S. and Rachel (Brink) Heath. She was born October 12, 1850, at West Fairfield, Crawford Co., Penn. Three children have blessed this union—Frank A., Ursa B. and Winnie L. Mr. Hasbrouck owns 185 acres of improved land, and makes growing grass a specialty; he has always lived on the homestead, excepting five years, two of which he spent in farming in this township, and the remainder of the time in the grocery business on Main street, Corry, with W. W. Powell as a partner, who was succeeded by J. D. Bentley, and retired in 1871, J. D. Bentley then continuing the business. Mr. Hasbrouck subscribes for several papers and is politically a Democrat.

HEMAN HEATH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., August 24, 1814; son of Jesse and Sarah (Shifferd) Heath. The former died in Massachusetts in 1820, aged forty-six, and the latter in 1864, aged eighty-four. They were the parents of seven children, four living. At the age of eighteen, our subject moved to this county with his mother. He was married, September 10, 1834, to

Julia E. Boutwell, born in New York State, August 7, 1817. To this union were born four children, three living and married—Miles R., F. S. and Emma O. (wife of Frank C. Price, M. D., of Painesville, Ohio); an infant died at the age of five months. Our subject is owner of three pieces of fine land, and two houses and lots in Corry; he has been a resident of Concord Township fifty-one years; he and wife are members of the church in which he has acted as Steward, Class Leader and Trustee; he also acted as Justice of the Peace five years; Constable, Assessor, Tax Collector, and filled other offices. In politics, he is a Democrat.

ALDEN HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Corry, was born in Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y., October 23, 1821, son of Ansel and Betsy Higgins, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Crawford County, Penn., in 1840. Both are deceased; our subject was united in marriage at Sparta, Crawford Co., Penn., December 14, 1845, with Harriet Stowell, daughter of Oliver and Weltha (Parker) Stowell, both deceased. They were natives of Vermont. Mrs. Higgins was born in Vermont, April 19, 1821, and came to Erie County, Ohio, October 5, 1835, when fourteen years old. Five children have been given to Mr. Higgins and wife—Oliver L., born November 1, 1846, died May 23, 1877; Charles E., born June 3, 1849; Augusta L., born July 7, 1851; George W., January 9, 1859, died June 3, 1859; Carrie W., born March 29, 1862.

CHARLES E. HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Corry, was born in this township, June 3, 1849; son of Alden and Harriet (Stowell) Higgins. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he left home; he served five months in Company E, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the late war, then lived in the oil regions for twelve years, engaged in drilling wells. On September 3, 1877, he was married at Buffalo, N. Y., to Deettie Bartlett, born at Lottsville, Warren Co., Penn., February 8, 1853; daughter of Solomon and Sallie B. (Enches) Bartlett, residents of Buffalo. Mr. Bartlett is a hotel keeper; he was born in New York, April, 1808; his wife was born March, 1826; they are the parents of four children—Corren, Frank, Deettie and Lottie. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have one child—Ethel, born May 26, 1882; he owns forty-eight acres of land, a short distance from where he was born, and on which he has resided the last five years.

L. O. LINDSEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born at Stockton, Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 16, 1831, son of Eliakim and Rachel (Scoffield) Lindsey; our subject was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the common schools; when twenty-two years of age, he settled in Concord, Erie County; he was united in marriage, in Union Township, in 1857, with Julia A. Triscuit, born in Wayne Township, this county, in 1832. Five children have blessed this union—Rachel S., Clarence Orson, Clifton Levi, Lonie May and Bertie Julian. Mr. Lindsey has resided in Pennsylvania ever since with the exception of one year; he now owns about 400 acres of land, on which he has resided since the year 1857; he makes a specialty of stock-raising; he is a successful, self-made man; a member of the church, a Democrat in politics.

E. H. LINDSEY, farmer, P. O. Corry, was born May 21, 1851, in this township, on the farm on which his parents settled December, 1850. He is a son of Amos and Amanda M. (Reed) Lindsey, the former of whom, who was engaged in lumbering business, is now deceased. The latter is residing with her son E. H. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, on which he has always lived, with the exception of eighteen months spent in Chautauqua County, N. Y. He acquired a common school education; was married to Ida L. Ives, born February 22, 1855. By this union was one child, now living—Harry W., born June 8, 1876. Mrs. Lindsey died May 11, 1881, and Mr. Lindsey was again united in matrimony, August 26, 1882, with Electa S. Wood, born at Shiloh, Richland County, Ohio, January 15, 1855, daughter of Newel and Frances (Hodges) Wood, who had four children. Mr. Lindsey owns fifty acres of land in this township, and has also an interest in some 100 acres more. He is, in politics, a Greenbacker.

LESLIE MINER, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Corry, was born in this township in 1832, son of Orin and Jane (Dixon) Miner, who came to this county about the year 1824. Our subject was united in marriage, August 30, 1854, with Hester C. Webber, born in Columbus, Warren County, in May, 1841, daughter of S. and Artemesia Webber. Mr. Miner owns fifty acres of well-improved land, and has always been engaged in the dairy business. In politics, a Republican.

ISRAEL MINER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in this township, on the farm where he now resides, and is a son of Orin and Jane (Dixon) Miner, who had a family of seven children. On his death the widow remarried and had one daughter —Elizabeth, deceased. Mrs. Miner was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when nine years old. She died in 1880. Our subject was reared on the farm on which he has always resided, and attended the common schools. He is the owner of sixty-five acres of well-improved land, located two and a half miles from Corry. He is Republican in politics.

W. E. OLMSTEAD, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Corry, was born in Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., April 10, 1815, son of Elias and Sarah (Hoyt) Olmstead. Elias, who was a farmer and stock-dealer, was born at Reading, Fairfield Co., Conn., of Scotch, English, German and Polish extraction; he was drowned in the Susquehanna when our subject was five

years old. His wife, born in Ridgefield, Conn., was of French-Puritan stock. They had ten children, six living. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending the common schools. He married in this township, October 27, 1842, Emily R. Ladu, born at Broom, Chenango Co., N. Y., February 14, 1826, daughter of Oliver P. and Hulda (Jacobs) Ladu, parents of seven children, four living. Mr. Ladu died in 1869; his widow in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead had fifteen children—Caroline, wife of Joseph Peet; Stewart, deceased; Hoyt E.; Adaline; Alsina, wife of M. P. Freleigh, William Arthur; Warwick L.; Ernest; Frank; John S.; Ettie; Elmer E.; Ida May, wife of William K. Baxter; Charles L. and Fred L. In 1839, Mr. Olmstead settled on 100 acres of land, Sections 68 and 86, Concord Township, where he has since resided. He cleared away the dense forest, and has one of the finest farms in the county. He has been in twelve States; his wife spent some months in Kansas and Wisconsin in 1880. Mr. Olmstead has been a member forty years and Steward sixteen years in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife has also been a member forty years. He has subscribed for the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate* and *New York Tribune* over thirty years. He is a stanch Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote in 1836.

CORNELIUS STEVENSON, deceased, was born at Deckertown, N. J., November 19, 1803, son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Corzelus) Stevenson, natives of New Jersey. The former, a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Stevenson, was of English lineage. The latter was a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Corzelus, natives of Germany. Our subject was married, September 6, 1826, to Hannah Baxter, born at Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 30, 1802, daughter of John and Dorcas (Whitlock) Baxter. They had a family of six children, named respectively: Isaiah, married, has no children; John B., married, died June 21, 1869; Dorcas Elizazeth, died September 11, 1850; Mary Ann; Cornelius; Hannah Louisa, who died October 16, 1845. Mr. Stevenson came to the township of Concord, April 10, 1837, where he lived until his death, which occurred October 8, 1860. His widow survived him until December 26, 1880. Mary Ann Stevenson, who is a very genial, pleasant lady, owns 130 acres of well-improved land, superintended by her brothers, who pride themselves on keeping fine horses, having some thoroughbreds of splendid action, promising great speed.

H. S. VALENTINE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born at Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., June 21, 1840, son of George C. and Mary (Green) Valentine, parents of seven children. They are both now deceased. Our subject came to Erie County when twelve years old, and on May 10, 1863, was married in Concord Township, to Jane M. Hasbrook, born in this township June 25, 1846, daughter of William and Luena (Powell) Hasbrook, residents of Concord. Two children have blessed this union—Willie H. and Sadie E. Mr. Valentine served six months during the war of the rebellion. He is a first-class business man, and owns seventy-three acres of land, where he has resided some three years.

MARTIN WALSH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, Box 202, was born in Nov., 1827, in County Mayo, Ireland, son of Martin and Catherine Walsh, deceased. Our subject was married at Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., September 18, 1882, to Mary Keville, a native of the same province, who came to this county in 1845. She is a daughter of Patrick, a farmer and blacksmith, and Elizabeth Keville, both now deceased. The children born to this union are as follows: M. J., a liquor dealer at Bolivar, N. Y.; W. P., operator, station agent and coal dealer of Smithport, Penn.; Kittie E., who died when twenty-two years two months and six days old; Lizzie; Honor A., and Mary A., who is attending the convent school at Corry, Penn. Mr. Walsh has been a resident here since 1863, and is the owner of 106 acres of land in this township, and several lots in Corry. He commenced in life railroading and boarding the workmen. He is a successful, self-made man. His family are all Roman Catholics, and he and his sons are, politically, Democrats.

ZUR WOODIN, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Corry, Penn., was born in Warren County, Penn., on the 28th of August, 1832, and is the fourth son of a family of seven children of David and Perthenia (Cobb) Woodin, natives of Monroe County, N. Y. "The Woodin family in America are descendants from Puritan stock, the original ancestors having came over with the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1628. The family does not seem to have been prolific, nor to have produced many distinguished men. They have been mainly tillers of the soil, of quiet, practical habits, virtuous and law-abiding citizens. The mother of our subject was of Irish ancestry, a smart, intellectual woman, of great energy and force of character, and from whom our subject inherits some of the most valuable traits of his character." Zur remained on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and acquired his education in the district school and in the Warren Academy, from which he graduated in 1851. He taught school one year, and then went to California, where he mined very successfully for five years. He was united in marriage at Columbus, Warren Co., Pa., September 3, 1857, with Maria S. Dewey, a native of that place, born September 6, 1838. Two children have blessed this union—Elva P., wife of W. D. McCray, and Velma J., at home. On October 15, 1869, Mr. Woodin settled in this township. He is a successful, self-made man. He owns 100 acres of well-improved land, and twenty acres of wood land. He is a Republican in politics.

CONNEAUT TOWNSHIP.

HENRY A. BARNEY, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born in Erie County, June 11, 1847, only son of Benjamin F. Barney, who came to Erie County about 1823, and settled on a farm which joins that of our subject, where he died May, 1882. He raised a family of three children, now living in this county. He was a prominent man in his section, respected by all and loved by his family. Henry A. Barney was united in marriage, October 4, 1866, with Florence G., daughter of Abner Scott, a native of Erie County, Penn., but now living in Ohio. But one child (deceased in infancy) was born to this union. Mrs. Barney's grandfather came from Vermont, settling in Erie County about the year 1820; he died in 1864. Mrs. Barney was born June 19, 1846. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barney are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a Republican in politics; is owner of 110 acres of land. His grandfather, Barney, and his wife's grandfather, Scott, were soldiers in the war of 1812.

JAMES M. BENTLEY, farmer and dealer in nursery stock, P. O. Albion, was born August 10, 1846, in Erie County, Penn. He is a son of Martin Bentley, who died November, 1878, a native of New York, and an early settler of Erie County. Mr. James M. Bentley has lived most of his life in Conneaut. He has been engaged in selling nursery stock in most of the Central States for several years. Mr. Bentley was united in marriage, November 22, 1871, with Miss Rose, a daughter of M. A. Harrington. But one child has blessed this union, viz., Lizzie M. Mrs. Bentley departed this life January 7, 1880. Mr. Bentley is the owner of 125 acres of land, known as the Keep & Randall farms, in Erie County, eighty-five acres in Crawford County, and a nice residence in Albion. He is one of the energetic business men of Erie County. He is a P. M. of A., F. & A. M., and is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is a Prohibitionist in politics.

MODE BROWN, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born on the farm he now occupies in Conneaut Township, Penn., July 18, 1842, son of King Brown, who settled on the farm where our subject lives at present, in 1831. Here he raised a family of four boys, all now living in the township. He was a member of the Christian Church, and quite prominent in church matters. His decease occurred June 4, 1881. Our subject was united in marriage, October 18, 1866, with Miss Louisa, daughter of William M. and Maria S. Griffey. Her father, who was born here, is a son of George Griffey, who came from New York in 1800, and died in 1843. Mrs. Brown taught school for several terms before her marriage, and is a very intelligent lady. They are the parents of one child, Morton L., born June 15, 1875. Mr. Brown has 100 acres of land, a part of his father's old homestead. He is an A., F. & A. M. of Albion, and a strong Republican.

MARCUS A. BUMPUS, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born January 2, 1809, in Madison County, N. Y., and is a son of Isaac Bumpus, also a native of New York State, who came to Erie County, Penn., in the fall of 1839, with his family. He was a prominent man, a surveyor by profession. He raised a family of five boys and five girls, four of whom are still living. He died October 3, 1860. Our subject has lived in Conneaut Township ever since 1839. He was united in marriage, in 1841 with Miss Maria, daughter of James McDonnell, of New York State, where she also was born in 1818. They have been the parents of three children, all surviving, viz.: Henry H., Martha I. (wife of Albert H. Pattison) and Alta M. (now attending school in Buffalo). They have also raised a son of Mr. Bumpus' brother, and Mrs. Bumpus' sister's child. They are both members of the Universalist Church. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres. Mr. Bumpus is a Democrat in politics, never voting any other ticket. He has always been a prosperous farmer, and has made all his property by hard work.

JASPER N. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born May 1, 1844, in Cavendish, Windsor Co., Vt., son of Zenos Clark, of Vermont. Mr. Jasper N. Clark enlisted September 10, 1861, in the Second Vermont Infantry, Company I, and served in Smith's Division of Brooks Brigade. He was with the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battle of Williamsburg and in several skirmishes. He was honorably discharged October 31, 1862, at Burlington, Vt., on account of physical disability, for which he now receives a pension. Mr. Clark came to Erie County in 1872, and February 28, of same year, was married to Miss Eliza A., daughter of L. C. Fisher, of Crawford County. She was born December 18, 1852. They have no children. Our subject is the owner of fifty-five acres of improved land. His wife's father and mother live with him. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a Republican in politics, was a good soldier and is a good citizen.

MINOS COLE, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born June 28, 1830, where he now lives, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., son of Andrew and Polly (Keep) Cole. The

former came to Erie from York State in 1805 with his parents, and was married May 13, 1820. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father (our subject's grandfather) served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Andrew Cole raised a large family here, and most of those now living reside in Erie County. His wife died March 20, 1851, and he followed her July 8, 1862. Minos Cole was united in marriage, May 4, 1854, with Miss Priscilla, daughter of Luke Harris, formerly of New York State. She was born March 12, 1834, in Springfield Township, Erie County, Penn. To this union were born three children, two of whom died in infancy. The survivor—Dora P.—was born August 3, 1867, and is now living at home. Mrs. Cole's brother, Sylvenus, was a soldier in the late war; a brother of Mr. Cole also served in the same war, three years with the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the siege of Vicksburg and in several engagements. He served in the Second Ohio Battery, and received an honorable discharge in 1864. Mrs. Cole is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Cole has about eighty-six acres of fine improved land, which is a part of the old Cole homestead. He is an Anti-Monopolist in politics. Barnabus Cole, the grandfather, was born March 20, 1751, in Chatham, Barnstable Co., Mass.; Sarah Alworth, the grandmother, was born June 4, 1754, in Dutchess County, N. Y. Their children were Phebe, born May 23, 1778; Priscilla, born January 8, 1780, died in infancy; Priscilla, born December 3, 1780; Sylvanus, born January 21, 1783; Sarah, born March 15, 1785; Barnabus, born June 15, 1787; Benjamin, born November 18, 1788; Amplias, born August 4, 1791; Andrew, born March 8, 1797, and John W., born February 9, 1800.

CYRUS W. DEVEREAUX, farmer, P. O. Clark's Corners, Ohio, was born February 13, 1845, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., son of W. C. Devereaux, who came to this county in 1833, from New York State, and married for his first wife Mary Harrington, a descendant of Mathew Harrington, one of the early settlers. After her death, he married Harriet Smith (daughter of Hezekia Smith, who came to this county in 1817), the mother of our subject, who is now living with him. His father died December 27, 1879. Cyrus W. Devereaux was united in marriage, March 23, 1876, with Miss Jennie Gibson, of Erie City. She is a native of Mercer County, Penn., born March 27, 1846. Three children have been born to this union, viz., Hattie L., Ralph G. and Willie O. Mr. Devereaux and brother have a fine farm of 150 acres. His oldest brother, Ralph, enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, and died from disease in 1862 at Tuscumbia, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church; the former's father and family were prominent church members. Mr. Devereaux is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Girard, and also a member of the E. A. U. He is a strong Republican; is now Collector of taxes in Conneaut Township.

JOHN P. FERGUSON, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born January 1, 1841, in Springfield Township, Erie County, Penn., and is a son of William Ferguson, who came to Erie County from the eastern part of Pennsylvania in 1803. He raised a family of nine children, two of whom are now living. William Ferguson departed this life in April, 1869. Our subject enlisted in April, 1861, with the three months' men, and August 14, 1862, he joined the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Company, K, serving with Hancock's corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Petersburg (where he received a wound in his right side), and in the capture of Lee's army. He joined as private, was color-bearer one year, then Sergeant, then promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant, and honorably discharged August 16, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage February 10, 1870, with Maria A., daughter of John Spaulding, and sister of F. M. Spaulding, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. She is a native of Erie County, Penn., born June 10, 1848. Five children have blessed this union, viz., George S., John W., Priscilla, Chauncey, Daisy M., all now living. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are members of the Universalist Church. He is the owner of fifty acres of very fine land; in politics a Republican.

VANNESS N. FORBES, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born October 8, 1827, in Spring Township, Crawford County, Penn., is a son of Bartholomew Forbes, of New York State, who came to Crawford County about 1824, and to Erie County in 1833, raised a family of five children, two of whom are living in this county; he died September 27, 1879. Our subject was married in 1848, to Elmina E., daughter of Erastus Cornell, of Crawford County, Penn. Ten children were born to this union, six of whom are living, viz.: Spencer V., Hannah C. (wife of Benjamin Mong), Elvey R. (wife of C. W. Zinn), Frank L., Charles W. and Darwin B. Mrs. Forbes died March 15, 1883. Mr. Forbes afterward married Mrs. Olive, widow of Albert T. Forbes. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of four children, viz.: Carson R., Almira L. (wife of O. H. Hewit), Harley J. and George Lee. Carson R. is married and living on the same place our subject does, and is one of the leading Sabbath school workers in his section. Mr. Forbes is living on a farm of 140 acres of well-improved land, belonging to the heirs of Albert Forbes. He is a member of the E. A. U. and of the Democratic party.

CURTIS GRATE, farmer and proprietor of saw mill, P. O. Keepville, was born March 18, 1844, in Portage County, Ohio. In August, 1878, Mr. Grate came to Erie

County, Penn., bringing with him a steam saw mill, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he has since continued in the same neighborhood. His mill, which has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, is kept running constantly. He purchases all the logs he can procure, and is also owner of timber lands from which he uses the lumber; he has also a shingle mill in connection, and makes large quantities of shingles; his lumber is sold in Conneaut, Ohio, and large quantities are shipped from Albion, Penn., to other points; he uses hemlock, beech, cucumber and soft maple lumber. Mr. Grate was united in marriage, November 1, 1866, with Miss Jeanette, daughter of Michael Houck, of Ohio. Two children have been born to this union, viz., Caddie M. and Clyde M. Mr. Grate owns 160 acres of land. Our subject enlisted August 12, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry, serving under Gens. Burnside and Sherman with the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the siege of Knoxville, battles of Cumberland Gap, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, battles of Wilmington, N. C., Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and was with Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea, and in several other engagements. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Grate is a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM M. GRIFFEY, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born in Conneaut Township, on the place he now occupies, March 5, 1819, and is a son of George Griffey, Sr., who came to Erie County about 1797, settling on our subject's farm, Conneaut Township, in 1802; he was a native of Wales; he raised a family of eight children, four of whom are now living; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, and departed this life in 1843. Our subject was united in marriage, February 13, 1843, with his first wife, Maria Sartwell, a native of Vermont. Two children were born to this union, viz., Sarah L., wife of Mode Brown, and Elvira, wife of George Putney. His wife died March 7, 1845, and May 24, 1846, he married his second wife, Ann M. Baird, daughter of Stephen G. Baird, of Vermont. Seven children have crowned this union, one dying in infancy. The names of those now living are William H., Ida O., Herbert L., John J., Elmer E. and Morton B. Our subject has about 250 acres of well-improved land, over and above a great amount he has given his children; he also owns a cheese factory in West Springfield, which his son Elmer is now running; he is a Republican in politics.

JASPER O. GRIFFIN (deceased) was born April 5, 1799, in Addison County, Vt., son of James Griffin. Our subject came to Erie County December 2, 1835. Mr. Griffin was united in marriage, February 14, 1833, with Miss Margaret, daughter of Daniel Anderson, a native of Maine; his mother came from New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have raised four children, three now surviving. Mary died when aged twenty-three. The others are John A., Washington I. and Maria L., wife of William Loomis. John A. was a soldier in the late war; enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served under Gen. Greig in the Army of the Potomac; he participated in the siege of Petersburg, the engagement at Thatcher's Run and in the capture of Lee's army; he was honorably discharged August, 1865; he is a member of the G. A. R., Washington; served in the United States Navy one year during the war. Jasper O. Griffin was the owner of fifty acres of fine land; he was a member of the F. A. M. and a member of a Chapter of R. A. M., of which he had been a member since 1823; he served as Justice of the Peace ten years; he died September 27, 1883, and was buried with Masonic honors September 30.

M. A. HARRINGTON. The Harrington family, according to the best information, are lineal descendants of one of two brothers who came to America from England about 1549. Israel Harrington was of the third generation, and was born in Rhode Island February 11, 1734. Mehittebel, his wife, was born March 11, 1739. They had two daughters—Mary, born August 31, 1762, and Lucretia, born March 5, 1767. They moved to Danby Township, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1770, where two sons were born—Israel, October 16, 1774, and Matthews, April 17, 1782. Mehittebel died in Vermont March 9, 1798. Israel, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolution, and died in Sandusky County, Ohio, September 10, 1825. Mary married a Mr. Harrington in Vermont, and died in that State. Lucretia married Nathaniel Harrington, who was born in Vermont April 2, 1774; they moved to Michigan, and reared a large family near Lansing. Lucretia died June 27, 1854, and Nathaniel died August 22, 1855. Israel, Jr., married and moved to Sandusky County, Ohio; raised a large family, kept hotel, was a Judge of the courts for many years, and died at Elmore, in that county. Matthews, the youngest, settled in Springfield Township in the year 1799, and soon moved to Conneaut Township. In 1802, he married Elizabeth Spry, born near Chesapeake Bay November 26, 1786. Elizabeth, his wife, died April 16, 1845. They reared a family of ten children—William, born March 22, 1805; Sally, April 18, 1807; Lucretia, July 9, 1809; Catharine, September 9, 1811; Mary, March 6, 1814; Daniel, April 11, 1816; Israel, May 20, 1818; Ira S., May 26, 1822; Lorretta, August 13, 1824; and Moses A., April 2, 1828. William married Jane Porter. They raised a family of six children—Ira P., Mary, John, Milton, Margaret and Judd. William died January 31, 1881. Sally married James Morse, and settled in Sandusky County, Ohio; they raised a family of six children—Harriet, Israel, Vashti, Josephine, Sarah and Nathan. Sally died February 11, 1869; James died June 11, 1870. Lucretia lived and died in Conneaut Township September 19, 1858. Catherine married William B. DeWolf, a farmer of Conneaut Township;

they raised a family of eight daughters—Elenor, Melissa, Sarah, Loretta, Mary, Matilda, Estella and Izora. Catherine died February 16, 1876; William B. died November 11, 1883. Mary married William C. Devereaux, a farmer of Conneaut; raised three children—Ralph, Emily and Jane. Mary died March 3, 1843; William C. died in December, 1879. Daniel married Margaret Porter, and had two daughters—Loretta and Louisa. Daniel died in Columbus, Ohio, in 1844; Margaret died about the year 1876. Israel married Matilda Barney; had eight children—Barney, Lucy, Chester, Cassius, Elizabeth, Smith, Hattie and Jay. Ira S. married Amarilla Case, who died September 9, 1855; had three children—Milo, Lizzie and Sarah. Ira's second wife is Mary J. Patterson, married March 5, 1857; had two children—Fannie and George. Ira was a Sheriff in Taylor County, Iowa, also United States Marshal, and Lieutenant in the rebellion. Loretta married Benjamin F. Barney; they had three children—Harriet, Henry and Lottie. Benjamin died May 27, 1882. Loretta married for her second husband Abner Scott, of Conneaut, Ohio. Moses A. married Harriet S. Patterson; they raised three children—Rose De Albertie, Inez M. and George Lee. Moses A. commenced business at Cherry Hill as farmer and store-keeper. In 1862 and 1863, was a Lieutenant in the State service, and in the fall of the latter year moved to Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business until his return to Pennsylvania in 1865. Matthews Harrington, who was born, as before stated, in the State of Vermont April 17, 1782, left his native State at the age of sixteen years, and worked by the month on a farm in the State of New York for two years. Subsequently, after many adventures, he bought a claim in Springfield, which he afterward sold, and bought land of H. J. Huidekuper, where Cherry Hill now stands. Besides this, he bought from time to time in other localities and States about 1,500 acres of land. Mr. M. Harrington's first regular house was made of logs, with puncheon floor, and, in the absence of nails, was covered with shakes held fast by weight poles. About the year 1820, he built a large frame barn now standing at Cherry Hill, the timbers of which are very large, and in 1829, he built a large frame house, which was burned in 1841. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married for his second wife Mrs. Ruth Pomeroy, formerly Miss Ruth Crane, daughter of Elihu Crane. She was the first white female child born in the township. She died about the year 1875. Matthews Harrington died April 1, 1864.

IRA P. HARRINGTON, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Albion, was born August 30, 1830, in this township, son of William Harrington, a native of same township, born March 22, 1805, died January 29, 1881; his remains are buried at Keepville, this county. Our subject's grandfather, a native of Vermont, came to this county about 1800, and here spent the remainder of his days, being one of the very first settlers. Mr. Harrington was united in marriage, September 10, 1855, with Mahaley Bently, a daughter of Martin Bently; she was born in New York July 13, 1833. But one child blessed this union, dying in infancy. Mr. Harrington is now the owner of forty-three acres of well-improved land, situated near Albion Station; he deals extensively in agricultural implements, selling a great number of the Rawson Mowers and Reapers, of which he makes a specialty. Both Mr. Harrington and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the order of Freemasons. He enlisted August 22, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with the Army of the Potomac; he engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, and was afterward appointed Commissary Sergeant of the brigade, serving as such sixteen months; then as Commissary of the division until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged May 5, 1865. After the war, he engaged in mercantile business at Keepville, Penn.; was also Postmaster. In the winter of 1879–80, he was an officer in the House of Representatives; he is a Republican in politics.

JOHN HARRINGTON, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born September 6, 1835, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., son of William Harrington, also a native of Erie County, dying January 31, 1881. Our subject is a brother of Ira P. Harrington, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. John Harrington was united in marriage, October 23, 1859, to Miss Mary, daughter of William Kinney, formerly of Crawford County, Penn. Seven children have crowned this union, viz., Alice A., Mark W., Maggie, Millie, Josie, Frankie and John R. Mr. Harrington enlisted during the late war, August, 1861, in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Second Army Corps under Gen. Hancock, with the Army of the Potomac. After serving about a year, he was honorably discharged on account of disability, caused by disease contracted in the army. He is the owner of about one hundred acres of fine land, with nice buildings. He is a Republican in politics, and is one of the substantial men of Conneaut Township, in which he has served as Township Auditor one term, and now as Road Commissioner. His grandfather, Harrington, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and assisted in getting Perry's fleet over the bar at Erie.

MRS. LUCY J. HEDDEN, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born March 31, 1835, in New York. She is a daughter of John Rose, who came to Erie County in 1832, settled near Albion, and died in 1868. Our subject was married, August 24, 1847, to Ephraim C. Hedden, born June 30, 1811, died April 3, 1882, at the age of seventy-one. All that knew him hold his memory in deepest respect. He left his widow in possession of his entire estate, upon a portion of

which, in Cherry Hill, she is now residing. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hedden, both living, viz., John G. and Charles R. The former is a blacksmith and carriage manufacturer, Cherry Hill; he was united in marriage, June 11, 1872, with Miss Martha Barrett, of Ohio. They are the parents of one child—Lena M., born February 8, 1879. They belong to the E. A. U. Mr. Hedden is a Republican in politics.

IRA HOGLE, farmer, P. O. Clark's Corners, Ohio, was born September 10, 1818, in the State of New York, and is a son of William Hogle, who came to Erie County when our subject was a small boy. He settled in Springfield Township, and was one of the prominent men of the county. He raised a family of ten children, and died about 1848. Ira Hogle was united in marriage, February 22, 1844, with Miss Pattie Pope, who died March 18, 1880. Six children were born to this union, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Flora (wife of Henry C. Dow), Wallace W., Ida E., Guy S. Mr. Hogle married for his second wife, December 13, 1880, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, widow of Oren Bennett, and daughter of Russell Buffum, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. She was the mother of seven children by her first husband, viz., Mary A. (wife of Alfred Zimmerman), Joseph R., Olive E. (now the wife of E. Randall), Charles D., Emma J. (now the wife of Frank Washburn), William A. and John. Mr. Hogle has 153 acres of finely improved land. During the war he held the office of Town Commissioner. Three of his brothers engaged in the war—Manvill was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, but Horace and Hosea returned home after the conflict; both are now living in Ohio. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and during the war aided the Union by his able administration as Commissioner.

SAMUEL E. HUNTLEY, farmer, P. O. Clark's Corners, was born February 26, 1827, on the farm where he now resides, in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn; he is a son of Orin Huntley, who came from Pierpont, Ohio, in 1826; he was a native of the State of New York, and his wife of Connecticut. S. E. Huntley was united in marriage November 31, 1852, with Miss Charlotte H., daughter of John Woodard, of Crawford County, Penn.; her mother was a Foster, and is descended from the first family that ever settled in Beaver Township, Crawford County. Mrs. Huntley was born April 26, 1824. Five children, all now living, were born to this union—Lois J., wife of Oscar B. Wait; Mary J., wife of Perry Hayward; Lamira I., wife of L. L. Lewis; Caroline C., wife of Burt H. Fuller, and Florence A. Mr. Huntley owns 204 acres of well-improved land. All his children are living near him; he is a strong Republican, has held the office of Township Treasurer; he has been in the dairy business eighteen years, and his wife has made $10,400 worth of butter and cheese in twelve years, besides what was consumed on the farm; at an early day, the Indians boiled salt on the farm now occupied by our subject; there is a salt spring on it, and a large chestnut tree grown over the cinders of the Indians' fire.

SAMUEL HURST, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born April 16, 1815, in England, son of Daniel Hurst, a native of Manchester, England. Samuel Hurst emigrated to America in 1838, returned to England in 1839, where he remained three years, and buried his parents; he returned to this country, settling in Erie County, Penn., in the year 1842; became naturalized five years after arriving, and with the exception of the time spent in the army has always resided in this county; he married his first wife in England, where she died, leaving one child, a resident of that country. Mr. Hurst was united in marriage, November 30, 1845, with his second wife, Ann, daughter of Thomas Beaumant, an Englishman. To this union have been born five children, all dying in infancy, with the exception of Thomas, who survives, born May 23, 1847. Our subject enlisted September 1861, in Company C, First Regiment Ohio Artillery; he served in the Army of the Cumberland, under Buell; he participated in the battle of Mill Spring and in several skirmishes. While in the army, he contracted rheumatism and chronic diarrhoea, from which he has never recovered, and for which he receives a pension; he was discharged for disability in June, 1862; he was then about forty-six years of age; he loves the country which he helped to defend as much as any native born citizen. Mr. Hurst is the owner of eighty acres of well-improved land near Albion; he is a member of the G. A. R.

LYSANDER P. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born in Elk Creek Township, Erie County, Penn., January 5, 1823, son of Lyman Jackson, a native of Vermont, who came to Erie County in 1805, with his father, and settled in what is now known as Albion, but at that time called Jacksonville, after the grandfather of our subject. This grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution; he raised a family of thirteen children, ten boys and three girls; seven of the former were soldiers in the war of 1812, and their father at the same time; but one of these uncles is now living, Abner, residing near Wellsville, Ohio. Our subject's father died in Wisconsin January 11, 1879; he was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years; he held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and was a very prominent man, and a devoted Christian. Lysander P. Jackson was united in marriage, May 21, 1846, with Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert McKee, and sister of James McKee, whose biography appears in this volume. They have one child, Sadie E., born July 29, 1852. L. P. Jackson has been in the saw mill business, was in the oil regions, and has also worked at the carpenter's trade; he was at one time in mercantile business, also Postmaster; he is now a very successful

farmer, owning fifty-five acres of well-improved land; he is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Jackson's brothers. William B. and Thomas J., make their home with them.

ABNER N. KEEP, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born October 3, 1824, in Conneaut, Erie Co., Penn., on a farm located within half a mile of the one on which he now lives. He is a son of Marsena Keep, Jr., a native of New York, who came to this county with his father in 1803. Abner N. Keep's father lived in Conneaut all his life. The township was then all woods, infested with a great number of wolves, bears and deer; he caught many wolves for which a bounty was offered. He was married, in 1823, to Polly Hewitt, and they raised a family of eleven children, our subject being the eldest. He married, October 12, 1848, Miss Maranda, daughter of Elijah Amidon, of Crawford County, Penn. This union has resulted in the birth of nine children, all surviving, viz., Zachary T., born October 10, 1849; Ellen L., born August 9, 1851; Emma, born February 28, 1853; Frank E., born September 8, 1855; Polly E., born October 28, 1857; Sallie L., born August 18, 1860; George A., born January 29, 1863; Marsena L., born December 14, 1864, and Hiram A., born February 2, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Keep are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the former's father was one of the founders of the church at Keepville, where he is now buried, Mr. Keep owns 105 acres of well-improved land. He is a stanch Republican, was at one time a Whig; he and wife are members of the E. A. U.

PROSPER M. KEEP, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born April 21, 1829, in Keepville, Penn., and is a son of Marsena Keep, Jr., who came to Erie County with his father when only about one year old. His father, our subject's grandfather, Marsena Keep, Sr., was a native of New York, and one of the earliest settlers of Erie County; he was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died in the fall of 1851, and is buried on the old homestead near Keepville. The father of our subject was one of the principal founders of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Keepville, giving the ground on which the church stands, besides large subscriptions, and was very much interested in church matters; he died in 1877. Prosper M. Keep was united in marriage April 17, 1851, with Miss Mary C., daughter of William Harrington, who was born in 1805 in this county; he was one of the first men in this section, raised a family of six children (Ira P. Harrington, whose sketch appears in this work, was one of his children), and died in January, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Keep have been the parents of nine children, five of whom died in infancy; the survivors are: Clara A., wife of Dr. J. J. Little, of Ohio; Marshall M., Willie O., and Glennie W. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keep are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; the former is a Republican in politics; the latter's grandfather, Porter, was an Abolitionist in an early day. He was instrumental in running slaves through the Underground Railroad to Canada. The subject of this sketch owns eighty-five acres of land, and is a prosperous farmer. His son, Marshal, is a dentist, and resides in Darke County, Ohio.

BRADFORD E. KEEP, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born September 27, 1830, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., son of Matthew Keep, who was also born in same township, and is now living with our subject. The latter married May 6, 1855, Miss Salome S. Bumpus, daughter of Isaac Bumpus, who moved to Erie County about the year 1839. B. E. Keep enlisted January 5, 1864, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Cumberland about fifteen months. He had the typhoid fever while at Camp Copeland, Pittsburgh, from the effects of which he never recovered, and for which he has applied for a pension. He was discharged on account of disability, February, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Keep are the parents of two children, viz., Josie and Frank. Our subject, wife and daughter are members of the Universalist Church. The former is a F. & A. M., a member of the G. A. R. and E. A. U. He is quite prosperous in business, and the owner of seventy five acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican.

SYLVESTER L. KENNEDY, farmer and manufacturer of tile and pressed brick, P. O. Albion, was born July 22, 1830, in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Royal Kennedy, a soldier of 1812, who came to Erie County in 1797; he was a native of Connecticut. The grandfather of our subject was among the very first settlers here, and possessed about 400 acres of land. Sylvester L. Kennedy was united in marriage with Adaline M., daughter of Samuel Wells, of Elk Creek Township, born February 24, 1831. To this union were born four children—Frank Z., born September 7, 1856, died April, 1863; Sylvia E., born July 16, 1859, wife of J. L. Taylor; Frederick S., born December 28, 1865, and Lola M., born October 19, 1871. Our subject and wife have but one grandson—James Robert Taylor, born January 30, 1882. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the Christian Church. The former is also a member of the Equitable Aid Society; he possesses eighty-two acres of land, on which he manufactures tile and pressed brick, he being the only manufacturer of the kind within seven miles; he ships large quantities to other points.

WILLIAM KINNEY, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born May 20, 1812, in Madison County, N. Y., son of Saul Kinney, a native of Vermont; his wife, our subject's mother, was a native of Rhode Island. William Kinney came to Erie County, Penn., in 1844, finally settling here in 1858. On November 1, 1838, he married for his first wife, Miss Annie Little. Four children were born to this union—Mary E., wife of John Harrington;

Porter A.; Eunice E., died in 1880, and Florence M., wife of D. R. Spauldin. Mrs. Annie Kinney died November 12, 1855. Our subject, August 14, 1856, married his second wife, Annie E. Smith, widow, who died September 17, 1856; he then married, November 15, 1857, Miss Susan Torry, of Edinboro, who died June 6, 1878. Mr. Kinney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is owner of eighty-two acres of improved land, and a house and lot at Cherry Hill; he has been prosperous in business; his children are all settled in this township.

PORTER A. KINNEY, farmer and proprietor of saw mill, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born October 10, 1840, in Crawford County, Penn., son of William Kenney, a resident of Erie County, who came to this county with our subject about the year 1844. The latter was united in marriage, October 2, 1864, with Miss Harriet L., daughter of Benjamin F. Barney, and sister of Henry A. Barney, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Kinney was born January 2, 1844. Two children have been born to this union—Bertie E., born March 21, 1868, and Ina M., born October 10, 1876. Mrs. Kinney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and owns seventy acres of nice land, with good buildings thereon. Mr. Kinney has always taken much interest in educational matters, and has served as School Director; he is one of the owners of a saw mill, situated half a mile south of the farm, which has a capacity of about 3,000 feet per day, and which is kept generally running. He has been quite successful in business; is a strong Republican in politics.

WILLIAM LEYNTZ, farmer, P. O. Clark's Corners, Ohio, was born January 31, 1833, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., and is a son of James Leyntz, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Erie County about 1830; was an early settler, helping to clear the country, which at that time was covered with woods. He took quite an interest in church matters, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died August, 1879. His wife was also a native of Pennsylvania. She died June 2, 1859. Our subject was united in marriage July 1, 1860, with Miss Lucy Taylor, also a descendant of one of the early settlers. Two children have blessed this union, viz., Frederick W. and Clara, wife of Elmer Griffey, of Springfield. Mr. Leyntz is a member of the Grange, and owner of 195 acres of fine land in this township, and of a small place in Ohio. He is owner of 100 sheep, 20 head of cattle, and eight horses. He raises from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of grain a year. Mr. Leyntz takes quite an interest in all educational matters, and has served as School Director for six years. He is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Leyntz's brother Frederick was a soldier in the late war, and was with Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea. Mr. Leyntz was one of the minute men that responded to Gov. Curtin's call when Lee made his raid on Pennsylvania.

DR. ORLANDO LOGAN, physician and surgeon, P. O. Albion, was born August 15, 1829, in the State of New York. He is a son of Lemuel Logan, who came about 1836 with his family to this county, where he remained chiefly until his death, which occurred September 8, 1869. The subject of this sketch read medicine at Kingsville, Ohio, and attended three courses of lectures. He holds two diplomas. He commenced practicing in 1856 in Titusville, Penn., then practiced two years in Wattsburg, and since in Albion, Penn. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Mary A. McCray, of Concord. Five children were born to this union, the first two dying in infancy; their third child, Martha E., was born March 20, 1852, married to J. A. Robinson. Ettie F., wife of N. H. Samrey, was born December 14, 1856, and Robert O., born August 28, 1860. Our subject entered the army in March, 1865, serving in the Medical Department, Wilmington, N. C., under Gen. Hawley, and returned home in August of the same year. Mrs. Logan died April 20, 1882. Dr. Logan was married in March, 1883, to Miss Nellie C., daughter of the Rev. J. B. Page, of Wellsburg, Penn. The Doctor is a P. M. of a lodge of F. & A. M., a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He is a very prominent man in the community, is a Republican, and represented Erie County two years in the State Legislature.

ALBERT LOOMIS, farmer, P. O. Tracy, was born January 16, 1812, in New York, son of Rhodolphus Loomis, who came to Erie County, Penn., with his family in 1820, settled in Conneaut Township, and raised a family of twelve children, seven of whom survive. Both father and mother were natives of Connecticut; the former was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He departed this life in about 1844, and is buried in the Randall Graveyard, near Albion. Our subject was united in marriage in 1837, to Miss Sally, a daughter of John Taylor, who came to Erie, Penn., about the same time as Rhodolphus Loomis. Albert Loomis and wife were the parents of two children, viz., Malissa and Marilla; the latter died in 1866. Mrs. Loomis' death occurred in 1841. In 1844, Mr. Loomis married Miss Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Benjamin Carr, of Conneaut, who came to Erie County in 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are the parents of eight children, all surviving, viz.: Lucy, wife of Burdett Seely; Harriet, wife of Augustus Whitbeck; Weltha, wife of Frank Doner; Julia, wife of A. B. Cheeney; James, George, William and Wilbert. Our subject s a self-made man, and owns 100 acres of well-improved land. He is a Republican in politics.

JAMES L. McKEE, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born July 30, 1828, on the farm where he is now residing, son of Robert McKee, Jr., who came from Carlisle, Penn., to Erie with his father in 1801, when it was a perfect wilderness; his father brought with him

a yoke of oxen, and was six weeks on the road; he hauled salt from Pittsburgh, after coming West; he was a very strict religious man, taking much interest in church matters; his son, Robert, Jr., the father of our subject, raised a family of four children, all prominent citizens of this township; his widow is now living in Conneaut, Ohio, and is the wife of Edwin Dorman. James L. McKee was united in marriage, April 24, 1853, with Miss Eliza J. Moe, of Monroe, Ohio. They had a family of four childrren, three of whom survive—Edward, George V. and Mary A. The other child, Charles R., departed this life April 9, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the former is owner of 127 acres of fine, improved land, part of his grandfather's old homestead; he has served the township as Assessor two terms, Treasurer one term, School Director two terms and Collector one term; he is a Republican in politics, and is a representative man of this section.

IRA A. MARCY, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born December 4, 1827, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, son of Adolphus Marcy (deceased), who came to Erie County in 1838, and settled in Conneaut Township, in September, 1852. Our subject was united in marriage, August 14, 1852, with Eliza, daughter of Richard R. Robinson. Five children were born to this union, all living at present time. Their names are Edie C., Frank E., Harry K., Josephine S. and Carl R. Mrs. Marcy departed this life, September, 1867. Mr. Marcy married January 14, 1868, his second wife, Mrs. Hariet Howard, widow of Capt. Charles Howard; she is a member of the Christian Church, and is owner of 120 acres of first-class land, well improved. Mr. Marcy was a School Director ten years, Road Commissioner three years, Collector and Constable one year, and Assistant Assessor one year; is a straight Republican in politics.

GEORGE C. MILLS, farmer and horse dealer, P. O. Platea, was born November 25, 1839, in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Jesse and Harriett Mills (married in 1817), who came to this county from New York State about 1830. They reared a family of five girls and four boys, the latter the only ones now living, two of whom reside in Erie County. Jesse Mills taught school to some extent in an early day, and was one of the prominent men of this section, particularly in the Christian Church; his decease occurred May 2, 1881. His widow is now living, in good health, in her eighty-sixth year. During the late war, Mr. George C. Mills enlisted August 20, 1861, in Company H, in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the first regiment to leave Erie County, Penn., which was connected with the Third Brigade, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and battles of Hanover Court House, Chickahominy, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill (where he received a wound in his right hand), Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run. He also took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, and in the entire seige of Petersburg; was at the front and on duty with the exception of six weeks in hospital owing to a wound, serving thirty-seven months; he received an honorable discharge, September 20, 1864; he returned home, and in 1865, married Miss Nettie M., a daughter of A. J. Fullerton, of Crawford County, Penn. Three children have crowned this union—Arthur D., aged sixteen; Norah H., thirteen, and Homer A., six months, all surviving at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is Sunday School Superintendent; a member of the G. A. R; he is the owner of a good farm, consisting of eighty acres, with fine buildings. He deals to some extent in fine horses; is a life-long Republican in politics.

RILEY MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born March 25, 1800, in Delaware County, N. Y., son of James Morrison, who came to Erie County in 1840. Out of his family of eleven children, nine growing to be men and women, only two are surviving; James departed this life in 1853. Our subject, was united in marriage, in 1829, with Miss Sarah, daughter of John Randall. Four children blessed this union—John R. (deceased), Rosella L. (died of consumption in 1859), Hannah L., living, and Julia D., who died in 1872. John R. enlisted January 1, 1864, in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; served eight months and contracted diseases which afterward caused his death. While home on a furlough, August, 1852, he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Aaron Brown, of Springfield Township. Three children crowned this union—Sarah A., Edward R. and Rosella L., who died, aged eleven. His widow receives a pension and has her two children living with her; her son owns seventy-three acres and she has thirty-six acres of fine land. She and her father-in-law are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Riley Morrison's wife departed this life in 1869. Our subject is eighty-four years of age, and has been a representative man. In early days he was a Whig in politics, but is now a stanch Republican.

JONATHAN R. ORTON, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born March 27, 1813, in Warren Co., N. Y., of which his father, John Orton, was also a native. The subject of this sketch came to Erie Co., Penn., with his wife and 3 sons in 1846. He started a blacksmith's shop in Albion, Penn., at which point he continued in this business for over 20 years. Mr. Orton was united in marriage with Elida Canfield, a native of New York, who died leaving 5 children. He then took for his wife Frances, sister of Hon. S. M. Brainerd, Member of Congress, which union resulted in 2 children. This wife dying Dec.

25, 1863, our subject married Mrs. Harriet Orton, widow of his brother, J. W. Orton; no children were born to this union. After her decease, which occurred in 1874, Mr. Orton married Jane De Wolf, widow of Loran De Wolf, and after her death married Mrs. Mary Eaton, widow of Albert Eaton, with whom he is now living. The names of his children are Edward, born April 17, 1839; Reuben, born Dec. 1, 1840; Mason A., born Dec. 24, 1842; Mary A., born March 14, 1848 (wife of Harrison Irish, of Albion); Avery C., born July 28, 1850; Emma J., born Sept. 20, 1852 (wife of E. F. Davenport, of Albion); and George M., born Dec. 16, 1860. In 1864, Mr. Orton moved on his present farm, consisting of 148 acres of highly improved land, well adapted to raise all kinds of grain and grass. This he intends to sell and buy a little home in which to spend the balance of his days. He is energetic in business and has accumulated a nice fortune. He has a small dairy, and his principal farm stock is sheep. Mr. Orton is a Republican in politics.

GARNER PALMER, farmer and ex-County Commissioner, P. O. Albion, was born April 30, 1821, in Columbus Center, Chenango Co., N. Y., son of Elias Palmer, a native of Connecticut, who brought our subject to Erie in 1832. Elias died in 1878, aged ninety-eight, and his wife in 1876, at the age of ninety-four. Garner Palmer was united in marriage, May, 1848, with Polly, daughter of David Matthews. She was born in May, 1822. Seven children have been born to this union, viz., Albert H., James, Josephine J. (wife of George W. Spaulding), John, Emmos C., Clara B. (wife of Dr. F. H. Lawrence, of Union City) and Chancy C. Albert H. enlisted in the war of the rebellion in the One Hundred and Forty fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He was engaged in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, siege of Petersburg; received a wound in his leg, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Garner Palmer served, at the commencement of the war, two terms as County Commissioner. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church. He owns a nice little farm of twenty-five acres, situated near Albion Station. In politics, our subject is a Republican.

WILLIAM PAUL, Albion, was born in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., October 24, 1808, son of William Paul, Sr., who came to Erie County with Messrs. Colt & Marvin, surveyors. He raised a family of twelve children, eight girls and four boys, seven of whom are now living in Erie County. Our subject is the eldest child living. He was united in marriage, in 1837, with Miss Mary, daughter of Robert Ranson, of New York State, who came here about 1830. Mr. and Mrs. William Paul have been blessed with nine children, three of whom survive, viz., Elizabeth (wife of Milo A. Smith), Mary E. and Winfield S. Their oldest son, Hiram R., lost his life in the defense of his country at Fredericksburg. He was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Mr. M. A. Smith is the owner of twenty-six acres of improved land whereon the family live, and our subject has a life lease of it. Mr. Paul is a straight Republican in politics. He has spent his whole life in Conneaut, except while traveling.

ISAIAH PELTON, retired farmer, Albion, was born February 15, 1820, in the State of New York, son of Johnson and Eunice Pelton. He came to Erie County, Penn., with his parents, and learned the miller's trade while young, but on account of ill health quit it and went to farming. He was united in marriage, January 1, 1843, with Miss Caroline Elsworth, born July 4, 1823. This union has resulted in three children, viz.: Mary E., born November 13, 1843; James G., born January 27, 1848; and Hugh M., born April 26, 1853, died May 30, 1874. Mr. Pelton enlisted February 26, 1864, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Cumberland till the close of the war. He participated in the battles at Resaca, Kingston, Rocky Face Ridge, Dallas, and many skirmishes. He is drawing a pension for disability, caused by rheumatism, which he contracted while in the army. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mrs Pelton has been totally blind for over thirty years, but her general health is good, though she weighs only eighty-five pounds. Mr. Pelton is the owner of a residence and 100 acres of land in the township, also a residence in the borough of Albion. He is a Republican in politics.

ALDEN POMEROY, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born April 14, 1819, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., son of Isaac and Ruth (Crane) Pomeroy. The former came to this county in 1816, died in Conneaut Township, July 9, 1842, and was buried in the Randall Graveyard near Albion; the latter and her cousin were born in the same house, April 20, 1799, and are supposed to be the first white children born in the western part of Erie County; she died June 28, 1874. Our subject was united in marriage, December 22, 1853, with Miss Rhoda, daughter of Luther Leavens, who came to this county from the State of New York in 1819. Mrs. Pomeroy was born July 27, 1830. They have never had any children of their own, although they have cared for many. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pomeroy's health is somewhat impaired; he served seven years as Captain of the State militia, receiving commission from Gov. Porter; he is a prosperous farmer, owning 169 acres of land; he is and always has been a Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM S. RANDALL, farmer, and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, P. O. Keepville, was born September 19, 1824, in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of William S. Randall, formerly of New York State. Our subject commenced preach-

ing about 1843, and has followed this profession, in addition to his other duties, for over thirty years; for the last few years he has been regularly located at Keepville. He married his first wife in August, 1846. She was Miss Jane M., daughter of John N. Hewitt, of New York State. Seven children were born to this union, all now living, viz., Newell W., Flora A., Addie M., Lillian C., Mina J., Carrie S. and Olive R. Mrs. Randall, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed this life July 4, 1860, and our subject was united in marriage in 1862 with Mrs. Esther Davenport, widow of Marcus Davenport. One child has blessed this union—Bertha L., born July 12, 1875. Mr. Randall has twenty-five grandchildren, nine of whom are living with him, and of whom he is taking care. He has been Justice of the Peace for eight years in Conneaut Township; is owner of about 100 acres of finely-improved land. Our subject, who is a pleasing gentleman, advocates prohibition. Mrs. Randall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD W. RANDALL, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., June 17, 1831, son of William S. Randall, who came to Erie County in 1801, when only eighteen years of age; he and his father came from New York State, driving stock through the woods, the latter, with family, coasting along the lake; both arrived where the city of Erie now stands, the same day and only a few hours apart. William S. Randall raised a family of nine children, three of whom are now living in Conneaut Township, and was one of the first men of his section in an early day; much of his time was passed in teaching. He served in several township offices, departing this life in the spring of 1848. Our subject is a brother of Rev. W. S. Randall, whose sketch is also in this work. Edward W. Randall was united in marriage, December 30, 1852, with Louisa, daughter of John Spaulding, and granddaughter of Jonathan Spaulding, one of the very first settlers of this section. Mrs. Randall was born July 27, 1835. Four children, all now surviving, were born to this union, viz.: Clarence E., May L. (wife of Augustus Creamer), Emma C. (wife of Charles D. Marlow) and Helen A. With the exception of the youngest, the entire family are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Randall is the owner of thirty acres of finely-improved land. In politics, he is Independent. Since the above was put in type, Mr. Randall has sold his farm and moved to Wellsburg, same county, and is one of the leading merchants. Clarence E., with Mr Marlow, is also in the same town as Randall & Marlow, harness and saddlery.

ALONZO R. REYNOLDS, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born April 21, 1821, in Brookfield, N. Y., son of Ransom N. Reynolds, now living in New York State. When a boy, Alonzo went on a vessel on the lakes, and worked himself up to the position of mate, which he held for fifteen years, when he was promoted to master, acting as such five years. When thirteen years of age, he came with his parents to Springfield Township. He was united in marriage, in 1848, with Amanda, daughter of Asa Callender, who came to Erie many years previous to this union. One child, Herbert A., was born to them, but when eight years old he died. Mr. Reynolds is the owner of 100 acres of fine land, lying south of Cherry Hill. It was one of the first farms settled in this section, and is well improved. He is a Republican in politics. At one time, Mr. Reynolds was Treasurer of Springfield Township.

DANIEL ROSITER, farmer, P. O. Cherry Hill, was born August 17, 1835, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Sarah Rositer. The former, a native of Vermont, was a soldier in the war of 1812, for which he drew a pension; he died February 19, 1884, in his ninetieth year. The latter, a native of Connecticut, was born June 1, 1792. This patriarchal couple lived together in Erie County over sixty-nine years. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living in Erie County. Our subject was the youngest child. He was united in marriage to his first wife, Jane Furgison, of Springfield, July 4, 1853; she was a daughter of William Furgison. Seven children were born to this union, viz., Addie, wife of Samuel Randall; William H., George N., Silvey V., Nathan A., two children died in infancy. Mrs. Rositer departed this life April 3, 1880. On December 25, 1880, Mr. Rositer was united with his second wife, Huldey Dexter, a widow, daughter of James Lilley. Two children have crowned this union, the first dying when an infant; Junnie E. is now living. Mr. Rositer enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Second Corps under Hancock, with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Culpepper Wilderness, at the siege of Petersburg, and finally in the capture of Lee's army. While at Cold Harbor, he received a wound in his left leg. He served nearly three years, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. He owns ninety-seven and a half acres of well-improved land. Mr. Rositer is a Democrat in politics; a member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE RUNYAN, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born March 5, 1835, in the State of New York, son of Henry and Emily Runyan, who came from New York to Erie County, in 1836. They were the first settlers in Elk Creek Township, where they lived for about a year, then settled on the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives. The father died in 1863, and his widow in 1880. George Runyan was married in October, 1865, to Miss Arrilla, daughter of Lindsy Anderson. Her parents were old settlers of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Runyan have had three children born to them, viz., Homer E., born August 13,

1863; Ida M., died in infancy, and Byron G., born January, 1872. Mrs. Runyan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband is an A. O. U. W. Mr. Runyan nearly lost his life in 1880, by a bank barn falling, while he and others were trying to underpin the same; he is the owner of a nice farm of sixty-five-acres, situated near the station. Mr. Runyan is a Democrat in politics.

LIBERTY SALSBURY, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born March 28, 1822, in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of John Salsbury, who came to this county from Vermont about 1800. He lived, died (February 10, 1834) and was buried on the homestead, where our subject now resides. Mr. L. Salsbury was united in marriage June 18, 1842, with Miss Anner, daughter of John S. Sherman, an old settler here. She was born August 9, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury have been the parents of sixteen children, three of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: Sarah E., born April 13, 1843, now the wife of Henry Johnson; John S., born May 16, 1844; Polly A., wife of Henry Weed, born September 7, 1845; Alonzo L., born October 14, 1847; Albert D., July 13, 1849; Susan A., born November 16, 1850, wife of William Joslin; Mary A., January 5, 1852, wife of Adelbert Marsh; Effie L., December 15, 1853; Martha M., March 31, 1855; Josephine J., December 31, 1857, wife of Clarence Borker; Vina B., December 15, 1858; Thomas C., July 21, 1860, and Lola A., August 23, 1865. Mr. Salsbury is an A. F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F., also L. S. R. A. He is a Republican in the fullest sense of the word. He is the owner of ninety-three acres of land. His father set out the first orchard in Conneaut Township.

ABNER P. SALSBURY, Justice of the Peace and farmer, P. O. Albion, was born September 2, 1825, in Tinmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., of English descent. Nathan Salsbury, his grandfather and two brothers—John and Howard—came to America before the Revolutionary war. The latter two settled in Virginia and Delaware respectively, the former settled permanently in Vermont, locating in Danby, Rutland County, where he raised a large family, among whom was Howard, the father of the subject of this sketch. Howard Salsbury came to Conneaut, Erie Co., Penn., about the year 1800, settling on the piece of ground now occupied by his son. He was united in marriage, March 8, 1819, with Rebecca Pratt, daughter of Abner Pratt, of Tinmouth, Vt. They were the parents of two children—John, the eldest, born January 10, 1821, in Tinmouth, Vt., who came to Conneaut in 1845, a farmer by occupation. He removed to Bedford, Taylor Co., Iowa, a short time before the rebellion. He was a member of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, losing his life in the Red River expedition May 6, 1863, and is buried on a battlefield at Helena, Ark. Howard Salsbury served in the war of 1812, under Perry, was school teacher of the early settlement, and Justice of the Peace for many years in this township; his office, a log building, was located a few feet east of our subject's present residence. He died about the year 1827, and is buried in the Springfield Cemetery, Erie County, Penn. His wife, born November 11, 1795, died November 16, 1881, in Tinmouth, Vt., lies there. Abner P. Salsbury spent the most of his life until twenty-five years of age in Tinmouth and Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt. He was a teacher in the common schools of Granville and Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., for a number of years, coming West first in the spring of 1847, returning to Vermont the same year. October 6, 1851, he returned to Conneaut and settled permanently where he now resides. He was united in marriage, April 17, 1853, with Betsey E., daughter of Henry Wood, an early settler in the township. She was born August 13, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury have been the parents of two daughters—the eldest, Emma J., born October 1, 1854, is now at home with her father; Eunice Lillian, born December 3, 1868, died January 3, 1875, and is buried in the Springfield Cemetery, Erie County, Penn. Our subject is a farmer by occupation. He is a Republican in Politics, formerly a Whig. He has served as Town Clerk for ten years, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for eighteen consecutive years on the same spot of land on which his father's office was located. He owns fifty acres of well-improved land, on which he resides, and thirty-two acres of woodland in Springfield. Mr. Salsbury's present family are all members of the church

CAPT. DAVID SAWDEY, third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Sawdey, was born in Providence, R. I.; his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. When David was a mere child, his father moved to New Bedford, Mass. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but soon afterward bought his time and embarked on a whaling voyage. He next engaged in mercantile trade with the East Indies, making several voyages; he gradually rose to the rank of Captain, and became half owner of the ship and cargo. On one of his return voyages, during the French and English war, he was taken prisoner by the English, his ship and cargo confiscated, and himself and crew thrown in prison; he was soon afterward released through the intercession of the United States Government, and returning to this country, opened a dry goods store at Paris, N. Y., and shortly afterward married Zerviah Smith, daughter of an eminent Quaker of New Bedford, Mass. In 1818, he sold out his interest in the dry goods trade to his partner, and bought a farm in Conneaut Township (where he settled in 1819), which is now known as the Sawdey farm, but at that time and long afterward known by the early settlers as Lexington, a town of 1,600 acres, laid out in town lots by Col. Dunning McNair, in 1797. He opened a store in

1820, and for several years thereafter supplied the wants of the early settlers. In 1823, he was appointed Postmaster and held the office until it was moved to Pomeroy's Corners, and thence to Albion. David Sawdey, Samuel Bradish and Matthew Harrington were the first Commissioners of Conneaut Township. In 1837, he was elected to the Legislature along with Gen. Reed, and in 1841, County Commissioner, which office he held for three years. His first wife died in 1847, and in 1849, he married Eliza A. Bond, of Fredonia, N. Y., who still survives him; he died December 5, 1857. By his last marriage, he had two children, a daughter, who died when a child, and a son, D. A. Sawdey, who is now a practicing Attorney at Erie, Penn. The latter received an academic education at Fredonia, N. Y., and graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan, in 1876; was a candidate for Clerk of the Courts, in 1879, and admitted to the Erie County bar as attorney December 1, 1881.

GEORGE L. SEARS, farmer and proprietor of a creamery, P. O. Albion, was born February 22, 1845, in Massachusetts, son of Layman Sears. Our subject, at the age of eighteen, went to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was engaged in manufacturing butter for about eight years. In 1871, Mr. Sears came to Erie County; he is now running the only regular creamery in Erie, situated about half a mile north of Albion, where he manufactures about 250 pounds of butter per day, which consumes the milk of about 300 cows. The milk is placed in large vats, that stand in running water, and hold about 3,000 pounds of milk. The cream is churned in large quantities. Mr. Sears was united in marriage, December 13, 1865, with Miss Laura Heminger, who was born in 1849 in the State of New York. Five children have been born to this union—Wilson O., born May, 1867; Minnie, born May, 1870; Bertha, born June, 1877; Edgar H., born December, 1878; Frank M., born July, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are members of the E. A. U. Society. The former is a Greenbacker in politics.

JOSEPH P. SMITH, merchant, Cherry Hill, was born September 18, 1843, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, son of Parker Smith, a resident of Cherry Hill. During the late rebellion our subject enlisted September, 1862, in Company I, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving under Gen. Avrell, in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Winchester, White Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburg, Droop Mountains, Chambersburg, and in other engagements. He contracted typhoid fever in the winter of 1863-64, but served until his time expired, receiving his discharge at the close of the war. Mr. Smith was united in marriage, February 26, 1867, with Miss Julie, daughter of Rasell Chapman, of Erie County, one of the old settlers of this section. Two children have been born to this union, the first dying in infancy; the surviving child is Clifford W., born August 1, 1873. Our subject is carrying a heavy stock of merchandise at Cherry Hill, where he has been in business since April, 1879. He is competing with the surrounding towns, and is doing a good trade. His goods are shipped via the Nickle Plate Railroad to Springfield. He is a member of the G. A. R. and E. A. U., and is a sociable, business man.

MARTHA I. SPAULDING, Postmistress and merchant, Keepville, was born December 8, 1830, in Erie County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Frederick Haughton, who came here from New York about 1832. She was united in marriage in 1848, with Dexter Spaulding, who was a son of David Spaulding, born in Erie County, Penn., in 1802. To this union were born five children—Dexter R., born August 20, 1849; Louis A., born February 2, 1852; Ellen, born January 2, 1854, died January 22, 1872, and Allie, born November 22, 1859; Martha J., born January 21, 1864, died February 24, 1882. Mr. Spaulding departed this life February 14, 1882, in Hancock County, Ohio, and is buried at Keepville, Penn. Our subject has been engaged in mercantile business at Keepville, since her husband's death, carrying a nice little stock of general merchandise, supporting her family very nicely. In addition to the store, she has twenty acres of fine land, and is proving herself to be a better business manager than many of the opposite sex.

JONATHAN SPAULDING, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born December 23, 1834, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., and is a son of David Spaulding, also a native of same township, and probably the first male child born therein. Our subject's grandfather, Spaulding, was a native of Vermont, and came to Erie County, Penn., in 1795. He married Margaret Stontz, and raised a family of eight children, many of whose descendants are living in this county; he was a soldier of the war of 1812; died in 1855, aged eighty-three years, and is buried at Keepville. Our subject's father is still living in Conneaut Township, and has raised a family of ten boys, six of whom are living; he has been one of the substantial men of his section for many years. Jonathan Spaulding was united in marriage March 2, 1856, with Miss Loanda, daughter of Martin Bently. This union has been blessed with two children—Nora B. and David E. Mr. Spaulding enlisted, August 2, 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Second Army Corps under Hancock. He was connected with the Army of the Potomac during the war, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and in the seige of Petersburg, and finally in the capture of Lee's army. He also took part in several minor engagements; he was honorably discharged in May, 1865, and returned home. He is a member of the G. A. R.; is the owner of 250 acres of fine land. In politics, he is a Republican. Our subject held the rank of

First Lieutenant with the position of Quartermaster, having passed through a regular line of promotion from the position of private.

FRANCIS M. SPAULDING, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born August 24, 1839, in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of John and Priscella Spaulding. His father was a native of Erie County, and his mother of Ohio. The former was a son of Jonathan Spaulding, who settled here in 1801. John Spaulding died in 1873. His widow is still living with her son, John L.; he was Justice of the Peace many years, and at one time Director of the Poor; he was a prominent citizen; he was the father of eleven children, seven of whom survive him. Our subject was united in marriage, March 24, 1864, with Miss Angeline, daughter of John McClintock, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. She was born November 30, 1840. They had one child which died in infancy. Mr. Spaulding owns about sixty acres of the old Cole homestead, and is the owner of the celebrated horse known as "Prince George," a three-quarter Percheron. Mr. Spaulding is a prominent man in this section; is Independent in politics, and a member of the Universalist Church.

GEORGE W. SPAULDING, farmer, P. O. Keepville, was born September 23, 1842 in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., son of David Spaulding, born in same township. The father of David was a native of Vermont, and came to this county in an early day. Our subject enlisted in the army, 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving in Gen. Hancock's Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, siege of Petersburg, and finally in the capture of Lee's army; he was honorably discharged, May, 1865. Our subject was united in marriage, November 19, 1865, with Josephine H., daughter of Garner Palmer, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Three children have been born to this union—Florence, Garner and Nellie, all living at home. Mr. Spaulding is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Erie County, is the owner of 130 acres of well-improved land; he is an Anti-Monopolist in politics, was a good soldier, and is a good citizen.

EDWARD W. STUNTZ, farmer and local surveyor, Albion, was born July 29, 1812, and came to Albion with his parents in 1815; he had but poor opportunities in obtaining an education, attending a subscription school held in a log house, whose windows were made of greased paper; he attended school one term in the city of Erie, when near of age. While Deputy Sheriff of the county, Mr. Stuntz was united in marriage, December 25, 1836, with Miss Isabel, daughter of Amos Hilborn, of New York. Nine children have blessed this union, one of whom, Edward S., was killed, October 1, 1871, when twenty-two years of age, by a log rolling on him. The names of the other children are as follows: Arba L., born May 22, 1838; Mary E., born July 23, 1839; Matilda, born January 20, 1842; Amanda J., born March 23, 1844, the wife of Dr. A. B. Herd; Martha R., born December 1, 1846; Harriet I., born August 15, 1852, the wife of J. J. Hewit; George H., born October 23, 1855, and Homer C., born January 29, 1858. The entire family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stuntz possesses 150 acres of fine, improved land in the corporation of Albion, and a dairy of ten cows; he is a prosperous farmer, highly thought of in the community; he is a Republican in politics.

JOSHUA THORNTON, proprietor of grist mills, Albion, was born May 15, 1846, in England, and came to Erie, Penn., when only an infant, with his parents. Mr. Thornton has lived in this county ever since May 16, 1876, when he married Miss Jennie Sherman, born March 31, 1847, daughter of William and Rachel Sherman; two children have been born to this union—Price, born June 17, 1879, and Leroy, born April 11, 1882. The father of the subject of this sketch purchased the Juliet Mills about 1861, the oldest grist mill in this section, situated near a beautiful artificial lake, in the northern part of the borough of Albion; it is run by water and steam, and does a large amount of business. Joshua Thornton is now the proprietor of this mill, and the owner of about twelve acres of fine land, on which is his residence; he is a pleasant social gentleman, a Republican in politics, and one of the most prosperous business men in Albion.

GEORGE Van RIPER, manufacturer, P. O. Albion, was born February 6, 1847, in Erie County, Penn., a son of James and Elmina Van Riper, the former a native of New York, the latter of Erie County. Our subject was united in marriage, December 25, 1871, with Miss Daphna, daughter of Horace and Fannie Sanders. One child, dying in infancy, was born to this union. Our subject has always engaged in the manufacturing business, generally very successfully; he is now manufacturing lumber, staves, horse rakes, handles, cultivators, wooden scoops, etc. Mr. Van Riper and wife are members of the Methodist Church. The former is also a member of a Lodge of F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and E. A. U. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE WARNER, railroad employe, Albion, was born May 30, 1823, in Germany, emigrating to this country in 1847, and coming to Erie County, Penn., about eighteen months later. He was united in marriage, in 1850, with Margaret, daughter of John Forbs, born March 15, 1832; her parents are old settlers of Erie County. Four children, all now living, were born to this union, viz.: Else M., wife of George Scott; Perry F.; Huldah M., wife of Richard Holmes, and Leroy G. In September, 1861, during the late war, Mr. Warner enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers,

serving in the Twelfth and Twentieth Corps, in the Armies of the Potomac and Cumberland, commanded by Gen. Slocum. He first participated in the battles of Slaughter Mountains, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; then his corps was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and he took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and was with Gen. Sherman in his celebrated march through Georgia. He was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Ga., having served three years. Mr. Warner was naturalized in the year 1871; he was a good soldier, and makes a first-class citizen. Since the war he has been in the employ of the E. & P. R. R. Co.; he is a member of G. A. R.; a Republican in politics.

JEDUTHAN WELLS, Justice of the Peace, manufacturer of oars, Albion, was born December 25, 1824, in Erie County, Penn., son of Franklin Wells, who came to this county from Vermont in 1820. Our subject passed through the common schools of this section in an early day, then attended the academy at Albion, and afterward the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio. He was united in marriage, in 1844, with Mary J., daughter of Potter Sullivan, who came to Erie County about 1833. To this union have been born seven children, viz., Aurora H., Hattie P., wife of E. F. Davenport, died June, 1876; Mary M., wife of Hon. Edgar Pierce, of Michigan; Rozine A., wife of M. J. Harrington; Franklin P., Sarah and Florence. Excepting the latter, all the family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wells is W. M., of the F. A. M., and A. P. G., of the I. O. O. F. He has served as Burgess of the borough of Albion several terms, and as Justice of the Peace for about thirty years. He is independent in polities. Mr. Wells has manufactured oars to a great extent at Albion.

MRS. HANNAH WRIGHT, Albion, was born April 5, 1829, in Conneaut Township, Erie County, Penn., daughter of Isaac and Ruth Pomeroy, the latter born in same township April 20, 1799, and was probably the first white child born in Erie County, although a cousin Eliza Crane, was born about the same date. She died June 28, 1874. Our subject was married October 11, 1849, to George B. S. Montgomery, a native of Ohio, who departed this life November 23, 1872. Hannah was united in marriage, October 14, 1875, with John R. Wright, her present husband, who is a native of Franklin County, N. Y., born September 13, 1835. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Equitable Society. They own about forty-seven acres of fine, improved land, on a portion of which the father and mother of our subject died, and where she was born. John R. Wright enlisted in 1864, in Fifteenth New York Engineers, and served with the Army of the Potomac at the battles of the Wilderness, siege of Petersburg, and at the capture of Lee's army. He received an honorable discharge July 16, 1865; he is a member of the G. A. R. He had the typhoid fever in 1865, and has never been physically sound since. He is a Republican in politics.

ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

LIBERTY BALL, farmer, P. O. Platea, was born in Girard, Erie Co., Penn., April 11, 1826, son of Samuel Ball, who came here in an early day, and raised a family of nine children, four now living, two residents of Erie County; he was a prominent farmer, and a man who took special interest in church matters; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he died in 1876. Our subject was united in marriage, May, 1854, with Miss Martha, daughter of Philip Bristol, an old settler of Girard Township, and an influential man in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a Deacon. Mr. and Mrs. Ball were the parents of two children, both living—Floyd S. and Ray C. Mrs. Ball departed this life, August 4, 1874; our subject owns 200 acres of fine land, part in Elk Creek and part in Girard Townships; he is a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN BEAUMONT, merchant, Wellsburg, was born in England, May 30, 1827, and emigrated to Erie County, Penn., with his father in 1842, the remainder of the family following in the summer of 1843. Mr. Beaumont, Sr., engaged in farming; he raised a family of eight children, four now living, residents of Erie County; his wife's decease occurred in 1866, and he followed her in 1877. Our subject has been twice married, the first time in 1852, to Miss Julia, daughter of Aaron Gary, an old settler of this county. One child, Ida A., wife of M. C. Peck, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, blessed this union. Mrs. Beaumont departed this life November, 1863, and in 1868, Mr. Beaumont married, for his second wife, Mrs. Almira Stevens, widow of W. Stevens, of Conneaut Township. This union has been crowned by the birth of one child—William P. Mr. Beaumont commenced his mercantile career as grocer on the Erie Extension Canal at Cranesville, Erie Co., Penn., in the year 1856. In 1873, he purchased D. Roberts' entire interest in a general stock of merchandise in this place. For the want of store accomodations, he was compelled to move his stock of

goods to Richmond, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1875, at which place he remained eight years. February 1, 1883, he came to Wellsburg, Penn., where he is carrying a heavy stock of general merchandise, worth not less than $13,000, and has a first-class trade, he is a sociable, genial gentleman as well as a good business man.

RALPH BOWMAN, manufacturer of lumber, and farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born August 9, 1806, in Madison County, N. Y., son of Thomas Bowman, a native of Connecticut, who came with his family to Erie County in 1831; he was the father of five sons and two daughters, three of this family are now living: a daughter, who was eighty-five July 2, 1883; our subject and his youngest brother aged seventy-five, March 4, 1883. Thomas took an active part in organizing the Universalist Church at Wellsburg, and died July 27, 1847; a brother, Elisha Bowman, was in the Revolutionary war, and his descendants are now living at Spring Corners; his wife at one time resided with Gen. Putnam. Ralph Bowman married, April 14, 1836, Miss Jane Van Vleck born in 1813, daughter of Abram Van Vleck, of New York, there have been no children born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have raised two, only one—Ralph Decator, a nephew—now living. Mr. Bowman is owner of nearly 600 acres of land, well improved; he has served his township as Assessor, Tax Collector, and Treasurer of the school funds; he and his wife are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Bowman is a Democrat in politics, and was born under the Jefferson Administration.

STEWARD BROCK, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Elk Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., August 11, 1834, son of Francis Brock, who came from New York State to Erie County, Penn., in 1826, and raised a family of five children; two now residents of Erie County, and one of Bradford County, Penn.; he died in 1856; our subject married February 3, 1859, Nancy A. Mitchell, born July 14, 1837, in Erie County, daughter of Richard Mitchell, an old settler of Elk Creek Township. This union has been blessed with four children—Ida L., wife of Austin A. Whitaker; Willis O.; Annie I.; and Ola M. Mrs. Brock is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Brock has a fine farm of eighty-six acres of improved land. Politically, he is a Republican.

ANDREW J. CAMPBELL, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in the State of New York, March 9, 1835; he came to Erie County, Penn., in 1838, settling in Elk Creek Township, where he has since remained, except when in the army. Mr. Campbell married in September, 1854, Miss Jennette, daughter of Samuel Dunning and a native of New York State. This union has been blessed with six children—Ella M., wife of Noah Stafford; Addie E., wife of E. L. Bovee; Cora, deceased at the age of ten years, George A., Saddie S. and Nettie M. Mr. Campbell enlisted September 13, 1862, in Company I, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served in the middle division of the Army of West Virginia; he participated in the battles of Rocky Gap, Droop Mountain, Sheridan's raid through the Shenandoah Valley, and other minor engagemements; he served two years and seven months, and received an honorable discharge on account of disability in 1865. The disease he contracted while in the army still clings to him. Mr. Campbell owns fifteen acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican in politics.

M. H. COLE, farmer, P. O. Lundy s Lane was born in Washington County, N. Y., April 11, 1818, son of William Cole, a native of Vermont, who went to Washington County, N. Y., with his father when twelve years of age, and came to Chautauqua County in the spring of 1826; thence to Erie County in 1835; he purchased a large farm in Elk Creek Township same year, and here raised a large family of fifteen children, five of whom are still living; he died April 9, 1858, aged eighty-one years and six months. Our subject married in the fall of 1840, Miss Mary L. Dean, born July 2, 1822, daughter of Peris Dean, of Canada. This union has resulted in seven children, three perishing in the flames of their burning home, November 2, 1852, and Josephine, dying August, 1860. Those now living are Parilee, wife of Charles Percell; Louisa, wife of Thomas Percell and Victory, wife of Robert Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former owns a fine farm of about forty-seven acres, has been Assessor, School Director, and is now Town Treasurer. Politically, he is a Republican.

JAMES CULVER, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in New York State, April 1, 1829, and came to Erie County in 1830, son of Samuel Culver, who departed this life about 1872. Our subject married, in 1855, Miss Mary, daughter of William Joslin, an old settler of Erie, who died about 1871; his widow, now ninety years of age, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Laura Kelsey. Mr. and Mrs. James Culver have been the parents of one child—William A. Our subject enlisted March 30, 1865, in the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. Culver is owner of ninety acres of fine, improved land; he has been Road Commissioner; is a member of the Masonic order; in politics a Republican.

ROBERT B. GATES, proprietor of cheese factory and merchant, Lundy's Lane, son of George D. Gates, was born August 25, 1838, in Crawford County, Penn. During the late rebellion, Mr. Gates enlisted August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regi-

ment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Hancock's Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in the right thigh at Fredericksburg; was afterward transferred to the reserved veteran corps and in 1865 honorably discharged. Mr. Gates was united in marriage in 1865, with Miss Mary J., daughter of E. Pool, of Lockport. This union has been blessed with two children—James, who died aged thirteen, and G. Dorance. In 1877, our subject, with his family, moved to Erie County, Penn., and purchased the Cold Spring Cheese Factory, which he has since been successfully running. He is making as many as eleven cheeses per day, consuming for the purpose the milk from 350 cows, and as he makes a first-class article, he always obtains the highest market value. Mr. Gates is also running a country store, stocked with groceries, boots, shoes and notions, and is doing an extensive business; he, with wife, is a member of the Christian Church. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Democrat.

MARTIN HALL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., May 21, 1834, son of Horace Hall, a native of Connecticut, who came to Erie County with his family in 1836; he raised seven children, five now living; he died, May, 1880; his widow resides with M. E. Hall, a brother of our subject, whose biography appears below. Mr. Martin Hall was married in the fall of 1861, to Miss Annie, daughter of James Goodenow, a native of New York State, and one of the first settlers of this section. Mrs. Hall is a native of Illinois. One child, Tessa, has crowned this union. Mr. Hall is the owner of 143 acres of excellent land; also two fine Percheron stallions, celebrated for their fine breeding qualities. Mr. Hall is descended from a prominent old settler; in politics, is a Democrat.

MILTON E. HALL, farmer, P. O. Elk Creek, was born in Elk Creek Township, Erie County, Penn., son of Horace Hall, a native of Connecticut, who moved to Erie County in 1836, settling in Elk Creek Township. They were the parents of ten children, five now living and residing in Elk Creek, except James S., who resides in Iowa. They came here when the country was new and most of the residences, log-cabins. Horace Hall was a prominent man in his day, and served at one time as Justice of the Peace; he departed this life in April, 1880; his widow is living with her son Milton E. Our subject was married, February 7, 1869, to Miss Mary, born July 28, 1846, daughter of George L. Doty. Three children have blessed this union—Viana M., Homer J. and Earnest. Mr. Hall is owner of eighty acres of well-improved land, near the village of Cranesville; his farm is a part of his father's old homestead. Politically, our subject is Democratic.

JAMES HUBBARD, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., April 10, 1832, son of Sylvester and Eliza (Patten) Hubbard. The latter is a native of New York State, now residing at the age of seventy-seven, with a son on the old farm. She has been an invalid for many years. The former was also a native of New York, born February 27, 1809, and moved to Erie County with his family, July, 1832; he raised a family of three boys and three girls, all now residents of this county; he was a prominent farmer; he departed this life, April 22, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. SylvesterHubbard were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the oldest child of his father's family; he was married in 1855, to Miss Martha H. McGuire, born February 18, 1832, in Crawford County, Penn., daughter of William McGuire. This union has been blessed with seven children, one dying in infancy; the surviving are—William S., Thomas R., Lyda S., Mary E., Clara G. and John J. Mr. Hubbard is the owner of 195 acres of excellent land, well improved, with fine buildings; he formerly engaged in dairying, but now makes the breeding of Short-horn cattle a specialty; he purchased a very fine bull of C. E. Petis, of Girard, Penn. This animal was bred from the stock of C. E. Berry, of New London, Huron Co., Ohio. Mrs. Hubbard is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hubbard has served as Assessor of his township; politically, is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born August 27, 1845, in Elk Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Sylvester Hubbard, a native of New York State, who came with his family to Erie County, in July, 1832. He raised ten children, and departed this life April 22, 1881. Our subject was married, October 1, 1873, to Miss Abigail N. Warner, a native of Elk Creek and daughter of Frederick Warner, an old settler of the same township. Four children have blessed this union, viz., Charles J., Rutherford B., Frank P. and George H. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Baptist Church. He now owns 175 acres—his father's old homestead. He has been quite extensively engaged in dairying, but now intends to make a speciality of Short-horn cattle, as his farm is especially adapted to the raising of stock. William Hubbard is a self made man; is a Republican in politics. Our subject is a brother of James Hubbard, whose biography appears above.

MARTIN V. B. JOHNSON, surgeon and druggist, Wellsburg, was born in Washington County, Md., April 8, 1842, son of David Johnson, of Fulton County, Penn. Our subject graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and commenced to practice in 1862; subsequently attended and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1864. He moved to and practiced in Southern Pennsylvania for two years; thence went to Holden, Johnson Co., Md., for seven years, and then practiced three years in Delaware. In 1879, Dr. Johnson came to Wellsburg, where he has since successfully prac-

ticed his profession; he has also been engaged in the drug business for the last four years, and is running the only store of the kind in Wellsburg. Dr. Johnson married, December 25, 1864, Miss Sarah P., daughter of Jesse Woodcock, both natives of Baltimore. Seven children have been born to this union, viz., Francis E., Jesse W. (deceased), Bessie C., Susie M., Shelly K., Lucien and Leila E. Both Dr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is an A. F. & A. M., and K. of P., and a member of the E. A. U. Politically, he is a Democrat.

CHAUNCEY JOSLEN, farmer, P. O. Albion, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., November 19, 1819, son of Peleg Joslen, a native of New York State, who came to Erie County about 1833. He raised a family of six boys and three girls, four of whom are still living; he was an honest, hard-working man, and died about the year 1850. Our subject was married, April 25, 1847, to Rosetta, daughter of Josiah Steward, an old settler of this section. This union has been crowned by the birth of three boys, viz., Julius A., Marcus L. and Chauncey A. Julius A. and Marcus L. enlisted just before the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge at its termination. Mr. Joslen owns forty acres of well-improved land, and Mrs. Joslen owns forty acres also. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which our subject is an earnest worker, and was a recognized minister until his health failed. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace; Collector two years, Assessor three years, Auditor one year, and was elected School Director at three different times; he was at one time a correspondent for the Erie *Gazette*, and several other county papers. At one time, Mr. Joslen was a strong Abolitionist, but is at present a Republican-Prohibitionist.

WILLIAM H. JOSLIN, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born November 15, 1839, in Center County, Penn., son of Ira Joslin, who came to Erie County in 1861, and died January 18, 1877. He was the father of twelve children, four of whom survive; five participated in the war of the rebellion, four enlisting in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Reuben lost his life at the battle of Fredericksburg; Peter received a shot through his lungs, May 12, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, from the effects of which he died in 1877; Joseph died in Andersonville Prison; and Jacob is badly crippled by a wound in the left ankle received in the battle of Fredericksburg. Our subject belonged to Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac and Cumberland. He participated in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (where he was wounded in the right arm), Lookout Mountain, Resaca (where he was wounded in the head), siege of Atlanta, capture of Savannah, and finally in Sherman's celebrated march to the sea; he served three years and ten months, and received an honorable discharge July 26, 1865. Mr. Joslin was united in marriage, January 2, 1879, with Miss Mahaly Upham. She has one child—Zana. Mr. Joslin owns sixty-five acres of improved land; in politics, is a Republican.

ERNESTUS S. KENNEDY, merchant, Cranesville, was born in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., April 6, 1834, son of John Kennedy, a native of Connecticut, who came to Erie County with his father when a boy. He settled on Conneaut Creek and raised a family of three boys and a girl, all now living; he was a very earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and did much good in this way; he died September 8, 1881; his widow is now residing with her youngest son. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1860, with Miss Alvince, daughter of Horace Hall, one of the first settlers here; she is also a sister of M. E. Hall (whose biography appears in this work); two children are the result of this union—Dora A. and Charlie. The former and her mother are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Kennedy is a liberal supporter. Mr. Kennedy started for himself first as traveling salesman for twelve years, and in 1880 established himself in mercantile business at Cranesville, Penn., where he is carrying a heavy stock, consisting of clothing, boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, etc., etc.; he is doing a fine business, successfully competing with other tradesmen. Mr. Kennedy is a first-class business man; politically, he is a Democrat.

PERRY KIDDER, retired farmer, P. O. Elk Creek, was born in New York State December 6, 1816, son of Thomas and Lucy Kidder, natives of Vermont, who came to Erie in 1832; they raised a family of seven children, four still surviving, three of them living in this county. Mr. Thomas Kidder was a good citizen, and his memory is much revered; his wife died in about 1850, he following about 1860. Our subject was married in 1842 to Miss Julia A., daughter of Adam Dertz, one of the first settlers in this section, coming here when the country was a wilderness. To this union have been born four children, viz., Lucy A., wife of George N. Barnes; J. P. Kidder, S. J. Kidder and George Kidder. Mr. Kidder had formerly a large farm, but he divided it with his boys, retaining about twenty-eight acres for himself. Mr. and Mrs. Kidder are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is much interested. He has served his township as Collector, Justice of the Peace and Assessor four different times, and has held several other township offices. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE (deceased). The ancestry of the Lawrence family can be traced in England from 1191, when Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, Lancashire,

England, accompanied King Richard (called Cœur de Lion) to Palestine, was at the siege of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc, and was the first to plant the banner of the cross on the battlements of that town, and there received his knighthood. His grandson, Sir James Lawrence, married Matilda Washington. There were four brothers, lineal descendants from him. The eldest, Henry, went twice to Holland. John and William were born at Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England; they emigrated to America, arriving at Plymouth, Mass., in the winter of 1635, in the ship Planter. William married twice, had ten children and died in 1686. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithville, Long Island. She married, the second time, Sir Philip Carteret, and on her death left her property on Little Neck Bay (afterward known as Lawrence's neck), in the township of Flushing, Long Island, to her son Joseph Lawrence, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Townly, and a sister of Lady Effingham. John married and had nine children; his first son's name was Richard Lawrence, who married and had a son, William, who married Charity Carnell, and he became the possessor of Lawrence's Neck, Long Island. This union was blessed with seven children, three girls and four boys; Richard, the second son by this union, was taken prisoner by the British in the Revolutionary war, and was held in confinement seven years. The seventh child, Olivar, was born in 1758, and served in the American Army for independence; he married Patty Wait and had eleven children, and died in Crawford County, Penn. (This genealogy is recorded on the county record in Queens County, Long Island, to this date. See Surrogate's office, New York City, A. D. 1680, Library No. 22, page 24.) Olivar's second son, Joseph Lawrence, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., December 25, 1782, and married Jerusha Austin January 1, 1804; with his family and two yoke of oxen he moved from the town of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y.; he had eight children by his first wife, Jerusha; he died in Crawford County, Penn., March 17, 1875; he was the father of the subject of our sketch. William Lawrence was born in Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., September 8, 1811, and was united in marriage August 27, 1846, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Baldwin, who moved from Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y. State, to this county in 1836. This union has been blessed with five children, two dying in infancy. The survivors are Thirza J., William J. and Selina S., wife of Franklin Main. Our subject lived with his father until he was nineteen; then took a piece of land for himself in Greene Township, right in the woods where deer abounded, and endured all the hardships of a pioneer life; he was a self-made man in every respect; he moved to Elk Creek Township in 1865, where he owned 112 acres of fine, improved land. Mr. Lawrence and his wife were members of the church; he was a Republican in politics; he held several town offices in Greene; he gave the land for the first schoolhouse in his vicinity in Greene, and it is now known as the Lawrence Schoolhouse. He got his first start in life by working six months at $10 per month, and saving all his wages. He died of consumption February 1, 1884, aged seventy-two years, four months and twenty-three days; his body was interred in the Spring Cemetery, Crawford County, Penn.

GEORGE MANTON, farmer and ex-County Auditor, P. O. Elk Creek, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., August 15, 1838, son of James Manton, who came to Erie County with his family in 1859, but is now living in Michigan. Our subject, married, December 6, 1863, Martha, second daughter of Horace Hall, Esq., a native of Connecticut, who came to Erie County in a very early day. He was a man of considerable influence and held the office of Justice of the Peace many years. He died in 1881; his widow is living with her youngest son in this township. This union has been blessed with one child—Ida A., born October 24, 1864. Mrs. Manton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cranesville. Mr. Manton was elected Auditor of Erie County in 1881, on the Democratic ticket, and has filled said office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He also held the office of Town Clerk for some years. Mr. Manton owns thirty-five acres of fine land situated next to the village of Cranesville. He is a Past Master of the Masonic fraternity.

FRANKLIN MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born January 18, 1822, in Genesee County, N. Y., son of Dan Martin, a native of New Hampshire, who, with his family, came to Erie County in 1836. He raised ten children, six now living, two residing in Erie County. He departed this life in 1870. Our subject, the second son in this family, married March 4, 1847, Miss Ann Morse, born in England and daughter of John Morse, of Huron County Ohio. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, viz.: Mary A., wife of Thomas Hurst; Eugene L., Fanny and Frank. Mr. Martin, with his family, moved to Erie County about 1852, settling in Elk Creek Township. He owns a well-improved piece of land, consisting of eighty-seven acres. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

THOMAS OSBORN, JR., merchant and Postmaster, Lundy's Lane, was born in England October 12, 1846, and is a son of Thomas Osborn, Sr., of McKean Township, Erie County. About 1847, he came to Erie County with his family, and has resided here ever since. He has raised a family of five children, four of whom are now living in this county. Our subject enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862, and served under Gen. Hancock, in the Second Corps, Army

of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg (where he was wounded in the left leg), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, where he was wounded by a ball passing between the jugular vein and wind pipe, coming out at the back of his neck, and also was wounded in his left arm and shoulder about the same time. He was then transferred to the Veteran Corps, and mustered out as Captain, Sixteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, in 1865. In 1871, Mr. Osborn married Miss Mary E., daughter of Alpheus Bates, and a native of Erie County. He was at that time proprietor of the Sterrettania Woolen Factory, in Erie County. This union has been blessed with one child—Thomas A. Our subject came to Wellsburg in 1872, where he was Principal of the public schools the first winter; after which he engaged in mercantile business in which he has since remained, having increased his capacity and is now carrying an immense stock of goods of all kinds, including agricultural implements, and is doing an extensive business. He has been Postmaster since 1872. He is Commander of the Col. Lyttle Post G. A. R., No. 240, is now Chief Mustering Officer of Pennsylvania, and has held the position since the same was instituted. Mr. Osborn has been a delegate to the State Convention several times. He is politically a stanch Republican.

REV. JOHN B. PAGE, Justice of the Peace and minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church, Lundy's Lane, was born in East Alton, Strafford County, N. H., July 6, 1819, and is a son of Rev. John Page, who died in 1832, and whose father (also John Page) was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, a native of New Hampshire, and who at one time owned the township of Wentworth same State. Our subject commenced the ministry, when twenty years of age, in New Hampshire. After his marriage he moved to Oneida County, preaching there for about two years, and then to Oswego County, N. Y., for two years more. In 1849, Mr. Page moved to Erie County where he has since been preaching. Mr. Page was united in marriage, January 5, 1842, with Miss Ruth Lombard, whose father was a sea captain. This union has been blessed with seven children; the surviving are Nellie C., wife of Dr. O. Logan (see his biography); Emma, wife of A. B. Snow; and John, who is unmarried and lives in Wellsburg, on his farm with his father. Mr. Page has served as Justice of the Peace at Wellsburg, for four years. He is a pleasant, sociable gentlemen; a member of the Masonic fraternity; politically a stanch Republican.

ISAAC POWELL, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in the State of New York, January 1, 1818, a son of James Powell, who came to Erie County in March, 1837, with his family. He had eleven children, five of whom are now living in Erie County. James Powell was a prominent man, and held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Poormaster in New York; he was a Captain in the war of 1812, and died in August, 1860. Our subject married, September 29, 1840, Miss Susan M. Winchester, born November 26, 1822, daughter of Daniel Winchester, one of the first settlers of Elk Creek Township, and a native of Vermont. This union has been blessed with six children, two of whom died in infancy; the living are—Alonzo W., Edgar C., Adelbert (who runs his father's farm), and Helen, wife of George Baird. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is owner of 175 acres of well-improved land and a very nice village property. He has been engaged three years in his present business; deals in the New Buckeye Mowerand Reaper and other farming implements, and is doing a fine business. Mr. Wells has served as Township Commissioner and School Director; is a Republican in politics.

RICHARD POWELL, farmer and County Commissioner, Wellsburg, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., March 22, 1827; son of James Powell, a soldier of the war of 1812, who came to Erie County in 1836, and had a family of eleven children, five of whom reside in Erie County. Our subject is a brother of Isaac Powell, whose sketch appears above. Richard Powell married, in 1852, Miss Nancy L., daughter of I. T. Stitt, a native of New York State, who came to Erie County in an early day. Three children have been born to this union, the eldest dying in infancy. Those now living are: George Jay and Fred S., both residing with their parents. Mr. Powell owns about two hundred and twenty-four acres of well-improved land in Elk Creek Township. He is now filling satisfactorily the office of County Commissioner, to which he was elected in 1881. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a leading Republican.

EDWARD W. RANDALL, merchant, Wellsburg, was born in Conneaut Township, Erie Co., Penn., June 17, 1831, son of William S. Randall, who came to Erie County in 1801, when only eighteen years of age; he and his father came from New York State, driving stock through the woods, the latter, with family, coasting along the lake. Both arrived where the city of Erie now stands the same day, and only a few hours apart. William S. Randall raised a family of nine children, three of whom are now living in Conneaut Township, and was one of the first men in his section in an early day; much of his time was passed in teaching. He served in several township offices, departing this life in the spring of 1848. Our subject is a brother of Rev. W. S. Randall, whose sketch is also in this work. Edward W. Randall was united in marriage, December 30, 1852, with Louisa, daughter of John Spaulding, and grand-daughter of Jonathan Spaulding, one of

the very first settlers of this section. Mrs. Randall was born July 27, 1835. Four children, all now surviving, were born to this union, viz.: Clarence E., of the firm Randall & Marlow, harness and saddlery, Wellsburg; May L., wife of Augustus Creamer; Emma C., wife of Charles D. Marlow; Helen A. With the exception of the youngest, the entire family are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Randall moved lately from Conneaut Township, where he owned thirty acres of finely-improved land. This farm he sold, and he is now one of the leading merchants of Wellsburg. In politics, Mr. Randall is Independent.

GEORGE H. RANDALL, farmer, P. O. Elk Creek, was born in Elk Creek Township, Erie County, Penn., November 6, 1839, and is a son of Ira G. Randall, also a native of Erie County, and still living here. Our subject was united in marriage, January 1, 1863, with Sylvia L. Wells, born March 22, 1839, daughter of Samuel Wells. Two children have blessed this union, viz., Lois E. and Kay E., both now living. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are members of the E. A. U.; the former is owner of forty acres of well-improved land. This couple are descended from two of Erie County's oldest families. Mr. Randall is independent in politics.

HARRISON RAYMOND, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Knox County, Ohio, September 16, 1840; son of Nehemiah Raymond, a native of Massachusetts, who came with his family to Erie County about 1820, but afterward removed to Ohio. He departed this life September 16, 1860. Our subject enlisted, August 20, 1861, in the Eighty-third Regiment P. V. I., Company H, serving with the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, Peninsula campaign, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Nine Mile Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg (where he was wounded in the head); after his recovery, he rejoined and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House (where he was wounded in the left side, some of the shot still remaining in his body), siege of Petersburg and at the surrender of Lee's army. He was in every rank from Eighth Corporal to First Lieutenant. He was honorably discharged, July 22, 1865, having served nearly four years. Mr. Raymond was married, April 30, 1871, to Miss Lucy West, born September 8, 1849, daughter of Benjamin West, now living in Elk Creek Township, of which he was an old settler. This union has been blessed with two children—Alice and Harry. Our subject is, with his wife, a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He owns a house and four acres of good land; he has held the office of Auditor of his township; is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Republican in politics.

LYMAN SEARS, farmer, and dealer in phosphates, P. O. Cranesville, was born in Colerain, Franklin Co., Mass., October 19, 1818, son of Enos Sears, a native of Dennis, Mass., whose father, John Sears, was the fourth generation from Richard Sears, who was one of the pilgrims that landed at Plymouth in the year 1620, and whose descendants are scattered all over the United States. Our subject possesses a very cleverly-drawn geneaological tree, tracing the descendants of the old pilgrim. Lyman Sears was united in marriage, April 5, 1843, with Miss Annie Pierpoint, born in Massachusetts, daughter of Isaac Pierpoint, a native of Connecticut, who also comes from an old family, among the first to settle in the United States. To this union have been born George (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work), Ann E. (wife of Edward Hawks), Henry, Alice (wife of Newel Wilcox) and Nancy (deceased, aged five years). Mr. Sears brought his family from Gerry, N. Y., to Erie County in 1876, where he has since been extensively engaged in selling phosphates, and such is the demand for this article that he sells 150 tons annually. He also farms to some extent, having twelve acres of fine land adjoining the village of Cranesville, where he raises large quantities of fruit and garden truck. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which the former is a Deacon and active Sunday school worker; he is a member of the E. A. U.

GEORGE J. SHERMAN, sewing machine agent, village of Wellsburg, P. O. Lundy's Lane; born in Elk Creek Township, Erie Co., July 10, 1855; is a son of Charles Sherman, a native of New York State, a prominent farmer, and collector of the tax during the war; he was also at one time Captain of the militia. He died July 5, 1876; his widow still survives, and was keeping house for our subject in Wellsburg. They were both members of the Universalist Church. Our subject was raised on a farm, and learned the broom-making trade, working at same seven years, when he engaged in mercantile business with O. W. Irish, at Wellsburg, Penn., for about two years; he then bought out Mr. Irish's interest, running the business by himself for little more than a year, when he sold out again the entire business to Mr. Irish. He then became book-keeper for the above firm—William Boynton & Co., broom manufacturing—for nearly four years; a portion of the time was also traveling salesman for the same company. He then clerked a season in Erie, Penn. About 1881, he commenced his present business, and is now successfully handling the Noble Machine (manufactory in Erie), competing favorably with the best, and leading all others. He is a Democratic in politics. Later, October, 1883, he married Miss Minnie Keely, teacher in music, and is now living happily with his bride in rooms taken in the Stockdale Block, Wellsburg, Penn.

IRA SMITH, farmer, P. O. Platea, was born in Girard Township, Erie County, May 18, 1838, son of Hymenens Smith, a native of New York State, who came to Erie County

in 1837, and was quite a prominent farmer of that section in an early day. He had a family of three children, all now living in Erie County. He died in August, 1867; his widow, the mother of our subject, is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Seth Stevens, on the old homestead. Ira Smith was united in marriage, May 18, 1858, with Miss Hannah, daughter of J. Tollman, a soldier in the war of 1812, and an old settler of Erie County. To this union have been born two children—William E. and Frank. Our subject is a self-made man, working hard for all he now owns. For twenty-one years, in an early day, he worked on the canal, whose bed runs by the site of his present farm. He owns ninety acres of very fine land, with splendid buildings erected on same. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; has been School Director for the last two terms. Mr. Smith in politics is a Republican.

JOHN R. SNYDER, proprietor of planing mill and manufacturer of furniture, Wellsburg, was born in Switzerland October 24, 1847, son of Benjamin Snyder. In 1870, our subject began manufacturing furniture on a small scale in Wellsburg, Penn. He has been gradually increasing the same, until he is now doing a fine business both in this industry and in his planing mill, which he started in connection with the furniture in 1876; he is also an undertaker. Mr. Snyder keeps a well-assorted stock of furniture (not all his own manufacture) on hand; his establishment is one of the most enterprising in the village of Wellsburg. Our subject married, May 7, 1871, Miss Hattie, daughter of Eli Colton, a native of Erie County, Penn., still residing in Elk Creek Township. This union has resulted in three children, viz., Jennie M., George W. and Mable G. Mr. Snyder is, politically, a stanch Republican.

J. W. STEVES, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Rome, N. Y., October 31, 1845; son of Joshua Steves, a native of New York. Our subject came to Erie County October 26, 1836, and married October 29, 1837, Louisa, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Sherman, who came here from New York in 1831. Seven children have been born to this union, five of whom are now living in Erie County. Their names are as follows: Sally, wife of C. G. Ames; Mercy, wife of E. F. Taylor; Harriet R., wife of P. B. Roberts; Mary, living at home; Nancy, deceased, and Perry J. Mrs. Steves died July 4, 1860, and Mr. Steves married March 27, 1865, Miss Huldy, daughter of Lemuel and Elizabeth Stewart, formerly of New York, coming to Erie County in about 1823. Mrs. Steves is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and a Democrat in politics.

REV. ANDREW R. WARD, minister of Zion Church, Wellsburg, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., December 16, 1828, and is a son of Thomas P. Ward, who came with his family to Erie County, Penn., in 1838. He has six children, all living. Our subject married in 1851 Lois, a daughter of Augustus Mills, of Oneida County, N. Y. Two children have blessed this union—Orlando H. and Will A., both residents of Erie County. Mr. Ward has been preaching for about thirty years; for the last fourteen in Zion Church, of which his wife and eldest son are members, and which he was instrumental in organizing. It is situated one and a half miles east of Cranesville. Our subject enlisted August 3, 1861, in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Porter's Corps), Army of the Potomac. He participated in the Peninsular campaign; was Chaplain (by vote) four months, and was wounded in the leg and head at Savage Station. He received his discharge for disability December, 1862, and receives a pension. Mr. Ward is owner of twenty-three acres of land, mostly in the village of Wellsburg, where he has lived for the last thirty-five years, with the exception of the time spent in the army. He has on his property, besides his residence, a grist and saw mill, now known as the Wellsburg Water Mill, and a threshing machine, and is doing as good a business as any in Erie County. He also carries on blacksmithing, in which he has engaged for eighteen years. Mr. Ward is temperate in all things. In politics, he is a Republican.

HENRY WEED, wagon-maker, Wellsburg, was born in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., July 4, 1836; son of William Weed, who came to Erie County from Warren County, N. Y., in 1829. He had a family of thirteen children, five residents of Erie County. He died May 6, 1872. Our subject enlisted, January 5, 1864, in the Independent Battery of Erie, and was with the Army of Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pine Mountain, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie, and siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbus, Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, Tenn. He was honorably discharged in Texas October 12, 1865. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1867, with Miss Pollie, daughter of Liberty Salsbury. This union has been blessed with four children, one dying in infancy. The others are William L., Maurice and Orie. Mr. Weed is engaged in manufacturing and repairing wagons and buggies, and is doing quite an extensive business. He is part owner in the broom factory in Wellsburg. Mrs. Weed is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Weed is a good business man, a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Post 240, Pennsylvania.

JULIUS E. WELLS, tanner, Wellsburg, was born in Franklin County, Vt., October 14, 1812, and is a son of Samuel Wells, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Erie County with his family in 1815. He manufactured salt about a mile south of Wellsburg, and as his was the only industry of the kind between here and Pittsburgh, he found a

ready sale for all he made, which was about five bushels per day. He departed this life in 1825. He was quite a prominent man in an early day. His eldest son, Otis, about 1831, laid out Wellsburg, which bears his name, and was its principal business man for many years. He raised quite a large family, most of whom are living West. Our subject married, in 1835, Miss Louisa, born February 26, 1812, daughter of Wilson Cole, formerly of Washington County, N. Y., who came to Erie County in 1832, where he was a very prominent farmer. Ten children have been born to this union. Those surviving, are Franklin P., Mittie (wife of Robert McNamara), Julius C., Jr., A. Judson, Addie (wife of James Lutted). Mr. Wells was in mercantile business for several years, but since 1835 has engaged in tanning on an extensive scale, employing six men, fifty vats, and using steam. He built his tannery, which is one of the prominent enterprises of Wellsburg. He also built a fine grist mill in 1878, which is now owned by Mr. Stell. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which he has been a Deacon for the last thirty-five years. He has six acres of fine land on the boundaries of Wellsburg, on which is a fine residence. Though formerly a Whig, he now supports the Republican principles.

JAMES M. WOODRUFF, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Pike County, Penn., March 18, 1823, and came to Erie County with his parents, in the spring of 1837, settling in Elk Creek Township. His father raised a family consisting of three sons and two daughters, three of whom are now living; he departed this life in 1838. Our subject married, March 20, 1853, Miss Phebe Wells, born April 23, 1830, daughter of Obea Wells, and a niece of J. E. Wells, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. She is a native of Crawford County, Penn. Their union has been blessed with five children—John W., E. Lodicie, Henry K. (deceased June, 1876), Row O., and one deceased in infancy. After his marriage, Mr. Woodruff settled on his present farm, then a perfect wilderness, which, thanks to his industry, now consists of 150 acres of well-improved land. He makes his dairy a specialty. While in the South, before the war, Mr. Woodruff nearly lost his life by being stabbed in the back by an intoxicated man. He is a self-made man; politically, a Republican.

EMANUEL M. ZIEGLER, blacksmith and carriage-maker, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Waterloo County, Upper Canada, March 5, 1820, son of Ditman Ziegler, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Erie County, Penn., in 1836, and raised a family of six children, four living; he died in Canada in 1858. Our subject has been twice married, first in 1842, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Joseph Zinn, of Erie County, Penn. Five sons and four daughters were born to this union, eight now living, viz.: Emma (wife of Julius Wells); Lavina (wife of Marsh Maxwell); Lucinda (wife of Webster Winchester); Catharine (wife of Frank Fellows); Franklin, George, William and Webster. Mrs. Ziegler died in 1863, and our subject married Miss Margret Jones, of Girard. One child, Ulysses G. has crowned their union. Our subject was engaged in selling lightning rods for sixteen years. About seven years ago he commenced blacksmithing in Wellsburg, and has since been doing an extensive business. He has now the leading shop; also irons carriages and wagons. He and his wife are members of the Universalist Church. He owns some property in Wellsburg. Politically, he is a Republican.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

REUBEN BAER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born May 31, 1831, in Fairview Township, son of Daniel and Leah (Stotler) Baer, natives of Lancaster County and Pittsburgh respectively. They had nine children—Martha (deceased), Fanny, Eliza, Reuben, Mary, Levi (a soldier in the late war), Harriet, Joseph and Martin. Daniel Baer purchased wild land, in an early day, in Erie County. He was a carpenter, and built and owned the first grist mill on Baer Creek, subsequently replaced by a larger and more substantial structure, which he operated until his death. He was for many years Road Commissioner and School Director. He was also a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was Steward and Trustee for a long period. He died November 22, 1865; his widow still survives. Reuben Baer married, June 16, 1853, Matilda H., daughter of Curtis and Eve (Kauffman) Heidler, born in Fairview Township, October 11, 1836. Eight children have been born to this union—Perry A., Susan J. (deceased), Seth H., Myron C., Alice V., Carrie G., Albert G. and Scotta D. (deceased.) Mr. Baer has cleared a good farm of 120 acres, on which he has fine farm buildings, within three miles of Fairview. He was elected Road Commissioner in 1870. He is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics, a Republican.

ISRAEL W. BARD, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Lancaster County, May 20, 1827, son of John and Elizabeth (Weidler) Bard. The latter was a daughter of Samuel and

Fanny (Binkley) Weidler, natives of Lancaster County, who had a family of eight children, viz.: William (served in the late war), Israel W., Fanny, Samuel, Catherine, Susanna (deceased), Elizabeth and Isaac. John Bard, Sr., was a farmer of Leacock, Lancaster Co., Penn., where he died in 1867. Israel W. Bard was united in marriage, May 29, 1856, with Mary Kendig, born September 17, 1833, daughter of Henry and Sarah (White) Kendig, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., who had a family of twelve children—Samuel, Eli, Mary, Cyrus (deceased), Matilda, Henry, Daniel (who served in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the whole war), Sarah, John and Barbara surviving. Henry Kendig, Sr., settled in Mill Creek Township, Erie County, in 1831. He was an active citizen; a Republican in politics; died November 11, 1881. His widow is now living. To Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Bard were born six children, viz.: Elizabeth (deceased), Clara, Addie J., John H., Daniel W. and George A. Mr. Bard's farm, comprising seventy-one acres of land under a good state of cultivation, with good farm buildings, is situated three miles from Fairview. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post 359, Fairview; in politics, a Democrat.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY, contractor, Fairview, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 23, 1835, coming to America in 1862, and to Erie County in 1863. He is a son of Joseph and Sally (Whiteley) Bardsley, natives of Yorkshire, England, who had a family of four children—John and Joseph surviving. Joseph, Sr., was a son of John Bardsley, also a native of Yorkshire, and both died in England. Our subject was educated for the ministry of the Church of England, at the Lyceum of Oldham, England, and holds certificates for proficiency in geometry, algebra, grammar, arithmetic and mensuration from the Mechanic's Institutes. The presentations were made by Lords Stanley, Disraeli and Brougham. He also holds a certificate for general knowledge from the Analytic Institute of Oldham. The late Prince Consort was President and Patron of the above Institute. Mr. Bardsley knows five languages. In 1862, he relinquished his position as teacher in the Greenacres Grammar School to come to this country. Mr. Bardsley married, in 1856, Mary Whiteley, born August 25, 1831, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Holmes) Whiteley, all natives of Yorkshire. Their children were William, James and Sarah, who all died in England. Mr. Bardsley visited his native land in 1864, returning to this country in 1867, and has since engaged in various pursuits in different localities. He settled in Fairview in 1871. Mrs. Bardsley died September 7, 1881. Mr. Bardsley is a member of the Royal Templars. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

EPHRAIM BOYER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Berks County, Penn., December 21, 1819, son of Charles Boyer, born June 14, 1785, married to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Harriet Delaplane, all natives of Berks County. They had a family of ten children—Solomon, Lewis, Anthony, William, Silas, Mahlon and Mary A. (deceased), only Ephraim, Thomas and Sarah A. survive. Charles Boyer, a soldier of the war of 1812, was a son of Charles and Mary (Moudy) Boyer, the former a native of Virginia, served all through the Revolutionary war; was paid in Continental money, which became worthless while he was visiting Montgomery County, obliging him to remain there. His wife was a native of the latter county. His son Charles, father of our subject, came to Erie County in 1837, purchasing 392 acres in Le Bœuf Township. After cultivating about seventy-five acres, he sold this property in 1852, and purchased 111 acres in Fairview Township, where he died March 9, 1858, his wife following him July 27, 1864. Ephraim Boyer married January 28, 1858, Eliza Shank, born June 27, 1819, widow of Henry Shank, and daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Ruth) Wolfe, all natives of Lancaster County, Penn. There are no children. Mr. Boyer resides on the home farm, about a mile from Fairview. He was Road Commissioner two terms, from 1876 to 1882, and Inspector of Electors. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

FRANK CAUGHEY, farmer, P. O. Avonia, was born in Washington County, Penn., November 19, 1813, son of John Caughey, born in Lancaster County, June 13, 1784, and married to Ann V. Wilson, born October 6, 1786, daughter of Miles Wilson, a native of Washington County, Penn. They had thirteen children—Andrew, Miles, (at one time Sheriff of Erie County), David, John and George, all deceased; those living are, Frank, Jane E., William M., Nancy A., Mary, Sarah B., Samuel and Susan. John Caughey came to Erie County about 1805, subsequently settling in this township. He was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Caughey) Caughey, of Irish descent. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Superior Collector of his township. His wife died May 6, 1839, and he June 18, 1859. Our subject married September 15, 1839, Emily Cook, born in 1817, daughter of Alvin and Catharine (Daggett) Cook, of German descent, the former was a native of New York State. By this union there were four children—Cassius (deceased), William H., Johnston J. and Emma. Mrs. Caughey died October 19, 1848, and December 20, 1849, Mr. Caughey married Harriet Childs, born in Harbor Creek Township June 28, 1826, daughter of Theodore and Jane (Crawford) Childs, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Custard) Crawford, all natives of Susquehanna County, Penn. Thomas Crawford's father was a Major in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Caughey's second marriage was blessed with one daughter—Jane A., wife of Charles J. Sturgeon. Mr. Caughey is a substantiel citizen of

Fairview Township, in which he has served as Road Commissioner, School Director, Collector, etc. He has fine farm buildings, and fifty-three acres of land a half mile from Fairview Borough. He is a Presbyterian; in politics a Republican.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, farmer, P. O. Swanville, was born in Mill Creek Township, April 29, 1829, son of Andrew Duncan, born January, 1797, and Agnes (Daniel) Duncan, born in 1797, both natives of County Derry, Ireland. Of their ten children, William, Eliza, Martha, May, Jane and Francis are now living: Andrew was a son of James Duncan, a native of Scotland. He came to America in the spring of 1822, and in 1825 purchased twenty-five acres of wild land, settled in Mill Creek Township. He was an industrious and substantial pioneer, owning at one time 264 acres of excellent farm land. He served as School Trustee of Mill Creek. He died October 19, 1877, his wife having preceded him in 1875. William Duncan married, October 19, 1854, Margaret Patton, born June 6, 1829, daughter of Thomas and Isabel (McBenley) Patton, all natives of County Armagh, Ireland. Three children were born to this union—Letitia, Andrew (deceased), and William. Mr. Duncan is an excellent farmer, using expensive fertilizers, and generally producing good crops. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHNSTON EATON, fruit-grower, Fairview, was born February 15, 1818, in Fairview Township, son of Rev. Johnston and Eliza (Canon) Eaton, the former born February 7, 1776, in Franklin County, and the latter a daughter of John Canon, born March 11, 1780, in Fayette County, Penn. They had nine children—Martha, Nancy and Isaac (a soldier in the late war) are deceased; John, Daniel C., William W., Johnston, Samuel M. (a minister of the Presbyterian Church, residing in Franklin City, Penn.,) and Elizabeth. Rev. Johnston Eaton was a son of John Eaton, of English descent, and one of the first settlers of Franklin County, Penn. He entered the junior class of Princeton College, New Jersey, and graduated from Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Penn., in 1802. He visited Erie County, then spent a year in Southern Ohio, returning to Erie in 1806. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Erie June 30, 1808, previously preaching his first sermon in a small log tavern at the mouth of Walnut Creek, near Swanville. He was instrumental in building the first two churches in Fairview, and also labored for the cause in Erie and Springfield for upward of forty years. He died June 17, 1847, his widow following him February 5, 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Johnston Eaton married, October 13, 1842, Eliza A. Adams, born April 6, 1824, daughter of David and Deborah (Thorn) Adams, all natives of New York State. Eight children have been born to them, viz., Adelaide, Viola, Frank C., Clara H., Charles (deceased), Florence D., Jessie (deceased) and Lillian. Mr. Eaton's fruit farm comprises forty acres, twenty of which are planted with apples, pears, peaches, grapes, raspberries, etc. Mr. Eaton and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILBERFORCE C. EATON, merchant and Postmaster, Fairview, was born May 27, 1845, in Fairview Township, son of William W. and Elizabeth (Clemens) Eaton, the former born October 10, 1811, in Fairview Township, is a son of Rev. Johnston and Elizabeth (Canon) Eaton, the latter born April 23, 1814, in Waterford Township, is a daughter of John and Mary (Irvin) Clemens, natives of County Derry, Ireland, and Carlisle, Penn., respectively. William W. Eaton is the father of three children—Wilberforce C., Emma I. and Retta E. He is a retired farmer residing in Fairview, where he has held many offices. He was elected County Commissioner in 1857, Poor Director in 1870, and appointed County Bridge Commissioner in 1876. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics a Republican. Wilberforce C. Eaton, after preparing for a collegiate course in Fairview High School in 1861, entered the Adrian College, Michigan, where he remained three years. He then taught a term in Lenawee County, Mich. In 1865, he engaged in the dairy business in Venango County, Penn., subsequently teaching a term in Fairview High School. Mr. Eaton married, March 14, 1867, Elizabeth A., daughter of Jacob Beckman, by whom he had four children—Roy C. (a bright, promising boy of eleven, killed by the kick of a horse May 11, 1879), Clyde C., Edith B. and Donald W. Mr. Eaton commenced in mercantile business in Fairview in 1866, and was appointed Postmaster in 1872. He has been School Director several terms, is at present a Councilman. He has at various times been a Republican delegate to the county, and in 1882 to the State Convention at Harrisburg. He is a member of the Masonic order.

CHRISTIAN EINFELDT, furniture manufacturer and undertaker, Fairview, was born September 8, 1829, a son of Claus Christian Einfeldt, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark. The father emigrated to America in 1852; the mother in 1857, settling in Fairview, where he died November 11, 1882. Christian learned his trade in Pretz, Holstein (now a German State). He established his present business in 1854. He keeps on hand an excellent stock, or manufactures to order; he has a good hearse in connection with his undertaking department. Mr. Einfeldt enlisted in Company B, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in 1865, and served four months in the war. He was united in marriage, March 22, 1865, with Mary, daughter of John Unschler, of Fairview Township. They are the parents of five children, viz., Frederick, Addie, William, Albert and May. He is a charter member of the Equitable Aid Union, and G. A. R., Post No. 369; he is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES H. GLAZIER, cider manufacturer, Fairview, was born in Erie City, September 30, 1843, son of Phillip P. Glazier, who was born in Connecticut June 5, 1805, a son of Ira Glazier, also a native of Connecticut, who migrated to Erie County in 1810. Phillip P. married Elizabeth M., daughter of Jacob and Emily (Cummings) Carmack, natives of Scotland and Pennsylvania respectively. Elizabeth was born in Erie in 1814, and was the mother of William C., by trade a painter, who employed his spare time in studying medicine (he entered the Medical University of New York, where he graduated with honors; after a short practice in Bellevue Hospital, was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Ellis, Montana, subsequently becoming Surgeon in charge of the Army Hospital at Key West, Fla.; in 1880, he wrote a treatise on "Trichinea and Trichinosis," which was printed by order of Congress; he spent a year in the band service of the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the late war, and died December 13, 1880, at Key West, of yellow fever); Albert T. (deceased), was a Sergeant in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The surviving members of the family are Emily C., James H., John H. W., Jacob C., Phillip P. and Joseph P. Phillip P., Sr., died October 28, 1868, his widow following him in November, 1879. On October 12, 1865, our subject married Mary E. Mosher, who was born in Waterford Township, February 14, 1845, daughter of John and Judith (Fryer) Mosher; she died September 29, 1880. Mr. Glazier next married, September 24, 1882, Mary E. Miller, born in Fairview Township, January 11, 1861, daughter of Phillip and Magdalene (Semler) Miller, natives of Germany. He is proprietor of the Fairview Steam Cider and Jelly Mill, and is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Glazier is a member of the Lutheran Church, of the Equitable Aid Union; in politics, is a Democrat.

LEVI HEIDLER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born June 21, 1825, in Fairview Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Curtis and Eva (Kauffman) Heidler, both natives of Lancaster County, Penn., who had a family of ten children—Eliza and Leah, deceased; and Susanna, Maria, Levi, Israel, Sarah A., Fannie, Matilda and Curtis H. Curtis Hiedler, Sr., came to Erie County in April, 1823, purchased and settled on 150 acres of land in Fairview. This he improved and added to until he owned 549 acres. He took an active part in the township affairs; was at one time Road Commissioner, also County Director of the Poor, one term; he died in 1872; his widow is now living. Levi Heidler married, February 18, 1847, Fanny W. Bear, born October 24, 1827, daughter of Daniel and Leah (Stotler) Bear, natives of Lancaster and Allegheny Counties, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Heidler had four children—Albert (deceased January 22, 1880), Clayton B., Harriet A. and Wallace Monroe. Mr. Hiedler's farm of seventy acres, three miles from Fairview, and one hundred acres which he owns of the homestead, are under a good state of cultivation; he has superior buildings and fine stock, among which is a thoroughbred Short-horn bull raised by J. C. Thornton. Mr. Heidler has filled the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner. In politics, he is a Republican.

CURTIS H. HEIDLER, farmer and stock-raiser, Fairview, was born February 13, 1840, in Fairview Township, son of Curtis Heidler, born December 25, 1790, who married Eve Kauffman, born July 26, 1797, daughter of John and Annie (Schwore) Kauffman, all natives of Lancaster County, Penn. Their children were Eliza and Leah (deceased), Susanna, Maria, Levi, Israel, Sarah A., Fanny, Matilda and Curtis H. Curtis, Sr., was a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Weikel) Heidler, natives of Lancaster County, of Swiss descent. He came to Erie County in 1822, and purchased 160 acres of wild land, which he cleared and converted into one of the finest farms in the township. He at one time filled the office of County Director, and was also at an early date Supervisor and School Trustee in the Township. He died February 28, 1872; his widow is now living. Our subject married, November 1, 1860, Sarah Thomas, born in Mill Creek Township, April 5, 1842, daughter of Christian and Nancy (Miller) Thomas, natives of Lancaster County. They have one child —Ida F. Mr. Heidler owns the homestead farm, comprising 190 acres. He was elected Road Commissioner of the township in 1875, and is now School Director of Fairview. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN HIGHBERGER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Elk Creek Township, March 8, 1803, son of George Highberger, born in 1770 and Catharine (Deets) Highberger, born in 1778, daughter of Aenestus Deets, all natives of Maryland; they had eleven children; the surviving are, John, Elias, Cyndisa, Lucinda, Orilla, Eli and Caroline. George Highberger came to Erie County in 1798, and was one of Elk Creek's earliest pioneers; he was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and a Supervisor of Elk Creek Township. Removing to Mill Creek Township in 1816, he bought and cleared 200 acres of land; he was Supervisor of this township also, and School Director; he died in 1849; his widow in 1862. John (our subject) married, March 9, 1826, Maria Long, born in Fairview Township, December 9, 1810, daughter of John and Nancy Long, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. By this union there were seven children—John, Josiah, Solomon, Abraham, Sarah A., Maria and Martha (deceased). Mr. Highberger is one of the few living representative pioneers of the county. At various times, he has served as Road Commissioner and School Director of Fairview. For many years he was Exhorter and Class Leader in the Evangelical Church, but lately has identified himself with the United Brethren; he is a Republican in politics.

RICHARD B. KELSO, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born November 16, 1852, in Fairview Township; son of Melvin M. Kelso, born in Erie City, September 1, 1816, who was married to Martha S. Johnson, born in Fairview, May 3, 1817, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Barnett) Johnson, natives of Dauphin County, Penn. They had eight children, of whom Anna J., Richard B., Melvin M. and Effie B. are now living. Melvin M. Kelso, Sr., was a son of Gen. John Kelso, a soldier in the war of 1812, one of the first settlers of Erie, and owner of much valuable real estate. In early life he was a sailor, then for a number of years was clerk in the Erie Post Office . Inheriting from his father 130 acres on Ridge Road in Fairview Township, he eventually adopted pastoral pursuits, in which he was very successful, owning 474 acres of farm property. He was a prominent citizen, ably filling the offices of County Director of the Poor, Township Road Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, etc. He was an adherent of the Presbyterian Church, to which, with all other good causes, he contributed liberally. He died November 18, 1866; his widow still survives. Richard Barnett Kelso now owns the home farm, which he is greatly improving, and on which he is erecting fine buildings. Politically, he is a Republican.

MELVIN M. KELSO, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born November 23, 1855, in Fairview Township, and is a son of Melvin M. and Martha (Johnson) Kelso. He was united in marriage, December 16, 1875, with Ada C. Taggart, born in Girard Township, July 9, 1859, daughter of Alexander and Halda D. (Burnell) Taggart, former a native of Girard Township, latter of New York State. One child has blessed this union—Edna A., born November 21, 1877. Mr. Kelso owns a fine farm of 112 acres, one and a half miles from Fairview. He has an excellent dwelling and farm buildings, and his land is under a superior state of cultivation. Melvin M. Kelso is a member of the Presbyterian Church; in politics, is a Republican.

JOHN A. KLINE, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born May 26, 1837, in Fairview Township, Erie County, Penn., son of John A. and Nancy (Ripley) Kline; the former, born in 1800, was a son of John Kline, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and of German descent. The latter, a daughter of Jacob Ripley, was born October 3, 1799, all natives of Lancaster, Penn. Of the six children born to this union, Elizabeth, Martha, Anna and George are deceased; Sophia J. and John A. are now living. John Kline, Sr., came from Conestoga, Lancaster County, to Erie County about 1826, purchasing eighty acres and settling in Fairview Township, then a wilderness, in 1827; he passed through many hardships. There were few roads, and when making trips to Erie (with oxen), requiring two days, he frequently had to chop his way with an ax. By perseverance and industry he acquired for himself and family one of the finest homesteads in the township; he died September 7, 1838, his widow July 23, 1879. Our subject, J. A. Kline, was united in marriage, November 7, 1861, with Rozina Beiri, born June 7, 1844, daughter of Christian and Mary (Reiser) Beiri, natives of Switzerland, former born in 1812, died February 6, 1874, latter born June 12, 1819. To J. A. Kline and wife have been born William G., J. E., U. S., Charles, Cora A., Miron C. and Frank R. J. A. Kline now owns and resides on the homestead, one and one-half miles from Fairview Borough; his dwelling and farm buildings are among the best in the township; he has taken an active part in township affairs; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Fairview; also is a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JABEZ LUTHER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Rhode Island January 9, 1801, and came to Erie County February 8, 1827. He is a son of Jabez and Lydia (Brown) Luther, natives of Rhode Island, who had a family of seven children, viz., Polly, William, George, Martha and Nancy, all deceased, and Jabez and Samuel B. Jabez Luther, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died December 23, 1818, his widow following him February 2, 1836. Our subject was united in marriage, October 19, 1820, with Catharine Adams, born January 16, 1801, daughter of Abner and Desire (Knashcroft) Adams, all natives of Connecticut. Seven children were born to this union—William T., Henry G., Orsin J., Abner A., Nancy D., Lydia A. and Samuel H., who served three years in the late war, and died April 2, 1883. Mrs. Luther departed this life March 16, 1864. Abner A. married, October 29, 1857, Matilda, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Rohrar) Rhodes, natives of Lancaster County, Penn.; she was born January 10, 1833. Four children have blessed this union, viz., Samuel P. (deceased), Kittie M., Elba J. and Belle N. Mr. Luther is a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics, a Republican. Jabez Luther has taken some part in the affairs of the township, and has filled the offices of Road Commissioner and Collector. He has been a member of the Christian denomination forty-nine years. In politics, he is a Republican.

STEPHEN LUTHER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born July 31, 1834, in Fairview Township, Erie County, Penn.; son of William Luther, born December 29, 1784, and married, January 22, 1806, Martha Kenyon, both natives of Rhode Island. His father and mother, Jabez and Lydia (Brown) Luther, were also natives of Rhode Island. William Luther was a prominent pioneer citizen of this county, having traded eighty acres of well-improved land in Otsego County, N. Y., for 500 acres of wild land in Erie County, to which he brought his family and goods in two covered wagons, drawn by horses and oxen, arriving in Fairview Township March 5, 1825, after a tedious journey of twenty-six days.

His wife dying December 17, 1825, he married Catharine Stuntz, born September 1, 1803, daughter of Conrad and Cynthia (Randall) Stuntz, natives of Germany and Ohio respectively. Nine children were born to this union—Albert and Lerilla (deceased), Mary, Catharine, Stephen, Lucinda, Asahel (a soldier in the late war), Nancy J. and William. Mr. Luther's second wife dying, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Lucy Upham, a widow, by whom he had no children. He served at one time as Township Supervisor of Fairview. He departed this life March 13, 1868. Stephen, the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage, January 29, 1857, with Ruby, daughter of Clark and Lucinda (Cook) Morse. She was born November 12, 1837; her parents were natives of Connecticut and New York State. To this union have been born five children—Albert M., Iva May (deceased March 30, 1863), Cassie M., Clark William and Sara Gertrude. Mr. Luther is owner of excellent buildings and a farm of 100 acres three miles south from Fairview Borough. He and his wife are members of the Christian denomination. In politics, our subject is an Independent Republican.

THOMAS W. MOORHEAD, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Fairview Township December 15, 1855, and is the only child born to Thomas and Jane (Russell) Moorhead, the latter a daughter of William and Jane (McClure) Russell, all natives of Fairview; the former, born September 19, 1812, was a son of James, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Ann (Wilson) Moorhead, natives of Dauphin County, Penn., who came to this county early in the present century. Thomas Moorhead was a substantial citizen, and owned considerable property in this township; he died in 1856; his widow married Christian Lohrer, and is now living. Thomas Wilson Moorhead married, October 23, 1879, Mary K. Smith, a native of Girard Township, born October 23, 1861, daughter of Eugene D. and Keziah A. (Caughey) Smith, natives of Vermont and Fairview Township respectively. They have one daughter—Blanche C., born August 3, 1880. Mr. Moorhead's property, situated about a mile from Fairview Borough, comprises the home farm of 175 acres, under a good state of cultivation, with excellent farm buildings. He is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate from Fairview Township to the County Convention at Corry in 1880.

DANIEL W. NASON, Clerk and Treasurer and County Director of the Poor, P. O. Erie, was born in Fairview Township September 28, 1828, son of William and Rebecca J. (Allen) Nason, former a native of North Kingston, R. I., born November 12, 1799; latter born in 1801 at Amsterdam, N. Y., daughter of Samuel P. and Martha (Beckwith) Allen. They had a family of seven children—William M. (a soldier in the late war), Sylvester V., Celesta S. (deceased), Benjamin J., Daniel W., Clother B. (a soldier in the late rebellion) and Phebe R. A. William Nason was an early settler of this township, coming about the year 1824; he died March 14, 1865. Daniel Webster Nason married, October 20, 1864, Polly Washburn, born September 19, 1840, daughter of Seymour and Lydia (Hopkins) Washburn. Their children are Myrtie M., Martha A., Willie S. and Joseph E. Mr. Nason, who succeeded to the home farm in Fairview, was educated principally in the public schools. He served as School Director four years, as Clerk and Assessor, and in May, 1879, was appointed Clerk and Treasurer of the County Poor Board at Erie, a position for which he is well adapted. He is a member of the Christian denomination; in politics, a Republican.

WILLIAM S. ROSS, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in McKean Township July 30, 1832, son of Trueman and Hannah (Irish) Ross, the former born March 5, 1800, died September 13, 1880; and the latter born February 28, 1803, died July 30, 1879. Our subject was united in marriage, August 31, 1862, with Julia W. Townlee, born February 5, 1839, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Maloney) Townlee, both natives of Pennsylvania. Three children blessed this union—Robert, Ellie May (deceased) and Lizzie H. Mr. Ross' farm of sixty-three acres, three miles from Fairview, is well stocked, has excellent farm buildings, and is under a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Society. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN RUSTERHOLTZ, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in McKean Township June 2, 1827, son of John J. and Catharine (Kauffman) Rusterholtz, the former a native of Switzerland, born May 15, 1785, and the latter born in Wittenburg, Germany, September 27, 1805. The surviving children of the eleven born to them are Eliza, John, Christina, Sophia, Jacob, Levi (a soldier in the late war, and wounded at the battle of Antietam), Susan, Christopher and Charlotte. J. J. Rusterholtz emigrated to America about 1819, serving Michael Kreidler, a farmer in Lancaster County, Penn., three years, in payment for his passage. While in Lancaster County, he married Catharine Kibler, who also emigrated under similar circumstances. She lived but a year after marriage, dying February 24, 1875, and Mr. Rusterholtz then married Catharine Kaufmer. He came to Erie County in 1825, purchasing fifty acres in McKean Township. Here he died September 21, 1864, the owner of 180 acres of fine farm lands. John Rusterholtz, our subject, married, January 24, 1854, Eliza Zahn, born in McKean Township June 6, 1837, daughter of Christian and Barbara (Hostetter) Zahn, natives of Berne, Switzerland. Five children were born to this union—Etta M., Levi H., John W., Amos J. and Lester B. Mr. Rusterholtz owns superior farm buildings, a well situated farm of 196 acres, and the homestead farm, comprising eighty acres.

JAMES RYAN, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., August 9, 1808, son of James and Sarah Ryan. Sarah was a daughter of Robert and Ann (Watson) Kennedy, all natives of Dauphin County. James, Sr., born February 5, 1777, was a son of John and Jane (Goudy) Ryan, natives of same county. John was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; John Ryan was born about 1745, in Big Valley, near Philadelphia, Penn., permanently settling in Hanover, Fishing Creek Valley, Dauphin County, Penn. He was a son of another John, the originator of this family in America, who came from Ireland in 1710. James and Sarah Ryan had seven children, viz., Ann and Sarah (deceased) and Jane, James, John, Robert and Samuel. They came to Erie County in 1810, and purchased 160 acres in Fairview Township, then a wilderness abounding with wolves, bears, deer and other game, which they converted into a comfortable home. He was a pioneer, and a soldier in the war of 1812–14. James Ryan, our subject, was united in marriage, November 3, 1836, with Abigail P., daughter of Samuel P. and Lucy (Beckwith) Allen, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. Nine children have been born to this union, viz., Elmina M., Theodore M., Chancy A., Lucina G., Andrew J., Eliza J., George W., Clinton W. and Nettie H. Mr. Ryan has filled many township offices, among which are Road Commissioner, School Director, Collector and Inspector of Elections. He was commissioned Lieutenant and for seven years Captain of the State Militia. Mr. Ryan and his wife are members of the Christian denomination. In politics he is a Republican.

MARCUS D. SATTERLEE, physician and surgeon, Fairview, was born in Crawford County, Penn., February 22, 1854, son of De Witt C. and Sarah S. (Thickstun) Satterlee, natives of Allegany County, N. Y., and Crawford County, Penn., respectively, who had a family of five children—Ida A., Marcus D. Eva, Nellis C. and Mattie. His wife dying March 19, 1872, Mr. Satterlee married Mary Price, also born in Crawford County, by whom he has one son—Stillman. Mr. Satterlee is residing in Hayfield, Crawford County, where he has a fine stock farm. Marcus De Witt received his primary education at home, and later on in the public school. In January, 1876, he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1877, entered the university at New York, from which he graduated in 1879, obtaining his diploma. In the fall of 1879, he commenced to practice in Fairview, where he has been very successful. He is also junior partner in the firm of Hunt & Satterlee, druggists, Fairview. Dr. Satterlee is a member of and Medical Examiner for the A. O. U. W. and Equitable Aid Societies. Politically he is a Republican.

CAPT. CHRISTIAN SEXAUER, proprietor of Mayside Hotel, P. O. Swanville, was born in Baden, Germany, June 3, 1828, and came to America April 16, 1844, locating first in New York, where he learned shoemaking, and settling in Erie City in 1847. He is a son of George J. and Christiana (Buller) Sexauer, both natives of Baden, who had five children—Christian, William and Henry surviving. George J. died in 1834. His widow married Joseph Koustanzer, of Baden, and came to this county in 1847, settling in Fairview, where she died July 6, 1882. Christian Sexauer married, August 30, 1850, Lizzette, daughter of John and Barbara (Shunk) Cronenberger, natives of Germany. Mrs. Sexauer was born April 16, 1826; she was the mother of Emma E. (deceased), Charles H., Louisa and William C. She departed this life November 4, 1874. Capt. Sexauer remarried, February 16, 1876, Cynthia J. Lipton, a widow, born in Mercer County, April 11, 1847, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Walker) Pruden, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. Sexauer volunteered as private, September 2, 1861, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In November, same year, he was elected First Lieutenant and breveted Captain in the spring of 1864. He was wounded three times, receiving a rifle shot in the lungs at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga. He received his discharge in April, 1865. Capt. Sexauer owns the popular summer resort on the lake shore, adding yearly to its many natural attractions. The Captain is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics is a Republican.

JOHN STERRETT, farmer, P. O. Sterrettania, was born in Mill Creek Township, December 25, 1814, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Marron) Sterrett, natives of Pennsylvania; the former was a son of Robert Stearett, born in Ireland. They had a family of eight children; the surviving are Robert, Eliza J. and Margaret A. (twins) and John. Mr. Sterrett dying about the year 1816, his widow married Zachias Joiner. This union was blessed by a son—Sherman M., now residing in Springfield Township. Mrs. Sterrett died May 12, 1852. John, our subject, married, September 27, 1849, Eunice O'Donnell, born in Erie County, March 6, 1729, daughter of Cornelius and Eleanor (McFetridge) O'Donnell, natives of Ireland. To this union were born Henry (deceased), Mary B. and John W. Mrs. Sterrett departed this life August 2, 1859, and on the 12th of November, 1861, Mr. Sterrett was united in marriage with Rosanna Spence, born July 14, 1831, a daughter of John and Esther (Mooney) Spence, all natives of this State. By this union there are five children, viz.: Elizabeth L., William S., Sherman M., Hettie M. and Sarah J. Mr. Sterrett has a well-stocked farm of 131 acres, four miles from Fairview. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL M. STURGEON, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born June 4, 1851, in Fairview, son of Samuel C. and Martha (Eaton) Sturgeon. The latter born May 12, 1813, was a daughter of Rev. Johnston and Elizabeth (Canon) Eaton. They were the parents of eight children,

six of whom are living—Nancy C., Elizabeth I., Lucy A., Johnston I., Samuel M. and Theodore F. Samuel C. Sturgeon, born in 1801, in Dauphin County, came to Erie County with his father, Jeremiah Sturgeon, who was one of Fairview's earliest pioneers. S. C. Sturgeon was a carpenter as well as a farmer, and erected a number of buildings in this township, among which, are the Sturgeon homestead and the Monitor House. He filled several township offices, and was the first Burgess of Fairview, He died May 21, 1877; his widow February 24, 1883. Our subject married, December 11, 1872, Jane A. Johnson, born October 5, 1853, daughter of John and Fanny (Fargo) Johnson, natives of Dauphin County, Penn., and New York State respectively. Mr. Sturgeon chiefly followed farming until 1882, when he formed a partnership with Pressley McCreary. They are purchasing grain, paying highest market quotations for barley, etc., and also do a large trade in middlings, phosphates and hard and soft coal. The firm name is McCreary & Sturgeon. They do a general forwarding and commission business; have superior business connections and facilities for shipping, and consignors will find it advantageous to patronize this firm.

JOHN J. SWAN (deceased), was born in Harrisburg, Penn., March 14, 1793, and was a son of Capt. Richard Swan. Our subject married, June, 1825, Eunice A. White, born in Sherburne, N. Y., May 15, 1805, daughter of Ezra and Lydia (Evans) White. By this union there were twelve children, of whom Charles J., Andrew F., Adelaide M. and Henry H. are deceased. The surviving are Lucinda, Eliza C., Harriet, Lavinia, Henry C., Josephine, Eugene B. and Clayton K. Andrew F. and Eugene B. were soldiers in the late war. Charles J. was in Mississippi when the war broke out. He escaped rebel conscription, but was imprisoned on account of his Union sentiments and taken to Atlanta, Georgia, from whence he made his escape, traveling on foot at night back to Vicksburg, arriving there after the city had surrendered to Gen. Grant, where he fell dangerously sick, and was in the United States Hospital for several weeks. He came North in 1868, broken in health, and was appointed Postmaster at Bullion, Penn., but his commission arrived only the night before his death, which occurred June 18, 1877. At the age of sixteen, John J. Swan taught the first school in Girard Borough. He afterward taught in Mill Creek Township, and in Erie, in the log schoolhouse, where the high school now stands. In 1812, he assisted in the survey of the "Triangle" and also responded to the calls for service in the war of that year. From 1815 to 1818, he was in the employ of P. S. V. Hamot, of Erie, in mercantile business, and was a partner with him in a branch store at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1818 and 1819. During 1821–22, he kept a store at Green Bay, Mich. Returning to Erie in 1823, he took up land, and established a homestead. For a number of years he farmed and kept a hotel, but for twenty-six years before his death he devoted himself entirely to farming. He was County Auditor in 1831, 1832, 1833. In politics he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican. He was an honest and patriotic citizen. He died July 22, 1878. His wife preceded him October 22, 1855.

LIEUT. COL. ANDREW F. SWAN (deceased), formerly Sheriff of Erie County, was born in Fairview Township, October 16, 1832, and was a son of the late John J. Swan, a native of Harrisburg, Penn. He enlisted as private in the Sixth Regiment United States Regular Cavalry, July 19, 1861; was promoted eventually to the rank of Major, and Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; his first promotion was to the rank of First Sergeant of Company G, Sixth Cavalry. Col. Swan was in 101 battles and skirmishes; he had his horse shot under him at Shepherdstown, Va., and was wounded in a charge on Fort Magruder, Williamsburg, Va. He was commissioned Captain of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, March 8, 1863, and at Hawes Shop (battle of Cold Harbor), May 28, 1864, was wounded through the left elbow by a minie ball, from which he suffered intensely for several years; he was then promoted Major of the same regiment. At the battle of Stony Creek, December 1, 1864, he commanded the Sixteenth Cavalry in person. His first brevet of Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865, was for "gallant and meritorious services during the war;" he was compelled by his wounds to resign toward the close of the war. In 1867, Col. Swan was elected Sheriff of Erie County; he died April 18, 1876, his death being indirectly hastened by his previous years of suffering. In character, he was frank and outspoken, and a brave and intrepid soldier.

RICHARD SWAN, farmer, P. O. Swanville, was born in Middle Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, Penn., December 4, 1796, son of Capt. Richard Swan, born March 14, 1758, in same county. He was a soldier in Capt. Cowdin's company during the Revolutionary war, a Lieutenant in the whisky insurrection, then rose to the rank of Captain. He was a son of Moses and Margaret (Barnett) Swan. The former was born in 1713, son of Richard Swan, who came from the north of Ireland in the last century. Moses settled in Dauphin County in 1730, and died about 1785. Capt. Richard Swan married Catharine Boggs, born in Dauphin County, in 1762, by whom he had seven children—Lydia, William B., John J., William (2), Richard, Moses and Andrew. Richard is the only one now living. Capt. Swan came to Erie County in 1797, and purchased 200 acres of land of the Penn Population Company in Fairview Township. Shortly afterward, he became manager of the Presque Isle Company's Mills, at the mouth of Walnut Creek. In October, 1801, he left Dauphin County in a four-horse wagon, crossing the mountains and arriving at McKeesport while it was still pleasant "Indian summer" weather. They were obliged,

however, to winter at McKeesport on account of low water, reaching their destination in May, 1802. Capt. Swan sold his first property to John Kelso, buying 400 acres on the lake shore in West Mill Creek for $1,200, half of which was recently bought by Hon. William L. Scott for $33,000. He died April, 1808, and his widow in March, 1844. Our subject, Richard Swan, married January 12, 1826, Margaret B., daughter of Jeremiah and Jane (Moorhead) Sturgeon, natives of Dauphin County. She was born in Fairview Township September 3, 1803. They were parents of eight children—William B. (a soldier in the late war), Jane S., Edwin, Emily, Sophia, Rosanna (deceased), Mary and Byron W. Mr. Swan has served twice as Supervisor of Fairview Township (1822–1836); School Director and Secretary in 1839, and as Triennial Assessor in 1864. He is a Presbyterian; politically, a Republican.

SAMUEL S. WEIDLER, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Lancaster, Penn., May 5, 1838, son of Daniel and Catharine Weidler; the former born February 12, 1805, and the atter born March 8, 1807, a daughter of George and Catharine Trissler, all natives of Lancaster. They had nine children—Daniel (a soldier in the late war), Samuel S., Anna A., Catharine A. and Mary A., surviving. Daniel Weidler, Sr., came to Erie County in 1839, and carried on the business of a saddler many years in Fairview, where he was also Postmaster a long period. He died September 3, 1874, his wife having preceded him May 19, 1855. Samuel S. volunteered September 19, 1861, in Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was color-bearer one year, and followed the fortunes of his regiment in the armies of the Potomac and Tennessee. He was made an orderly sergeant in 1862. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted; at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he remained three months; he was with Gen. Sherman's army when Johnson surrendered; was honorably discharged July 19, 1865. Mr. Weidler was united in marriage March 26, 1868, with Hattie S., a daughter of Daniel and Leah (Stotler) Baer, born March 26, 1838. Their children are Frank E. and Harry C. Mr. Weidler is now serving his second term as Road Commissioner of Fairview Township. He is a skillful veterinary surgeon. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R., Post 359, Fairview. In politics, is Democratic.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ELMER A. ALLEN, blacksmith, Franklin Center, was born in Northeast Township, July 19, 1862, and is a son of Austin A. and Mary (Bird) Allen, mentioned in S. C. Allen's biography. Mr. Allen learned his trade principally in his father's shop, and is an excellent workman. He married, August 24, 1882, Jennie Hayford, born September 7, 1863, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Boice) Hayford, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Allen is carrying on a prosperous business at Franklin Center, and is an enterprising citizen of this township.

EDWIN BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., December 28, 1831, and, with his father, immigrated to Crawford County, Penn., about 1840. In 1865, he came to Erie County, and settled on the farm he now occupies, in Franklin Township in 1867. He is a son of Aaron and Permelia (Chamberlain) Baldwin. On October 9, 1859, he married Lucy A. Banister, born June 15, 1842, daughter of William and Priscilla (Steward) Banister. By this union there were five children, as follows: Addie M. (deceased), Carrie J. (deceased), Maude C., Edith J. and Carl W. Mr. Baldwin volunteered September 12, 1862, in Capt. John W. Phillips' Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving as Corporal. While at Fairfax Court House, Va., on picket duty, he was taken prisoner by the rebel Gen. Mosby, in person, but was soon paroled. The first important battle he engaged in was at Hanover, Penn., June 30, 1863; the next at Gettysburg. At Hagarstown, Md., July 6, he was captured again, and exchanged in September following at Belle Isle Prison; he also participated in Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond, March 1, 1864; he next participated in Sheridan's raid; Mine Run, Va., May 5; Spottsylvania Court House, May 8; North Ann, Va., May 10, and was wounded (in sight of Richmond) in the leg May 12 by a piece of shell. After remaining in the hospital until the fall, he returned home on furlough. He was at Harper's Ferry when Gen. Lee surrendered. Mr. Baldwin now resides on his farm, four miles from Franklin Centre. It comprises 100 acres, is well stocked, and his residence is the finest in the township. He and his family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. William Banister was born in Vermont, September 12, 1804, and married Priscilla Steward, born August 12, 1808, daughter of John and Lucy (Howe) Steward, all natives of Vermont. Their family numbers five children—Daniel W., Harriet J., Mary A., John S. and Lucy A.

HIRAM BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. McLane, was born in Crawford County, Penn., November 5, 1842; son of Aaron Baldwin, born February 1, 1800, who married, March 11, 1827, Permelia Chamberland, born March 15, 1807, and had a family of ten children, of whom Henry, Edwin, Ansell, Eliza, Hiram, Ozro J. and Olive are now living. Aaron Baldwin and his wife were natives of New York State. The latter died July 3, 1873, and in 1875 the former migrated to this county, where he died April 19, 1881. He was a son of Julius Baldwin, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Our subject married, January 1, 1867, Lucina Oaks, born June 11, 1843, daughter of Joel and Naomi (Spring) Oaks, natives of Massachusetts, the former born February 22, 1807, and the latter December 29, 1812. By this union there are six children—Myrtie E., Gertie L., Homer A., Wilber J., Duff V. and Nelson W. Mr. Baldwin is a prosperous farmer, residing on the eastern township line of Franklin. On the 19th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which formed part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps (Gen. Butterfield), Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Hanover Court House, Williamsburg, Gaines' Mill, where he was taken prisoner, sent to Libby and Belle Isle prisons; was prisoner thirty-nine days, then exchanged; returned to his regiment, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, first and second Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; was discharged December 26, 1863, but immediately re-enlisted for three years, or during the war. On the Wilderness battle-field he was made Sergeant; was in the battle of Laurel Hill; at the affair of Bethesda Church, June 1, 1864, he was wounded, sent to the hospital, and did not return to the army until December 1, 1864. Subsequently, he took part in the siege of and many of the engagements around Petersburg and Richmond, and when Gen. Lee surrendered was at Appamattox Court House, Va. He receives a pension. Politically, Mr. Baldwin is a Republican.

FRANK T. BILLING, cheese manufacturer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Washington, Erie County, August 3, 1856, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Proudfit) Billing, married May 9, 1853. The latter was a daughter of Andrew and Isabella (Smith) Proudfit, natives of Vermont, who had four children—Vernon, Frank T., Archie and Hugh. Charles Billing came to Washington, early. He was born at Castile, N.Y., August 23, 1822, and is a son of Israel and Ida (Mauross) Billing, natives of Vermont, who migrated first to Castile, N. Y., and eventually to this county, settling in LeBœuf Township. Mr. Billing was a soldier in the war of 1812–14, serving under Gen. Scott on the New York frontier. He died March, 1878, his wife having preceded him in March, 1870. Their family consisted of ten children, seven living—George, Calvin, Melinda, Roxy, Millie, Diana and John. Frank T. Billing married, April 10, 1881, Mary, daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Eno) Mills, of Connecticut, who came to Erie County in 1847. By this union there are two children, Ina and Arthur Garfield. Mr. Billing was reared to farming, but for six years past has engaged in the manufacture of dairy products. He is proprietor of the Franklin Center Cheese Factory and Creamery. The factory consumes 1,585,000 pounds of milk half yearly, and produces 158,500 pounds of excellent cheese. The output of prime dairy butter from this creamery is sixty pounds daily. Six teams and eight men are employed in this enterprise.

ALVIN BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Springfield Township, February 2, 1817, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Reynolds) Brooks, of whom mention is made in Rev. L. D. Brooks' biography; he has been thrice married; first to Nancy, daughter of Adolphus Loomis of Albion; this union was blessed with a daughter—Harriet, now wife of Thomas Swoop, of Franklin Township. Nancy Loomis Brooks died about the year 1843, and Mr. Brooks married, September 11, 1844, Sarah J., daughter of Ransom N. Reynolds, a native of New York State; they had two children—Charles L. and Henry L. Sarah Reynolds Brooks died, August 30, 1870, and Mr. Brooks next married, January 12, 1871, Nancy Parmeter, born May 3, 1843, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Rutherford) Parmeter, natives of the State of New York, and had two children born to them—May, deceased, and Lewis Alvin. With the exception of one summer and four winters spent in the South, Mr. Brooks has always been a resident of this county. He is a son of one of the oldest living representatives of the sturdy pioneer class of settlers, who have undergone many adventures, hardships and privations. He is the owner of a well-stocked farm of sixty acres; was for two years School Director for Franklin Township. He is an adherent of the Christian denomination; in politics, a Republican.

REV. LORENZO D. BROOKS, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Springfield Township, April 1, 1819, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Reynolds) Brooks, the former born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 27, 1793; the latter is a native of Massachusetts. They had a family of six children, of whom Ira, Alvin, Lorenzo Dow, Julia A. and Royal B. are now living. Benjamin Brooks came to Erie County in 1814, took up land and settled in Springfield Township. Eventually he sold this property and purchased land in Conneaut Township. At that period Erie County was a wilderness, but Mr. Brooks set to work to make a home for himself and family; this he faithfully accomplished, and as his children grew up, towns and cities came into existence. A generation has passed away, yet this brave old pioneer and all but one of his family survive; he still resides in Conneaut

Township; his wife passed away about the year 1858. During his long and useful career, he was a soldier in the war of 1812–14, and for forty years an exhorter in the Methodist cause. Our subject married, August 17, 1843, Abby, born September 5, 1817, daughter of William and Mary (Hunter) Paul; the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Ireland. They have no family. Mr. Brooks is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ordained in 1854, and went on circuit six years. He was stationed for one year successively, at Dayton, Leon and Clymer, N. Y., and for three years at Columbus, Penn , alternating to Frewsburg, N. Y. In 1860, Rev. Mr. Brooks returned to Franklin Township, where he had resided previous to his ministerial labors, and was located on the Lockport Circuit. Here he has remained, still actively engaged in his Master's service, revered and beloved by his people. He is the owner of a well-stocked farm of 100 acres, one mile and a half from Franklin Center, upon which are erected first class farm buildings. Politically he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN T. CUNNINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., October 7, 1829, came to Erie County in 1842, and settled in Franklin Township in 1851, son of John Cunningham, born October 9, 1806, who married Hulda Shelmadine, daughter of Benjamin and Polly (Judd) Shelmadine, all natives of Vermont. They had a family of twelve children, of whom Benjamin T., Olive, Almira and Elizabeth survive. John Cunningham was a son of Thomas and Lydia (Bumpus) Cunningham, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New York. He died April 27, 1869; Hulda, his wife, died March 5, 1867. Our subject married, July 4, 1855, Harriet Vorse, born March 1, 1833, daughter of William and Charlotte (Richards) Vorse, natives of New York State. By this union there were three children—Rosabel (deceased), Charles A. (deceased) and John W. Mr. Cunningham owns a fine farm of fifty acres. He is a member of the United Brethren denomination; in politics is Republican. His son, John W., owns an excellent farm of twenty-five acres adjoining the home farm. He resides with his father; is also, in politics, a Republican.

SILAS G. FRANCIS, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Lewis Township, Essex Co., N. Y., March 18, 1832, and is a son of Alvin Francis, born August 14, 1797, who married, October 1, 1818, Elizabeth Soper, born July 22, 1797, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Lilly) Soper, the former of whom died in May, 1833, and the latter in 1824; all natives of New York State. They had a family of nine children, viz., Eliza J., Alva, Henry, Luther, Caroline, Silas G., Hiram B., Emily and Nelson. Of this family, Luther is deceased. Alvin Francis came to Erie County, settling in Franklin Township in 1833, and took up 134 acres of land. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought at the battle of Plattsburg; a prominent pioneer of Franklin and for many years was Supervisor and Road Commissioner of the township. He was killed by falling from a loft in his barn, February 9, 1867. Alvin was a son of Samuel and Dorcas Francis, natives of Massachusetts, the former died January 31, and the latter October 8, 1840. Samuel Francis was a soldier during the Revolutionary war and was with the patriot army at Valley Forge; he fought also at Bunker Hill. The subject of this sketch married, September 13, 1852, Mary A. Bogett, born August 25, 1830, daughter of Mindred and Abigail (Bliss) Bogett, the former born December 25, 1796, and the latter March 31, 1797. By this union there are three children—Caspar M., Elwyn F. and Jennie E. Mr. Francis enlisted March 6, 1865, in Company H, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in Gen. Wright's forced march to Danville, Va., contracted rheumatism from which he has never recovered. Mr. Francis is a Mason; a member of the Christian denomination; in politics a Republican.

CHARLES FRYE, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Franklin Township, May 6, 1838, son of Isaac and Mary (Petrie) Frye, the former born in Vermont, September 27, 1803, and the latter born December 2, 1815, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Doxtator) Petrie, all natives of New York State. They had two children—Frances and Charles, the former deceased. Isaac Frye migrated to Erie County and took up land in this township in 1833. He was an industrious pioneer, and by his energy wrested from the wilderness one of the finest farms in Franklin Township. He died June 10, 1880. His widow resides with her son on the home farm. Isaac was a son of John and Lucy (Wellman) Frye, natives of Vermont, the former of whom died in the year 1854, and the latter in 1867. Our subject married, September 24, 1863, Mary M. Miller, born March 15, 1843, daughter of Orange and Matilda (Smith) Miller, and twin sister of Mrs. Dr. Johnson Wright, of this township. They have a daughter by this union—Ella F. Mr. Frye's farm of 120 acres is situated five and a half miles from Franklin Center, and three from Edinboro. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

DEXTER D. GOODRICH, carriage-builder, etc., Franklin Centre, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 2, 1847, son of Noah and Hannah (Wood) Goodrich, the former a native of Massachusetts, born November, 1813, the latter a daughter of John and Hannah (Shattuck) Wood, natives of New Hampshire, who had six children, of whom George, Sarah A., Dexter D. and Harriet A. are now living. Our subject married, September 11, 1870, Minerva, daughter of Stephen and Sarah Ann (Gunn) Francis, natives of Rensselaer County, N. Y., and Cuyahoga County, Ohio respectively. By this marriage there are four children—Claudia E., Jennie M., Frank D. and Carl G. Mr. Goodrich is

proprietor of the Franklin Center Wagon and Carriage Manufactory, in connection with which he has an excellent blacksmith shop, where custom work is executed. He is a practical mechanic, personally superintending all work submitted to his care, and is doing a prosperous business. He is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Republican.

MANDRED HAYES, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Crawford County, Penn , May 14, 1843, son of Heman and Mary A. (Hogle) Hayes, the former a farmer of Crawford County, born February 19, 1805, and the latter born in 1814. They had a family of twelve children, of whom Ira, Lucinda, Mandred, Hiram, Alvinia L., Perry, Charles and Eunice A. are living. Of this family, William, Ira, Mandred and John were soldiers in the war of the rebellion, the latter mortally wounded at Petersburg, and died July 5, 1864. The subject of this sketch married, June 4, 1866, Louisa M., born December 2, 1849, daughter of Gideon and Letitia (Hurd) Harned, natives of this State. By this marriage there are two children—Herbert D. and Carlton R. In February, 1864, Mr. Hayes enlisted as private in Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and during his brief term of service, took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, siege of Petersburg, and engagements around Richmond, the last of which was Fair Forks, April 1, 1865, he having in the meantime been promoted to the rank of Corporal. He received his discharge June 28, 1865. Mr. Hayes settled in Franklin Township in 1867. He is a F. A. M.; in politics is Republican.

VINCENT A. HOTCHKISS, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Crawford County, Penn., April 19, 1843, son of Skelton and Clarissa (Hajarty) Hotchkiss, the former a farmer of Crawford County, born March 31, 1820, the latter born August 16, 1820, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (St. John) Hajarty, natives of New York State, who had a family of nine children, of whom Vincent A., Mahetable, Jane W., Eva A., John W., Rose and Emma C. are living. Clarissa, his wife, died December 25, 1873. The subject of this sketch married July 17, 1867, Elmeda M., born June 22, 1847, daughter of Benjamin L. and Sarah A. (McMillan) Alward, the former born in New Jersey, April 22, 1818, and the latter in New York State September 6, 1829. By this union there are four children—Nora R., Forbes G., Benjamin B. and Charles. On August 18, 1862, Mr. Hotchkiss enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed to a special detail in the Quartermaster's service. In this department, he was stationed principally at Charleston, Gallipolis and Parkersburg, W. Va. He continued in this service until September, 1864, when he obtained his discharge. He came to Franklin Township in 1873, and in February, 1880, was appointed Justice of the Peace. He now holds that and the office of Secretary of the Township Board of School Directors. With his wife, he is a member of the Baptist Church, Edinboro. In politics is Republican.

JEREMIAH F. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Elk Creek, was born in Crawford County, this State, June 15, 1852, son of John D. and Sally (Frack) Lewis, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former is a farmer, residing in Crawford County. They were the parents of six children, of whom Nancy, Eber, Jacob, Jeremiah F. and Josiah (twins) are now living. At the age of eighteen, Eber enlisted in the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of the Third Brigade, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren. After eighteen months' service he received an honorable discharge. Our subject married October 1, 1874, Ella A., daughter of Nelson and Charlotte (Hills) Daniels, also natives of this State. To this union were born four children —Ray, born January 21, 1876; Flora, October 29, 1877; Nellie, November 30, 1879, and John M., May 3, 1882. Mr. Lewis is a farmer, residing three miles from Franklin Center. He was Assistant Assessor for his township in 1882. In politics is a Republican.

ALEXANDER McKINLEY, blacksmith, Franklin Center, was born in Le Bœuf Township, February 20, 1853, son of William McKinley, who emigrated from County Armagh, Ireland, to America about 1825, settling in Erie County. He was twice married, his first wife being Jane Lytle, by whom he had four children, of these George and Susan are now living. He next married Esther, daughter of David Stowe, a native of New York State, by which union there were six children, of whom Jane, Alexander, Sarah and William survive. Mr. McKinley lost two sons in the late war. Our subject married, December 28, 1882, Sarah M., daughter of James A. Boyd, of Mill Village. By this union was born, February 20, 1884, one child—Ethel Gertrude. James A. Boyd was born in Le Bœuf Township, February 18, 1810, and married, October 13, 1842, to Margaret Burger, born May 16, 1823, died February 28, 1879, daughter of George and Margaret (Houck) Burger, of Montgomery County, Penn., by this marriage there were seven children—Mary E., Sophia J., Rachel Y., Amanda C., James B., Sarah M. and Esther M. James A. Boyd is a son of David and Jane (Gilliland) Boyd, natives of this State, of whose family there are now living—Nancy, William J., James A., Adam P., Thomas J., Elizabeth, David W., Caroline J., Mary and Adaline. Our subject is a practical mechanic, doing a prosperous business at Franklin Center. He is an Odd Fellow; in politics, a Republican.

AMOS O. NIMS, merchant, Franklin Center, was born in Sandy Creek Township, Mercer County, Penn., April 2, 1843, son of Rufus (born at Fort Ann, N. Y., 1812) and Sarah Ann (Gould) Nims, also a native of New York State, parents of eight children, of whom Lucretia, John T., Amos G., Jerusha and Rufus are now living. Rufus Nims, died August

4, 1871; his father, Ira Nims, was of English descent and a soldier of the war of 1812–14. Our subject was married, May 22, 1864, to Mary Wheeler, born in Asthabula County, Ohio, February 15, 1848, daughter of Charles and Lucinda (Padden) Wheeler, natives of New York State. This union has resulted in the birth of two children—Warren G., born July 5, 1866, and Ira, born February 10, 1868. On April 19, 1861, Mr. Nims enlisted for three months in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On August 17, 1861, he volunteered for three years in Capt. T. J. Carlins Second Ohio Battery, Light Artillery, which was at the battle of Pea Ridge and the capture of Fort Derusha, Ark. The battery took an important part in some of the principal battles at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, to the capture of Vicksburg; after the second battle of Jackson, the battery was sent to New Orleans, where Private Nims was promoted to the rank of Hospital Steward. He participated in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., and in Gen. N. P. Bank's Forty Days' Retreat to Morganza Bend, Miss.; upon returning to New Orleans, the battery went to Ship Island, where Mr. Nims' term of enlistment expired. He re-enlisted February 22, 1864, in the Second Ohio (Veteran) Artillery, and remained until the battery was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 11, 1865. On September 9, 1870, while in the service of the Erie & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he accidently lost his right arm. He now owns a well-stocked general merchandise store at Franklin Center, and is doing a prosperous trade. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Nims is member of Post 67, G. A. R., of Erie, Penn. In politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, farmer, P. O. Lundy's Lane, was born in Elk Creek Township, July 7, 1843, son of James Phillips, a native of New Hampshire, who was twice married; his second marriage taking place in 1840, with Emily Woodruff (a widow), daughter of Jacob and Annie (Ansley) Kimball, natives of this State. They had three children, of whom William W. and Elizabeth C., are now living; Angie is deceased. Elizabeth married Levi W. Eastman, of McKean Tswnship. Both the old people were born in 1805, and are now living. Our subject's great-grandparents on both sides were in the Revolutionary war. W. W. Phillips married, May 7, 1866, Emma A., daughter of Pailey H. and Mary (Steadman) Miller, natives of New York State, by which union there were three children—Judson A., Clayton E. and Ralph K. Our subject owns an excellent farm of seventy acres in Elk Creek Township, four miles from Wellsburg. On the 18th of June, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, First Division, under Maj. Gen, G. K. Warren, Army of the Potomac. He participated in eighteen engagements among which were Big Bethel, siege of Yorktown, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and before Petersburg. His term of service expired September 23, 1864. Mr. Phillips has held the office of School Director and Collector of the township. He is an Odd Fellow, and with his wife, a Free-Will Baptist. In politics is a Republican.

JAMES B. RICHARDS, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Somersetshire, England, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Dunstone) Richards, natives of same place, who had a family of eight children. Benjamin Richards is by trade a stone-mason, and with his family a member of the Church of England. He still resides in England. Our subject went from his native land, in April, 1846, to Jamaica, W. I., for the English Government, to build barracks at Newcastle, and from Jamaica came to America in 1848, landing in New Orleans. In 1871, he came to and settled in Franklin Township. He married, July 24, 1853, Eveline Thomas, born October 23, 1828, daughter of Truman and Mary (Morely) Thomas, natives of Crawford County, Penn., the former of whom was born May 5, 1802; the latter in October, 1803, and died September 4, 1869. The rest of the family are L. D. Thomas, married Mary Deland in the fall of 1850; Lydia, married John Duryee, July, 1850; Rhoda, married Hiram Ward, April, 1851, and died in the fall of 1868; Rovilla, married Frank Stewart, August 4, 1848, and died May 3, 1880; Julia, married George Robins, August 14, 1854, and died January 10, 1866. George N. Thomas was born June 17, 1824, married to Rovilla Fisk, August 26, 1845, who died in May, 1847, and October 31, 1847, he married Emily Eaton, born November 11, 1824. He died July 15, 1865. Our subject and wife have no family. Mr. Richards is a prosperous farmer owning a well-stocked farm of sixty-one and a half acres, two and a half miles from Franklin Center. His farm buildings are excellent. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Elk Creek, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 5, 1811, and settled in Franklin Township in 1842. He is the son of John H. and Jemima (Edgar) Robinson, the former a native of New York, the latter is a daughter of John Edgar of Westmoreland County, Penn.; they had eight children, of whom the surviving are John, Emma (of Missouri), and William (of Illinois). John Robinson (the elder), migrated to Ohio early in the present century, and was a prominent pioneer in that State; he was a soldier in the Indian wars of the Northwestern frontiers, and in the war of 1812–13. He died in 1867, his wife having long preceded him. Our subject married, in 1835, Martha Sells of Columbus, who bore him two children—John M. and Russell Bigalo. In 1837, he married Elizabeth A. Gail, born in Erie County, N. Y., January 7, 1821, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Hannah (Brown) Gail, natives of Stamford, Conn., the former born January 13, 1789; the latter September 1, 1788. By this marriage there were ten children—

Alfred S., Martha E., Carrie P., Benjamin E., Emma B., Albert S., Mary H., Samuel S., Harriet M., Charles O., Russell Bigalo, and Albert Sherman (deceased). Mr. Robinson was an early settler in Franklin Township, and still resides on the homestead on which he first located. He was once elected Justice of the Peace but declined the honor. He and his wife are members of the Christian denomination. In politics he is a Republican.

DANIEL B. ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Otisco Township, Onondaga County, N. Y., July 23, 1823; son of Daniel B. Robinson, born May 26, 1787, who married Elizabeth Benedict, born March 12, 1793, daughter of Jonathan and Hulda (Seeley) Benedict, who had six children, of whom James B., Daniel B., John B. and Thomas are surviving. Daniel B. Robinson, the elder, and his wife were natives of New York State. He was for many years County Surveyor, a Commissioner of Deeds, Magistrate and a school teacher. He came to this county in the spring of 1844, and settled in Franklin Township, where he died April 2, 1852, his widow following him March 11, 1870. He was a son of John and Eunice (Wilcox) Robinson, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of New York State. Jonathan Benedict was a son of Nathaniel Benedict, a native of England. Our subject was married, October 1, 1849, to Mary Crosby, born in the township of Wales, Erie County, N. Y., December 17, 1822, daughter of Calvin and Hulda (Connell) Crosby, natives of New York State. By this union there is one son—Marquis D., born October 21, 1851, now an oil operator in Titusville, Penn. Mr. Robinson, at the age of eleven, accidentally injured his knee, which crippled him for life. He prepared himself for teaching, and followed this occupation when of age. He has taught principally in Elk Creek and Franklin for over twenty years. He no longer teaches, but now farms twenty-five acres of excellent land, of which he is owner, at Mohawk. At various periods, for a number of years, he has filled the offices of School Inspector of Franklin Township and Director in the Independent School District, and also Clerk, Treasurer and Collector. He is a member of the First Regular Baptist Church, Elk Creek; in politics, is a Republican.

MATTHEW A. SEELYE, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Warren County, N. Y., December 31, 1832; son of William (born November 22, 1799) and Irene (Holcomb) Seelye, the latter a daughter of Asa and Lucinda (Miller) Holcomb, born in 1800. They had a family of seven children, of whom Caroline, William E. and Matthew A. are now living. William Seelye, the elder, is by trade a blacksmith. He migrated to Crawford County, this State, in 1832, where he still resides. He followed his trade in conjunction with farming until recent years. His wife is deceased. He is a son of Justus Seelye, who married Betsy Fuller, both natives of New York State. Out of their family of fifteen, only Ebenezer, William and Ansell survive. Justus Seelye's father lived until he was ninety-six years old. Our subject married Electra, daughter of Justus and Amelia (Morris) Ross, the former of Scotch descent. By this marriage there were two children—Cora May and George Rudolph, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Seelye have since adopted Franklin Thomas and Nellie Grant. Our subject is a wagon-maker by trade, but has chosen farming as his future avocation. He was a soldier in the late rebellion; enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, August 19, 1862. His regiment formed a part of the Second Corps, which was under the command of Gen. Meade at the battle of Antietam; subsequently participating in the battle of Gettysburg. Private Seelye was on detached duty, and was seriously disabled by an accident at the battle of Culpepper, Va. He was taken to Warrenton, from there sent to Washington, where he entered Campbell hospital; was eventually transferred to the Invalid Corps, where he filled the arduous office of Wardmaster until his discharge from service at the close of the war. He now farms fifty acres of fine land, within a half mile of Franklin Centre. In politics, Mr. Seelye is a Republican.

JOHN H. STAFFORD, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in McKean Township March 16, 1844; son of Rowland Stafford, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Stafford married, September 7, 1871, Helen A., daughter of Orrin and Susan (Barnard) Wood, natives of New York. Having no family of their own, they have adopted a niece, daughter of David E. and Harriette (Wood) Quay. Mr. Stafford's farm comprises 100 acres, situated a mile and a half from Franklin Center; it is well stocked, and has excellent farm buildings. He has taken an active part in the affairs of Franklin, having been elected Constable two terms, collector two terms and Assessor one term. Mr. Stafford is a Mason; in politics, a Republican.

JOHN N. TARBELL, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Edinboro January 31, 1843, son of John and Paulina (Greenfield) Tarbell. The latter is a daughter of Sherman and Nancy Greenfield, all natives of New York State. They had a family of three children—Sherman G., Mary and John M. His wife Paulina died, and John Tarbell Sr., next married Hannah, daughter of W. Slocum of Washington Township. She bore him three children—Jesse, Sarah J. and William. Mr. Tarbell was one of the earliest settlers in Washington Township; by trade a blacksmith, which he followed along with farming. He died in 1871. Our subject married, February 29, 1866, Mary, born December 26, 1841, daughter of William and Maria (Vanvleet) McCammon, the former a native of Philadelphia, the latter of New York State. By this marriage there are three children—Minnie E.,

Harry N. and John R. Mr. Tarbell resides near Eureka Church. He owns a well-stocked farm of 125 acres. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His first engagement took place at Point of Rocks, and his first regular battle was the assault and capture of Fort Steadman, where he captured and brought in three prisoners. He was in many of the principal engagements in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond, and when Gen. Lee surrendered was with his regiment at Burksville. He was discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Tarbell is a Mason; in politics, is a Democrat.

MARK M. VAN BUSKIRK, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Franklin Township, February 24, 1835, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hucklebore) Van Buskirk, the former born in New York State, March 18, 1808, and the latter in Vermont, July 18, 1812. Their family consisted of John J. (deceased) Lucinda, Mark M., Otis H., Winfield and Eliza. John J. was a soldier in the war of the rebellion; he enlisted August, 1861, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Henry Van Buskirk was by trade a carpenter and joiner. In 1824, he came to this township, but eventually removed to Lockport Borough, of which he was Burgess two terms. He died March 11, 1880. His widow still resides in Lockport. Our subject married, September 9, 1858, Lydia A., daughter of Jabez and Catharine (Adams) Luther. The former was born in Rhode Island, January 8, 1800, and the latter in Oswego County, N. Y., January 14, 1800, died March 14, 1864. By the above marriage there are four children—Jabez H., Katie E., Frank J. and Nan Bell. Mr. Van Buskirk owns a well-stocked farm of eighty acres in Franklin Township. In March, 1865, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and was at Danville, Va., when the Confederate Gen. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman. He has filled the offices of School Director one term, and Road Commissioner of his township two terms; he is at the present time Collector. Mr. Van Buskirk is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Colonel Lytle Post, No. 240, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

DAVID H. WALKER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Crawford County, Penn., July 1, 1840; son of Peter Walker, born in Maine in 1803, who married Rachel Ball, a widow, daughter of David Skinner, a native of New York State, and had a family of eleven children, of whom Frederick C. A., Louisa F., David H., Lucinda F., Sarah J., and Willis W. and William (twins) are living. Peter Walker came to Erie County in 1848; he died in Chautauqua County, N. Y., October 17, 1878. His widow still survives him. Our subject married, January 15, 1865, Mary E., born November 17, 1843, daughter of Jesse and Judy A. (Crate) Vandervoost; the former born in New York State in 1802, and the latter in this State in 1812. By this union there are three children—Frank F., Sarah A. and Mary R. Mr. Walker settled in Franklin Township in 1873, and is a successful farmer. His well-stocked farm comprises seventy-five acres, situated about three miles from Edinboro. Politically, Mr. Walker is a Democrat.

REV. STEPHEN WASHBURN, Christian minister, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., April 10, 1812, and came to Franklin and settled on the farm he now occupies, March 1857. He is a son of Stephen Washburn, born August 1, 1775, who married Janette Terry, born March 6, 1877, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, and had a family of seven children; of this family—Isaac T., Betsy H., Polly and Cyrene are deceased; Stephen, Seymour and Julia still survive. Stephen Washburn, the elder, was by trade a carpenter; he came to Erie County with his family in 1824; located in McKean, and was one of the pioneers of that township. His wife died March 2, 1853, and he followed her July 19, 1866. Stephen was a son of Bazaleel Washburn, of Welsh descent, who was a Colonial soldier in the old French war, at the close of which he was pressed into the British Naval Service; while his ship was in port in Quebec, he managed to escape to a French vessel and was carried to the West Indies. After several years of wanderings and many vicissitudes, he returned to his native land, and subsequently became a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject married, July 2, 1834, Elsie Ann Hopkins, born April 6, 1814, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Luther) Hopkins, all natives of Rhode Island; the former born July 31, 1783, died in 1857; the latter born August 26, 1782, died April 6, 1843. By this marriage there are three children—Samuel H., Eseck D. and Jane Ann. Rev. Stephen Washburn is a minister of the Christian denomination, commencing to preach in 1847. He was regularly ordained October 6, 1850, and has labored earnestly in the cause of Christianity since that date, principally in Erie and Crawford Counties. He is a pioneer of religion in Franklin Township, and will be long remembered for his zeal and usefulness. His farm is situated three miles from Franklin Centre and comprises 188 acres. Mr. Washburn is politically a Republican.

SAMUEL A. WHEELER, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in this township June 18, 1839, son of Philander and Maria (Hildum) Wheeler; the former was born June, 1808; the latter is a daughter of Samuel S. Hildum, all natives of New York State. They had a family of five children, viz.: Cynthia A., Martha E., Samuel A., Chloe L. and Mary E. Philander Wheeler came to Erie County about the year 1842, and settled in Franklin Township. He was a farmer, and died suddenly in the field while at work, in June, 1879.

His widow still resides in Fairview Township. Our subject married, June 2, 1866, Maria Wright, born July 16, 1841, daughter of George and Esther (Trask) Wright, of Girard Township. By this union there are three children—Eben L., Lilly M. and Etty L. Mr. Wheeler is owner of an eighty-seven-acre farm in Franklin Township. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. On the first call for troops in 1861, he volunteered in a regiment of three months' men, and in the fall of 1861, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw service in the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the fall of 1863, the Twentieth Corps was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, where, under Gen. Sherman, Private Wheeler took part in the battles of Look-out Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, siege of Atlanta and in Sherman's march to the sea, the siege and capture of Savannah, and the subsequent march of the army northward through the Carolinas. Mr. Wheeler is a member of Col. Lytle Post No. 240, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., March 9, 1815, and came to Erie County in 1835, located in Girard Township, but removed to Franklin Township in 1848, settling on the farm he now occupies. He is a son of Johnson Wright, born June 15, 1792, in the State of New York, who married March 9, 1814, Mary Bliss, born July 30, 1795, in Rhode Island, daughter of Clark and Abigail (Spooner) Bliss, natives of Rhode Island, who had a family of eleven children, of whom Mary A., Eliza A., Phebe A., John J. and Johnson G. are now deceased, and Charles, George, Marietta, Henry B., Clark A. and James S. are living. Johnson Wright, Sr., was by trade a tanner; he died June 11, 1861, and his wife November 4, 1874. He was a son of Alpheus and Rachel (Williams) Wright, natives of the State of New York, the former of whom died April 3, 1832, and the latter January 3, 1845. Alpheus was a son of James and Sarah (Purdy) Wright. James, with two of his brothers, Ichabod and Alpheus, came to America from England. They were the sons of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bennett) Wright, the former being a son of James and Betsy (Hammond) Wright, all of whom died in England. Charles Wright, the subject of this biography, married December 25, 1837, Harriet M. Woolsey, born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, July 13, 1820, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Brown) Woolsey, natives of the State of New York; the former of whom was born May 16, 1785, and the latter May 30, 1800. By the above-mentioned union, there are nine children, as follows: Johnson, Annette, Mary M., Eliza A., Juliaett, Charles H., Harriet Ella, Clemmie Victoria and Silas Ray. Of this family, Johnson studied medicine, obtained his diploma and is now practicing his profession in Franklin Township. Charles Wright, the elder, has held the offices of Auditor, School Director and Assessor for his township at various periods for many years. He is a farmer, owning a well-stocked farm of 140 acres, situated two and a half miles from Franklin Centre. Charles H., Wright, Jr., his son, married May 7, 1878, Lizzie E., daughter of Charles P. and Lorinda E. (Malloy) Blair, of Girard Township. They have three children—Zena F., Charles G. and Johnson J. Mr. Wright is also a farmer and resides on part of the home farm. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHNSON WRIGHT, physician and surgeon, P. O. Franklin Corners, was born in Girard Township April 23, 1839, son of Charles and Harriet (Woolsey) Wright, whose biography appears above, married December 24, 1866, Martha M. Miller, born March 15, 1843, daughter of Orange and Matilda (Smith) Miller, natives of the State of New York. By this union there are three children, as follows, Ernest E., Charles J., and Carl C. In 1869, Dr. Wright commenced the study of medicine and surgery under the advice and direction of Dr. H. H. Baxter, Professor of Materia Medica, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. He attended the lecture course at that institution in the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, graduating and obtaining his diploma in the latter year. The Hahnemann Medical Society of Cleveland has also conferred a degree upon the Doctor. He commenced to practice his profession in Franklin Township in 1873, and has established a lucrative business. He is physician for the poor in Franklin Township, having received the appointment from the Directors of the Poor for Erie County. Dr. Wright also holds a diploma for business profession from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of Buffalo, N. Y. He is the owner of a fine farm comprising eighty-eight acres, two and one-half miles from Franklin Centre. The farm is well stocked and under an excellent state of cultivation. Politically, the Doctor is Democratic.

GIRARD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ALDRICH, Justice of the Peace, P. O. Platea, was born in Cheshire County, N. H., in 1808, and is a son of Amasa and Hannah (Payne) Aldrich, both natives of Massachusetts. They were the parents of fifteen children, our subject the only one surviving. Amasa was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and died when William was five years old, The latter married, in 1835, Mary Preston, who, dying, left two children, both now deceased. The youngest, Mary, was the wife of Jefferson Rouse, and left one child, Mary, who married Edwin Wright, by whom she had twins. Mr. Aldrich's second marriage was with Elizabeth Sawdy, who died without issue. He then was united to Sarah Hatton, of Chautauqua, N. Y. Mr. Aldrich came to Erie County in 1833, making the journey via the Schenectady & Albany Railroad, the first railroad line in the United States. He engaged in farming, subsequently erecting a tannery, which he carried on successfully many years, but closed on account of other business and his desire to retire from active pursuits. He was commissioned as Justice of the Peace in 1881 for five years. He was previously engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes at Lockport, and has always felt an interest in building and improving the place. He is now living in his fine residence in the borough of Lockport, and as a citizen and pioneer is highly esteemed.

DR. EDWIN R. ALLEN, Girard, a descendant of the distinguished Ethen Allen, of Ticonderoga fame, was born in Girard Township, Erie Co., Penn., September 1, 1825, and is a son of Ira and Phebe (Comstock) Allen, who came to this county in 1818, and entered 100 acres of land at Cross Station, where they passed their lives. They reared a family of seven children, five living—Emily, Nancy, Roana, Almira and Edwin R. The latter remained on the homestead until seventeen years of age, when he engaged on a vessel, and followed a seafaring life several years. He began the study of dentistry in 1856, the following year going to Cass County, Mich., where he practiced his profession four years. He then engaged in farming four years in Girard, subsequently resumed his profession in same, and has now an established business, and is the oldest practitioner in Girard. Dr. Allen's marriage occurred in 1852 in this township, with Helen M. Anderson, a native of Girard. Two children blessed this union—Clarence Emir, a teacher at Salt Lake City, married to Corrinne Tuckerman, of Austinburg, Ohio, and Cyrus A., dentist at Buffalo. Dr. Allen is among the oldest born settlers. He is universally respected, and is an honored officer of Masons.

A. S. ANDERSON, retired farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., November 17, 1821, and is a grandson of George Anderson, a native of Massachusetts, who settled in this county in 1831, coming from Ann Arbor, Mich. He engaged in lumbering, and built a saw mill in Girard Township, which he ran a few years, then sold out and moved to Matthew Anderson's, where he died at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a pioneer of Chenango County, N. Y., taking up 400 acres of land there. His wife was Elizabeth Steward, by whom he had fourteen children. The father of our subject, Matthew, was born in Chenango County in 1799. He, with his brother Allen, came to this county, articled 100 acres of land, and returned to the East. This land was subsequently lost. He was a carpenter by trade, working at the same for years, and accumulated considerable property. His widow, still surviving, was Emily Maynard, born in Colerain, Mass., in 1796. They were the parents of four children, all now surviving, viz.: A. S.; Amos W., a resident of McHenry County, Ill., the father of Edwin V. and May, wife of Mr. Hungiford; William M., of Grass Valley, Cal., also has two children—Clarence R., residing on the homestead with grandmother, and Emma, widow of S. E. Brindle; and Helen, wife of Dr. E. R. Allen. Our subject was brought up on the homestead farm in this township, of which he is the oldest resident. He married, April 8, 1847, Adaline A., daughter of Elijah Drury, of a pioneer family, and a native of this county. Of the three children born to this union two are now living—Leslie M., married to Ida Bunnell, and Carl M., married to Mattie Drury. After marriage, Mr. Anderson settled on his present place, retiring from the active pursuits of life in 1876. He has lived to see all his children comfortably settled.

HENRY BALL, Justice of the Peace, Girard, is the only living son of Henry and Betsey (Halsted) Ball, and was born in 1810, in Galway, N. Y. His father, after emigrating to this country from England, settled in Saratoga County, N. Y., where he was salesman some years, engaged in farming, and at one time served as Constable. He and his wife died within a year of each other, leaving Henry and Laura, a widow, and mother of Martha, wife of Theodore Allen, residing on the old homestead. Our subject located in Girard Township, and began, in connection with farming, in the commission and forwarding business. In 1846, he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving five years. He was

re-elected in 1857, and has since filled this office. He has also served as School Director eighteen years, Secretary and Treasurer of the Council many years, and as Treasurer of the School Board, and Secretary of the Cemetery Company, in all capacities with satisfaction to his constituents and credit to himself. He was married to Martha Chesebro, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y. Three children blessed this union, one surviving, Jennie, widow of Fenton Daggett, by whom she has one child, Fenta.

W. C. BATCHELER, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1833, son of Elijah and Johanna (Taft) Batcheler, natives of New Hampshire and New York respectively. Amos Batcheler, the grandfather, of English descent, was born in New Hampshire, and served in the Revolutionary war. In 1811, he entered a large tract of land in what is now Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, built a log cabin assisted by the pioneers from three townships, raised a large family and passed his life. In 1856, Elijah moved from Ashtabula to Erie County, settling in Albion Township, where he died in 1863. He was the parent of five children, all living, viz., Angeline, widow of E. Denio; Lucinda, wife of H. P. Sullivan; W. C.; Amos, a resident of Fargo, Dak., and George. Our subject was thoroughly educated in Ashtabula and Erie Counties, read medicine, and followed his profession until his health failed, when he moved to Conneaut Township, Erie County, in October, 1861. In 1862, he joined the Union army as Hospital Steward, in which capacity he served until August, 1863. For a few years, he followed mercantile trade, but his poor health compelled him to abandon this, and for the past few years he has been farming. He moved to Girard in 1873, and in 1881 occupied his present farm, consisting of seventy-five acres. He has held various township offices, and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Batcheler was united in marriage, in this county, in 1859, with Annie E., daughter of Henry Skinner, of Erie County; three children blessed this union, two living—Henry E. and Mary A.

ASA BATTLES, fruit culturist, Girard, was born in 1827 in this township, and is a son of Asa and Elizabeth Battles, both natives of Vermont. The first record we find of this name in America is from Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. Thomas Battles, a Puritan emigrant, settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1642, married Mary Fisher, and raised a family of children, dying in 1706. It is said one of his sons settled in Bridgewater, Mass., from whom descended John Battles, the great-grandfather of our subject, who married a Curtis November 16, 1749, and had several children, the oldest named John, the grandfather of our subject, who married Lydia Spear, his first wife, and had five children, the fifth being Asa, Sr., the father of the present Asa; also, by his second wife, five children. Asa Battles, Sr., was born 1786, and married Elizabeth Brown, November 22, 1814, the daughter of Abraham Brown, who was well known as a writer of sacred poetry; many of his hymns are now retained in the popular collections of the day. They had the following children, all living: Rosina, born June 27, 1815, married L. I. Baldwin; George W., born June 15, 1816, married a Miss Bartlett; Alsina, born July 22, 1820; Lucina, born January 16, 1824; Asa, born September 21, 1827, married a Miss Hinds; Rush S., born April 24, 1833, married a Webster. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1814, he settled in Western New York, but in 1825 he removed to Girard, Penn., residing until he died May 10, 1848, aged sixty-two years. His widow survived him till October 10, 1868, aged eighty-one years. Asa Battles (our subject), at the early age of twenty years, engaged in mercantile business, conducting one of the largest stores in the place. At twenty-one, he was appointed Postmaster, holding the office four years, when he engaged in mail contracting, on quite a large scale, with the Post Office Department, having, at the commencement of the war of the rebellion, contracts in all the Middle and Western and several of the Southern States. Owing to the unsettling of values, the war about destroyed this business. He then turned his attention to the mercantile trade, opening a wholesale store in Milwaukee, Wis., and, soon after, another in Chicago; was also proprietor of a large hotel in Chicago previous to the great fire, after which he had one in St. Louis a few years. Although exempt from military duty, he hired a substitute, and kept him in the service during the war. When Pennsylvania was unable to fill her quota in the army without resorting to a draft, he accepted a commission from the Governor to proceed to the Gulf States and obtain colored recruits, in which he was quite successful. He was also largely engaged in the oil business, owning many producing wells, and a large refinery on Oil Creek. He was married, December 27, 1849, to Sarah M., daughter of Perley Hinds, one of the early pioneers of this county. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Clarence Perley, born October 16, 1853, graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and is now a practicing physician; Raymond Willis, born July 31, 1856, graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and is practicing medicine at Ripley, N. Y.; was married to Teresa, daughter of Hon. L. W. Thickstun, and have one son, Donald R.; Wilton Lamar, born September 21, 1860, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and is now practicing dental surgery; Leland Asa, born June 8, 1867; Cora Gertrude, born January 18, 1871. Asa Battles has now retired from all his business operations, and devotes himself entirely to horticultural pursuits, having, it is said, the finest and most extensive fruit plantation in the State of Pennsylvania.

R. S. BATTLES, banker, Girard, is a native of Girard, born April, 1833, son of Asa and Elizabeth (Brown) Battles, the former a native of Stoughton, Mass., the latter of Guilford, Vt., who settled, lived and died on 250 acres of land in this township. They reared a family of six children, all surviving—Rosina, wife of L. I. Baldwin, Conneaut, Ohio; George W., of Santa Barbara County, Cal.; Alsina, Lucina, Asa and Rush S. Our subject acquired a primary education in the schools of Girard, where he began to read law with S. E. Woodruff. In 1853, he entered the National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating in the class of 1854, and was admitted, the same year, to the bar of Erie County, and became associated with his former preceptor in the practice of law in this village. Years later they dissolved, and he devoted his time to farming until 1859, when the bank was organized, under the firm name of Battles & Webster. The latter retired in 1876, and Mr. Battles has since conducted the business alone. He has also an interest in and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Wrench Factory. Mr. Battles was married, in 1861, to Charlotte M., daughter of James Webster, of Girard. Of their three children, one, C. Elizabeth, survives. The family reside on the old homestead, and are highly esteemed citizens.

HENRY BECKER, merchant tailor, Girard, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1830, emigrating to the United States in 1851, and coming to Girard the following year, where he opened a clothing store, which he has since successfully carried on. He is the oldest merchant tailor in the city, and also carries a full line of clothing, hats, caps, notions, etc. He married in this county in 1854, Katrina B., daughter of Christian Breckle, a native of Wittenberg, Germany, who settled in Mill Creek Township in 1843. To this union eleven children have been born, viz.: Henry, Charles (deceased at New Washington, Ohio); Katrina, wife of R. Warner; Edward in San Francisco, Cal.; Annie; Helen, in San Francisco, Cal.; Christian, a barber in Girard; Martha, Gustav, Ida and Caroline. Mr. Becker for nine years has been a member of the City Council, and holds a Lieutenant's and Captain's commission in the militia, in which he served nine years. He purchased the Lutheran Church, named in his honor the Becker Church, and has been its President fifteen years.

DAVID P. BLAIR, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born on the homestead in this township in 1818, and is a son of James and Mary (Wallace) Blair, who located their home in the thickly wooded heights of Elk Creek Township, in 1803. They came from Fayette County, floating their household effects to Meadville, from whence they were brought on horseback. They paid $50 for 400 acres of land, and, after paying taxes on it seven years, abandoned it. Mr. Blair subsequently made a purchase which includes property now occupied by our subject, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living—James, Joseph, David P. and Samuel. Mr. Blair died in March, 1855; his widow survived until June 9, 1873, dying in her ninety-fourth year. David P. was married March 5, 1874, to Caroline, daughter of Robert and Sabina Wallace, a native of Washington County, Penn. One son, Robert W., born to this union, is now living. The family erected a fine residence near the old home, a portion of which is the old log cabin, which is still standing. The original homestead consisted of 100 acres, but David P. Blair has made subsequent purchases of 200 acres. The family are widely and favorably known. Their home is situated on a belt of land that stretches out 150 feet above the bend of Elk Creek, and affords one of the finest views in that section.

JAMES R. BLAIR, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born on the homestead in this township, May 7, 1838, and is a son of John W. and Candace (Strong) Blair, the former a native of Erie County, born February 15, 1807, and the latter born May 7, 1809, in Vermont. John W. was a son of James Blair, who settled in this township in 1803, and died in 1879. His widow still survives. The subject of this sketch has a farm of eighty acres and has always followed farming. He is one of our oldest pioneers and is highly respected.

R. C. BROMLEY, retired farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in 1817 in Rutland County, Vt., son of Smith and Phebe M. (Wescott) Bromley, natives of Vermont, and who came to this county in 1837, settling in Springfield Township. Our subject, their only child, came with them. His father bought a farm of fifty-four acres, on which he lived until the death of his wife in 1847. Some two years afterward, the father returned to Vermont, where he died, leaving our subject the farm. R. C. Bromley was married in 1843, to Cina A. Cross, youngest child of Oliver Cross, a pioneer of this county, from Vermont. To this union were born three daughters—Mary Jane, married to Samuel R. Carroll, had three children—John B., Lida I., and Ella R., died June 2, 1873; Laura A., married to Norman L. Pratt, has one daughter—Adah Pearl, now residing in Omaha, Neb.; and Flora D., married to J. Harley Silverthorn, has three children—Lora F., Leo G. and Roa C., now living on our subject's farm in this township. In 1853, Mr. Bromley moved to Crawford County, Penn,, where he resided twelve years. Here he was an acting Justice of the Peace one term, besides holding other township offices. In 1865, he bought a farm in Girard Township, this county, to which he at once moved. Here he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace one term (five years, as fixed by the law of Pennsylvania). Our subject being compelled, owing to severe attacks of rheumatism, to retire from active labor in 1882, purchased a house and lot near Girard depot, where he now resides.

A. M. CLARK, grocer, Girard, was born in Torrington, Conn., in 1837, and is a son of Converse and Almira (Burr) Clark, natives of Connecticut, the former born February 29, 1800; the latter April 23, 1803. They came to this county in 1837, and settled on a farm in Greene Township, Erie County. In 1849, Mr. Clark, Sr., removed to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying December 29, 1853. He was at one time an active militiaman in Connecticut, and served as an officer in his native State and after coming West. His widow is residing with a daughter in Earlville, Ill., in the eighty-second year of her age, She is the mother of six children, viz.: George Russell. Chester B., Jane Lucina, Flora Almira J., Almon M. and Mills C. The latter served as Captain of I. F. V., was wounded at Champion Hills, but served to the close of the war. Our subject followed farming until 1866, when he entered into a copartnership with George P. Rea, groceries and dry goods. He sold his interest to Mr. Rea four years later, establishing himself in the grocery business, which he has since followed, occupying his present premises in the fall of 1871, where he carries a large stock of groceries, crockery, etc., doing a constantly increasing and successful trade. He married at Springfield, Penn., November 23, 1859, Matilda H. Ferguson, born March 25, 1839, daughter of Hance Ferguson. She died January 18, 1883. They have an adopted daughter, Bertha A. Mr. Clark is one of the active men and esteemed citizens of the township, in which he has held various offices of trust.

WILLIS COFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Platea, was born on the homestead farm in Girard Township in 1859, and is a son of Conrad and Barbara (Eaton) Coffman, who were among the pioneers of 1803, and erected a cabin in the wilderness of Elk Creek, where they lived to the close of their lives. They reared a family of nine children, four of whom are living—Willis, Ellen, Dorcas and Rush. The children have the homestead farm, consisting of sixty acres.

D. R. CROOKS, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Groveland, N. Y., in 1814, and is the youngest child of David and J. (Buskirk) Crooks, the former a native of Northumberland County, Penn., and the latter of New Jersey. They settled on the farm now occupied by our subject in 1829, which then consisted of 132 acres. They reared a family of seven children, all growing to manhood and womanhood, but now all deceased except two—Hannah and D. R. David Crooks died at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife when eighty-two years of age. Hannah Crooks married Samuel Buckby, and resides in Southwestern Missouri. They have a family of eight children, viz., Thomas, David, Edwin, Jane, Catherine, Margaret (who resides on the homestead with our subject), Fannie and Emily. Mr. Crooks has always lived on the homestead farm, enjoying his parents' society till the last. He leads a quiet, monotonous life, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors as an old settler and citizen.

W. C. CULBERTSON, lumber merchant, Girard, is a native of Edinboro, Erie Co., Penn., born November 27, 1825. His father, Andrew C., born in Westmoreland County, Penn., June 20, 1795. When two years of age, he came with his father William, who took up a large tract of land, and was one of the early settlers of Edinboro, where he died. Andrew married, in 1820, Margaret Alexander, born in Washington County, N. Y., October 31, 1797, and reared a family of eight children all now living—Margaret J., Mary C., William C., James A., Rebecca, John, Alexander and Charles W. In 1846, W. C. Culbertson engaged in lumbering on the Allegheny River and in Kentucky, subsequently continuing the same in Jefferson County. He at present has branches established at several points in the South and West. The oldest branch, in Covington, Ky., in which his eldest son—James A.—is interested, is known as J. A. Culbertson & Co. The Girard Lumber Company has mills at Menominee, Mich.; a lumber yard in Chicago is under the name of W. C. Culbertson & Son. He is connected with the Penn Mill at Albion, the business conducted under the firm name of Penn Lumber Co. He owns extensive timber lands in Northern Michigan and in the yellow pine timber districts of Missouri, a wheat farm in the Red River Valley, Minn., smaller farms in Kentucky, Allegheny Springs, Warren Co., Penn.; Edinboro, Erie Co., Penn., and the home estate near Girard. He is proprietor of the Girard Flouring Mills, and President of the Girard Wrench Factory, in which he has an interest. He was married in Warren County, Penn., to Margaret Alexander, by whom he has had eight children—seven now living. Mr. Culbertson is a modest, unassuming gentleman, loved by all who know him.

GEORGE H. CUTLER, attorney, Girard. The Cutler family are of English origin, New England stock, and noted for their longevity. Thomas Cutler, our subject's grandfather, born in Massachusetts in 1736, a soldier in the French war, died in 1835. George H. Cutler was born in Guilford, Vt., in 1809, and is a son of Nahum and Martha (Robbins) Cutler, both deceased, natives of Windham County, Vt., and Hartford, Conn., respectively. George H. received a common school education, having a private tutor for the higher branches. He read law with Hon. Judge Ross, of Cortland, N. Y. In 1835, he located in Girard, Erie County; two years later entered the office of Judge Galbraith, of Erie, being admitted to the bar in 1840. He is the oldest practitioner in Erie County. Mr. Cutler was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1852. In 1872, he was elected to the State Senate, and was elected Speaker in May, 1874, and President *pro tem.* in January, 1875. He was the last Speaker under the old and first President *pro tem.* under the new consti-

tution, presiding in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Cutler married, in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1830, Louisa Stewart, a native of Cambridge, N. Y. Six children (two deceased) blessed this union—Marcus N.; George A., who is a prominent member of the bar at Leland, Mich.; Mary, wife of Irvin P. Hinds, of Hinsdale, Ill., and Louisa. The law firm of Cutler & Hinds, which came into existence in 1861, still continues.

AUSTIN DAGGETT, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Greenfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., May, 1805, and is the eldest son living of Sebree and Annis (Peet) Daggett, the former born in Coventry, Conn., in 1775, the latter a native of Vermont. The father of Sebree, John Daggett, in the cold winter of 1799, came to this county, following an Indian trail through the woods. On December 24, 1802, going from Erie to Colt's Station, while crossing a stream on a log, he fell into the water and had his feet so terribly frozen that when he reached his destination he made a saw out of a case knife, and cut the frozen parts away, sawing the very bones. No doctors in those days. He was a Revolutionary soldier, was married five times, and reared seven children, fruits of his first union. He made a small payment on 300 acres of land in Greenfield, on which his son Sebree Daggett and family, coming from Vermont, settled in 1799. They cleared about twenty acres of this tract, and in 1814 entered the land now occupied by Hiram Daggett, which consisted of 125 acres, 100 of which were cleared by Sebree and our subject. John departed this life in 1837, when eighty-four years old. Sebree reared a family of six sons and four daughters. The surviving are Laura (widow of Lewis Wildman), Austin, Darius, Reuben, Elner (widow of J. B. Williams), Hiram, John D. Austin married, in Conneaut, Ohio, June 3, 1830, Elvira, daughter of Joab Greene, a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., where she was born June 9, 1808, who has borne him ten children, six surviving, viz.; Julius A.; Annis R., wife of J. C. Zahn; Helen M., wife of Welcome J. Weeks; Melissa, wife of Richard Tuckey, of Coldwater, Mich.; Florence, wife of William M. Anderson, residing at home; and Josephine H., wife of James Tuckey. In August, 1830, Mr. Daggett settled on his portion of the farm, consisting of ninety-five acres of woodland He has endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life, clearing away the timber, building a cabin, etc. He served in the militia for over twenty years, and had a Captain's commission at that time. He has been a member of the Universalist Church many years.

ELIJAH DRURY, deceased, the father of Roswell C. and Oliver P. Drury, was the youngest child in a family of eight, born to Ebenezer and Mariam Drury, and the third child born in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. (born September 19, 1792), after its settlement by the whites. By the will of his father, he was given the choice of living with his eldest brother, who had inherited the farm, receiving $100 when of age, or having his own time; he was then sixteen years of age. The latter was his choice, and, without a dollar, or adequate clothing, he started out in the winter's cold to make his way. He began digging stone at $10 per month, and clothed himself for the winter. He then went a distance of 100 miles in a cutter, to the Black River country, with a newly married sister, and attended school the remainder of the winter. He then worked for $10 per month, and saved $300, with which he purchased fifty acres of wild land in Genesee County, N. Y. He then worked for $12 per month, and hauled cannon for the Government after the close of the war of 1812. He married, in the fall of 1815, Abigail C. Cheney, born in Walpole, N. H., May 15, 1792. He walked to this county, and bought on credit 100 acres in Girard, a part of the farm on which Oliver P. now resides. He returned for his wife, and with oxen and horse started for their new home. They erected a small house and began the struggles of pioneer life. Success crowned his efforts, and he died surrounded by his family, and having large accumulations of landed property. He departed this life July 25, 1880, and his wife February 22, 1875. Their honored remains were interred in the family cemetery, near their home.

R. C. DRURY, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Girard Township November 3, 1817, and is a son of Elijah and Abigail (Cheney) Drury; the former born September 19, 1792, dying July 25, 1880; the latter born May 15, 1792, departed this life February 22, 1875. They were the parents of six children, four now living—Roswell C., Oliver P., Adaline A. and Marilda M. The records of this family show them to be of English stock. Obed Drury, of London, England, with the father of Hugh Drury, came to the Colonies with Gov. John Winthrop in 1635, to found a colony at the mouth of Kane River, Mass., and from them sprang the succeeding generations in America. Our subject married, in Girard Township, Mary J. Kennedy, who died without issue. He next married Uranah A. Haven, who dying left three children, viz.: Byron, married to Viola Sykes, and has four children—Harry, Clara, Leland and Ivy; R. Carmi, married F. Silverthorn, and has one child, Ethel; Mary, wife of C. M. Anderson. Mr. Drury again married, this time to Dorcas A. Coffman, by whom he has one child, Elijah, who married K. Wood, and has one child, Carl M. Mr. Drury settled on his present farm of 117 acres in 1851.

OLIVER P. DRURY, farmer, P. O. Girard, is a son of Elijah and Abigail C. (Cheney) Drury, born on the homestead farm in this township, August 13, 1819. He was united in marriage at Warsaw, N. Y., April 22, 1841, with Sarah, daughter of Eli Dibble. She was born at Granville, N. Y., July 22, 1817, and dying January 15, 1864, left four children, viz.;

Walter E., married to Gettie Whitcomb; they are residing in Nebraska, and have two children, Clarence and Francis; Roswell C., married to Mary Rhodes, parents of Karl and Ralph; Annie E., wife of F. A. Hadsell, residents of Cass County, Mich.; and Jessie, married to Inez F. Warner, reside on the homestead. Mr. Drury's second marriage took place November 17, 1868, with Mary E. Platt, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Drury disposed of his farm in this township and went to Cass County, Mich., where he resided until 1875, when, on account of the failing health of his aged father, he returned to the homestead, so he could care for and fulfill his last duties toward his honored sire. The generation is of pioneer stock, and the children inherit the qualities of their ancestors, all of whom were representatives of character, honesty and sobriety.

A. G. ELY, physician, Girard, was born in Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1820, and is a son of Sumner and Hannah (Gilbert) Ely, the former a native of Lyme, Conn., and the latter of Otsego County, N. Y. Sumner Ely was educated at Yale, where he graduated in the class of 1804, and was a prominent physician at Clarksville (Middlefield), Otsego Co., N. Y. He was President of the New York State Medical Society, and a member of the Assembly and Senate of that State. Our subject received his education at Hamilton College, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Geneva Medical College in 1841. He studied medicine with his father and Dr. R. G. Frary, of Hudson, N. Y., and after acting one year as assistant physician in Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., began the practice of his profession in his native county. In 1845, he located in Girard, where he has had a large practice, and is now gradually retiring from the field, leaving it for younger aspirants.

GEORGE C. GALLOWHUR (deceased) was born on the homestead farm, near Girard, in 1839, and was a son of George Gallowhur, a native of Mifflin County, Penn., who settled in Manchester, near Walnut Creek, Erie County, in 1818. Five years later he removed to the present home of the family, then consisting of eighty-five acres, all of which he cleared. He was one of the founders, and for many years Elder of the Presbyterian Church at Girard. He married, July 18, 1819, Eliza, a daughter of Andrew Lowry, a distinguished pioneer, who took up land under the Corporation Act, and was soon after dispossessed by the Indians. He subsequently settled in Mill Creek Township, and passed his later years at Girard. He was a native of Ireland, and married Mary Barr. George and Eliza Gallowhur had born to them eleven children, two surviving—Mary A., widow of Amos Stowe; and Sarah, widow of Oliver Easterbrook, who was a son of Benjamin Easterbrook, of Connecticut, a pioneer of Erie County. He was a lumber dealer, and was lost in the Allegheny River while floating a raft. Oliver died in November, 1872, leaving two children—Susie and Benjamin F. The subject of this sketch married, in 1870, Sarah E. Powell, a native of Crawford County, a daughter of Hon. Howell Powell, and granddaughter of Watkin Powell, a distinguished pioneer family of Crawford. Mr. Gallowhur died August 22, 1883, leaving a widow and one child, William Gibson, to mourn his loss.

L. W. GREEN, proprietor of billiard parlor, Girard, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Silas and Phebe Green, the former a native of Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Penn., and the latter of New York State. The grandparent, Joab Green, was among the earliest pioneers of Harbor Creek Township, settling prior to the war of 1812, after which he removed to Conneaut, Ohio, and remained till the close of life. The parents are both residents of Ohio. They reared two children, both living—Flora, wife of Calvin Richardson, of Willoughby, Ohio, and our subject. L. W. Green was reared on a farm, and in 1873 came to Girard; following year opened a market, which he conducted until 1877, when he sold out and removed to Bradford, Penn., where he opened a billiard parlor. This he conducted until 1879, when he returned to Girard and established a billiard room in the Avenue House, in which he remained until he removed to his present quarters. This hall has two tables of the latest design, and the necessary equipments for the game are of the best. It is supported and patronized by all lovers of the game, and no liquors are sold. Mr. Green was married on Christmas Day, 1867, to Lola, daughter of Dexter Marsh, of Pierpont, Ohio. This union has been blessed with two children—Bennie and Jessie.

JOHN GULLIFORD & CO., hardware, Girard. John Gulliford, one of our oldest native residents, was born in Girard, in 1814, and is a son of Samuel, who, with his father, John Gulliford, settled on the Lexington road, near Ball Church in 1801. The great-grandfather, William, of English birth, was the first Gulliford to locate in the colonies. John Gulliford, Sr., took up 200 acres, reared a large family and died on the homestead. Samuel married Catherine Ball, whose parents settled here the same year. They reared a family of eleven children, all living—Daniel, John, Levi, David, Samuel, Cornelius, Allen, Sally (wife of S. K. Talmage), Lorenzo, Mary A. and Lydia. Our subject was reared on a farm, attending a rude log school for his education, and was apprenticed, when twelve years old, to a tinner in Erie. He followed this trade until 1839, when he established himself in business, which has grown into the large establishment under firm name of Gulliford & Co. He was married in this township in 1839, to Catherine, the daughter of John Hay, a native of Fairview Township. All the seven children born to this union are living, viz., John H., George S., Samuel H., Mary (wife of L. D. Hart), Emma, Lizzie (wife of G. W. Badger) and Hattie (wife of C. Fargo). Mr. Gulliford has filled various township offices, and is the oldest merchant in business here at the present time.

JAMES J. HALSTEAD, farmer, P. O. Platea, was born in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 29, 1810, son of Samuel and Patience (Jones) Halstead. The latter is a native of Jonesville, N. Y., and a daughter of Samuel Jones, after whom the place was named. The former was a native of Delaware County, N. Y. Their children were as follows: Washington, Platt, Elizabeth, Theodorus, Samuel, Fannie, Nancy, Samuel (second), Henry B. and James J. Our subject was married, June 22, 1831, to Lovina Conkling, a native of Saratoga, N. Y., and a connection of the distinguished Roscoe Conkling, of that State. Four children have been born to this union, all living—Alvah, George, Charles W. and William. Mr. Halstead lost his wife by death, August 17, 1867, and he married Susan Waldo, a native of Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., where she was born in 1835. Mr. Halstead came to this county in 1839, and settled on a farm east of Lockport, but in 1852 located in the village, where he was engaged in mercantile business some years. By trade he is a tanner and shoe-maker. He owns 148 acres in Girard Township.

L. D. HART, clothing merchant, Girard, was born in this township in 1839, and is a son of Leffert and Nancy (Woodford) Hart, both natives of Connecticut, who settled in this city in 1838. Leffert was a contractor and builder, and helped to build the canal here. He with Judge Miles built ten miles of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, including the aqueduct at Elk Creek. He also constructed six miles of the Pittsburgh road from Girard depot to Cross' Station, and filled a contract on a road near Akron, Ohio. He was a man of active business qualification, and represented this county in the Legislature. He was the father of fourteen children by two marriages; his second wife was Eliza, a sister of Richard Dimpsey, of this county. Our subject first engaged as a salesman, then dealt extensively in oil. He was drafted in 1862, and served nine months in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry State Guards. In 1866, he established himself in his present business in Girard, in which he has been very successful. He has a custom department connected with his store, and carries a stock worth $10,000. He married in this county, in 1868, Mary E. Gulliford, a native of Girard. He is one of the enterprising citizens of this city, and is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in 1864.

CALVIN J. HINDS, attorney, Girard, second son of Perley and Sarah (Lawrence) Hinds, was born in Girard Township December 29, 1832. His parents, natives of Cheshire County, N. H., settled in this township with the pioneers of 1831. His mother, who bore five children, three surviving—Sarah, Ervin P. and Calvin J.—died in 1839. His father was remarried to Polly (Kent) Smith, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., who bore him five children, three living—William W., Clarisa L. and Marion S. Our subject was reared on a farm, attending the district school, Kingsville Academy, Ohio, Girard Academy and Cleveland Commercial College. He then engaged for three years in the insurance business at Philadelphia, Penn., and afterward for three years in mercantile and lumber business at Philipsburg, Penn. He read law with George H. Cutler, was admitted to the Erie County Bar in 1860, and formed a copartnership with his preceptor, which firm still continues. During Lincoln's administration, Mr. Hinds served four years as Postmaster of Girard, but has since avoided political life. He conducted the telegraph and express business some years, and has always been identified with the growth and development of his native township. In 1856, he was married to Elvira M. Cutler, a native of this county, who was the mother of three children—Lawrence C., Paymaster for the contractors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of Billings, Mont.; Bertha E., wife of F. J. French, and Elvira C. His wife died in 1864. Mr. Hinds' second wife was Frank A. Stewart, of Syracuse, N. Y. This union has been blessed with five children—Fannie S., Harry, Belle, Calvin J., Jr., and J. Donald.

F. C. KEELER, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., in 1820, and is a son of Isaiah W. and Lucinda Keeler, both natives of New York State. They located in North East Township in 1830, and were among its earliest pioneers. Two years later they moved to Elk Creek, near Wellsburg, but died at Lockport, Girard Township. They were the parents of nine children, four living—Joseph, F. C., Nathan and Albert. Our subject was married, in 1842, to Caroline Pierce, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., which union has been blessed with four children, all living—Cynthia F., wife of F. Randall, by whom she has two children—Leslie and Alice; Alice J., Melissa R., widow of A. Lewis, and the mother of Oliver K., Carl W., Frank C. and Grace A; and Emma, wife of David Wood, by whom she has two children—M. Glenn and Carrie L. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Keeler was living on the pieee of land first mentioned, and went to work in the paper mill some three years after. The land was situated in Greenfield Township, four miles south of North East. He made a small payment on a piece of land, which he afterward sold to advantage. In 1851, he settled on his present farm, consisting of sixty acres. He began life empty-handed, and attributes much of his success to the assistance of his good wife, who shared in his struggles, and now with him enjoys all their present comforts.

WILLIAM S. KELLEY, farmer, P. O. Miles' Grove, was born on the homestead farm, in Girard Township, February 12, 1829, and is a son of John Kelley, whose record appears in this work. He was married in this township October 4, 1860, to Eliza J., daughter

of John Murray, a pioneer, who was a marine in the war of 1812, and settler of this town ship. To this union two children have been born, both now living—Addie M. and Belle J. Mr. Kelley occupies seventy-five acres of the homestead farm, where he has resided since his birth. He has been serving as School Director for nine years. He is a man widely and favorably known, and is connected with the A. O. U. W.

J. D. KELLEY, farmer, P. O. Miles' Grove, was born on the homestead, on which he has always resided, in 1831, and is the third son of John Kelley. He resides on fifty acres, a portion of the homestead farm settled by his father. He was married in this county, in 1859, to Rebecca A. Emrich, a native of Ohio. Their only child, Charles J., born October 18, 1855, who was employed in the office at Girard Station, was killed on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad April 16, 1878. He was a young man of high moral worth, and his death was a great loss to his parents. Mrs. Kelley dying, August 1, 1880, Mr. Kelley married Anna L. Case, a native of Pierpont, Ohio. Mr. Kelley is descended from an old pioneer, is highly respected, and has served as Assessor two years, being elected Assistant Assessor in 1876, succeeding J. C. Miller, who died, and in 1877, was re-elected. He has also filled the office of Collector for one year, and previously was Constable of Girard Township and Borough.

LAZARUS S. KELLEY, farmer, P. O. Miles' Grove, was born on the homestead farm, on the Lake road, March 26, 1835, and is the youngest son of John Kelley, who was born April 28, 1793, in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., and came to this county in 1803, when but ten years old, with his father, George Kelley. The latter purchased a tract of land, consisting of 200 acres (now occupied by his three sons), of Robert Brown, with allowance of 6 per cent. He and his wife, Fanny Dickson, born in Derrytown, Mifflin Co., Penn., came on horseback to this farm, then an unbroken wilderness, cleared ten acres, and erected a cabin, near the site of our subject's present residence, where they lived and died. He was succeeded on this farm by his son, John, who married Margaret Steeley, a native of Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., born August 8, 1794. They were the parents of eleven children, seven now living—Cartus E., widow of George Webb; Susanah, wife of Constant Hicks, residing in Hancock County, Ill.; John S., of Quincy, Ill.; William S.; James D., our subject, and Mary J., wife of Clark Barlow. John Kelley was a widely and favorably known pioneer, and soldier of the war of 1812. His wife died in May, 1865, and he followed her in March, 1879, aged eighty-six. Lazarus S. Kelley, the subject of this sketch, married in this township, Sarah Jane, daughter of Asa and Sarah (Coats) McConnell, who settled in this township in 1829, and purchased the land on which the Herrick family now reside, where Mrs. Kelley was born. Her parents raised a family of seven children, three now living—Amanda, widow of William McQuilkin, residing in this township, and Frederick, a resident of Danville, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have no children.

JOHN KESSEL, JR., restaurant, Girard, was born in this township February 7, 1857, and is a son of John and Phillipina (Epple) Kessel, both natives of Germany, and parents of eight children, seven now living—John (our subject), Frank, Bertha, Minnie, Charles, Henry and Carrie. John Kessel, Sr., was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1835; crossed the ocean in 1854; came direct to Girard, and established himself in business; was subsequently burned out. He lived here till the close of his life, dying, however, at Waukesha, Wis., July 2, 1883, whence he had gone in search of health, and was interred in Girard Cemetery. He was very successful, financially, though he began life as a barber, with no capital but his ambition and perseverance. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Lutheran Church. Many knew from experience that he was kind-hearted and liberal. He was a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., and several other societies. Our subject engaged in the barber business at Mayville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., from 1876 until the death of his father, when he returned to Girard and took charge of the business, which he has since continued. He was married, on November 4, 1879, at Mayville, to Hattie E. Van Valkenbergh, a native of the same. Two children blessed this union, one surviving —Margaret. Mr. Kessel inherits his father's attributes, is a successful business man, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

RANSOM KIDDER, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Lucy (Holt) Kidder, who were among the pioneers to settle on Elk Creek in that township, located on 200 acres of land, where they both died. They were the parents of seven children, four now living, viz., Putnam, Perry, Betsy (wife of D. Ward), and Ransom. Our subject was married in this county to Susan, daughter of Elijah Drury, who, dying, left three children—Charles, Elijah and Passmore W. Mr. Kidder's second wife was Bulah Cronch, who also died, and left two children—Ida and Frank. He then married Emma T., daughter of John P. Lyman, and a native of this county. Three children, all living, have blessed this union, viz., Belle, Rush, and one not named. Mr. Kidder settled on his present estate, consisting of 175 acres, in 1856. He has served as School Director eight or nine years, and is an old and highly-respected citizen.

F. X. LOMMER, proprietor of the Lommer House, P. O. Miles' Grove, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1839, and is a son of John Lommer, who emigrated to the United States in 1837, settling and dying in Buffalo. Since boyhood, when he began as bell boy in the

old Phœnix House, F. X. Lommer has been in the hotel business, soon winning for himself an enviable reputation. In 1869, he became proprietor of the Jones House, at Westfield, N. Y., which he conducted successfully until he purchased the Osborn House, which stood upon the site of his present edifice; it has accommodation for about twenty transient guests. It is the only hotel at the Grove, and first-class in all its appointments. He married, in Buffalo, in 1860, Mary E. Laux, a native of same city. Their living children are Julia, William and Harry. Frank J., who was clerking with his father, an estimable young man, beloved by a large circle of friends, died September 11, 1883, in his twenty-first year. Mr. Lommer is connected with Lodge 44, A. O. U. W., of Erie. He is possessed of a genial disposition, and as a landlord has a well-merited reputation, and strangers ever find a cordial welcome to his house.

LEVI LOVERIDGE, accountant, Girard, son of Ethan and Caroline (Gunn) Loveridge, was born in this township October 6, 1820. His parents, natives of Massachusetts, came to this township with their family in 1818, entering 300 acres of land, upon which they resided until the close of their lives. They reared a family of seven children, five surviving—Henry H., Levi, Delia, James M. and Lucy. Levi remained on the farm until twenty-one, acquiring an education in the schools in Girard and Erie City, and engaging in teaching four or five years. For the past twenty-five years, however, he has been in mercantile trade in Girard, conducting at one time an extensive dry goods trade. In 1881, Mr. Loveridge, with his son, established on Main street the largest grocery house in this city, and they carry a complete line of groceries, crockery, etc. He has filled various township offices with credit to himself, and is one of our oldest and most respected settlers. He was united in marriage with Adaline C. Freeman, a native of Rushford, N. Y. Three children have been born to this union, two living—Olcott D., married to Lettie B. Van Dyke, of Delavan, Wis., and has two children (twins)—Addie M. and Millie B.; and Fred F., married to Ella Dinsmore, of Mercer County, Penn. Mr. Loveridge, with family, is a member of the Presbyterian congregation, in which he is a Trustee. He has acted as accountant for the Girard Wrench Manufacturing Company for the past eight years.

O. D. LOVERIDGE, miller, Girard, was born in Waukegan, Ill., August, 1846, and is a son of Levi Loveridge, whose sketch appears in this work. O. D. Loveridge engaged for ten years in lumbering on the Chippewa and Mississippi Rivers, then carried on milling at Alma, Wis. In October, 1879, he took possession of his present mill, one of the oldest in this portion of the country. Its original capacity was twenty barrels per day, but he is now (October, 1883) improving it, putting in four buhrs, and running it by steam, so that its capacity will be doubled. J. H. Rogers, the miller in charge, is undoubtedly one of the best in the county. Mr. Loveridge is going to experiment with stone, believing, from observation and experiments, that a better grade of flour can be produced than by the roller method. The mill is in a good locality, and has always done a successful trade. Mr. Loveridge was married in Walworth County, Wis., to Lettie Van Dyke, a native of Lansing, Mich. The two children blessing this union, Addie M. and Millie B., are twins. He is one of Girard's active business men, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

C. G. LUCE, Girard, is the senior partner in the firm of Luce & Thompson, and was born at Kingsville, Ohio, in 1849. He is a son of E. G. and Caroline Luce, residents of Washington, D. C. Our subject was educated at York, Penn., and served twelve years as a page in the capitol; subsequently was Assistant Superintendent of the Senate folding room, and was supported by Hon. Ben Wade, and afterward by Senator Stewart. From the folding room, he went into Board of Audit, Treasury Department, resigning in 1875, when he came to this city. He was engaged two years with C. F. Rockwell, and in March, 1880, was admitted as a partner. The firm of C. F. Rockwell & Co. was succeeded by Luce & Thompson in February, 1882, who have since been successfully conducting the business. They have the largest establishment of the kind in Girard, and carry a full line of dry goods, carpets, oil cloths, etc. Mr. Luce was married in Girard, in 1874, to Emma, daughter of C. F. Rockwell, a native of this city. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., of Washington, D. C. Mr. Luce is one of the active merchants of Girard.

HENRY McCONNELL (deceased) was born in Rutland, Vt., February 29, 1804, and was a son of William McConnell, of that place. He was married at Hebron, N. Y., in 1827, to Charlotte, daughter of James Webster, Sr., of that place. In 1827, he, with James Webster, Jr., came to Girard Village, and soon established the firm of McConnell & Webster, which partnership was one of the happiest associations. They opened the first mercantile house in Girard, Erie County, and for twenty-five years carried on an extensive business in this village and in various parts of the county. They were very successful, both in amassing wealth and earning for themselves highly honorable reputations. When Mr. McConnell's decease occurred in 1871, he was serving as President of the First National Bank; he was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church here, and an Elder in same for upward of forty years. He was a man of quiet, unostentatious habits, and was widely known and beloved by all. His estimable widow followed him in 1881. The only survivor of their family of children is Mrs. Rebecca Rice, who is residing on the homestead in Girard Village.

H. P. MALICK, manufacturer, Girard, was born in Mill Creek Township August 22, 1837, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Musselman) Malick, the former a native of Northumberland Co., Penn., born in 1797, and the latter born in 1800 in Genesee County, N. Y. They were married at the home of the maternal grandparent, Jacob, in this county. The Musselman family settled in this State prior to the Revolutionary war, in which the great-grandfather was a soldier. In 1802, Henry Malick came to this county with his father, who settled and died in North East, and was one of its earliest pioneers. Henry, the son, subsequently settled in Mill Creek, and reared a family of four children, two surviving—Wesley and H. P. (our subject). He died December 26, 1875, at the home of his son, H. P., in Girard, to which place he had come four years previously, soon after the death of his wife, which occurred October 9, 1871. H. P. Malick was reared on the homestead farm until eighteen, when he attended school at Girard and Waterford Academies, and Allegheny College, Meadville, after which he engaged in teaching as a profession for some time, and was so engaged at North East at the time of his marriage, December 24, 1861, to Lucy, daughter of Ethan Loveridge, a native of Girard Township. Three children blessed this union, all surviving—Carrie E., Grace A. and Herbert P. For some years after his marriage, Mr. Malick was traveling salesman for Tucker & Dorsey, hardware merchants, of Indianapolis, Ind. More recently he has been manufacturing bed-springs and attending to his farming lands on each side of the borough. For years he was a Republican, but subsequently has taken a strong stand with the Prohibitionists, being one of the State Executive Committee of this party, on whose ticket he was nominated for legislative honors. He and his family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this borough, in which he was a class leader many years.

AGRIPPA D. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., January 1, 1810, a son of Agrippa and Anna (Jefferson) Martin, natives of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and Deerfield, Vt., respectively, who moved from Fredonia, N. Y., to Girard, in 1818, where Agrippa articled the piece of land now occupied by David Crooks, but subsequently settled on the Reed farm, where he died in November, 1828. They reared a family of eleven children, four surviving—Ephraim, Nancy (widow of J. Palmer), Agrippa, and Justus, of Union City, Mich. Our subject was brought up on a farm, receiving but a limited education. In early life he drove a stage for R. S. Reed, between Erie and Conneaut, but subsequently engaging to travel with a caravan, he gave what little money he had to his mother, and became an adept trainer, giving exhibitions of his daring in the cages of wild animals. He also trained and performed the well-known elephant Hannibal. After traveling seven years, he returned home and purchased and rebuilt the old Picket House of Girard, which he called the Mansion House, and ran successfully a hotel in the village upward of thirty-two years. He was a very popular landlord. In 1883, he retired to his farm of 100 acres, a part of which he purchased in 1838. Mr. Martin married in this county, February 4, 1840, Mary C. Gregor, a native of Chambersburg, Penn. Seven children, all living, were born to this union—Helen M., wife of Dr. J. L. Thayer, of La Fayette, Ind.; Antoinette E., wife of C. W. Noyes; George C.; Adella P., wife of C. W. Sykes, of Carroll County, Md.; Frank A., Adrial E. and Libbie A. Mrs. Martin dying November 27, 1866, he married, January 16, 1867, Eliza C., daughter of Lucius Peck, and widow of Linus Webb, of Warren, Ohio. She is a native of Monroe County, N. Y. During Mr. Martin's long and eventful career he has never taken a chew of tobacco, smoked, or drank a glass of liquor, which can be said of very few landlords. Beginning in life with nothing but a good constitution and perseverance, he has amassed wealth.

HENRY MILLER, farmer, P. O. Platea, was born on the homestead farm in Girard Township, Erie County, in 1819. His grandfather, Jacob Coffman, settled on this farm in 1801, and the original log house remains at this writing (1883) a monument of his pioneer spirit. Henry, our subject, was married in this county, in 1850, to Eliza Dodge, a native of Erie County. Two children, both now living, have been born to this union—Adelaide, wife of D. W. Dunnehi, and Josephine, wife of T. E. Bradish. Mr. Miller has always resided on the homestead, now consisting of fifty-four acres, and numbers among our old and respected pioneers.

PETER H. NELLIS, proprietor Avenue House, Girard, was born in 1843, in Alsace, Germany. His father, Mathias, emigrated to America in 1848, locating at Erie City, where he yet resides. The subject of this sketch began life a poor boy, first gardening, then came to Girard in 1861, and learned shoe-making, at which he worked several years. In 1864, he entered as a landsman in the navy, was assigned to the steamer Gen. Thomas (then at Bridgeport, Ala.), participating in Hood's engagement and in several skirmishes, serving until the close of the war. On his return he went to the oil country, came back to Girard and located in an old building on the canal called Saw Dust Hall, then in operation, where he worked at his trade, sold merchandise, accommodated travelers, and kept a stable. In 1876, he bought and repaired the Old Guard House, which burned in 1879, and on which was but a small insurance. He immediately began erecting the Avenue House, opening it in the following June. It is a modern brick structure and cost about $9,000, and has accommodations for a large number of guests. He married, in Girard, in 1868, Kate Croft, a native of Canada. Two children, both living, blessed this union—Daniel and Kitty.

Mr. Nellis is a popular landlord, and keeps a first class, reliable house, which commands the trade of the traveling public.

RILEY PETTIBONE, farmer, P. O. Miles' Grove, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1825, son of Titus and Cynthea (Gridley) Pettibone, both natives of Litchfield, Conn., who settled in this township in the spring of 1832. Titus purchased 220 acres of land, covered with woods, and cleared 150. They reared seven sons, five now living—Henry, residing in Michigan; William, in Council Bluffs, Iowa; James E., Riley, and Charles, who resides on the homestead. Our subject has been twice married, first in 1843, to Mary Hall, a native of this county; she was a daughter of Ben Hall, an early pioneer, and dying in 1866, left six children, four of whom survive, viz.: Alice, Sarah (wife of G. Moorehouse), George and Anna. Mrs. Moorehouse has two children—Ethel and Susie. His second wife, whom he married in 1867, was Mary Cook, a native of this county, and a daughter of Albert Cook. Two children, both now living, blessed this union—Minnie and Gertrude. Mr. Pettibone settled on his present farm, consisting of sixty-seven acres, in 1850. He is serving as Road Commissioner, previously was for five years School Director. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal denomination at Girard Station.

GEORGE PLATT, county engineer, Girard, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1825, and is a son of William and Polly (Allen) Platt, father a native of Dutchess County, N. Y.; mother of Fairfield County, Conn. They came to Erie County in 1855, and settled in Girard, where they died. They reared a family of five children, four now living—Charles, George, Jane M. (wife of M. Mallin, now an invalid on the homestead), who is the mother of Lela D., William P. and Julia W. Our subject, having acquired a common school and academic education, was engaged in the Special Service Coast Survey; subsequently, when about thirty-six years of age, was a teacher of mathematics, surveying and navigation at Eagleswood Military Academy, Perth Amboy, N. J. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was placed in command of the mercantile school-ship Ocean Eagle, where for one year or more he transported troops. He then was placed in charge of the fractional interest, in Registrar's office, Treasury department, Washington, and while there produced a fractional interest table of no use now. He assisted in signing the Government bonds of 1861, also the loan of 1863 and 1864. In 1865, he resigned, and became interested in an iron mine in West Virginia. In 1867, he took command of a propeller lying between Albany and New Haven. His father dying in 1868, he came to Girard to reside; in 1872 he was appointed County Engineer. Mr. Platt is well-traveled, and a thoroughly educated gentleman.

M. R. PRIME, farmer, P. O. Platea, was born in Cheshire County, N. H., in 1814, and is a son of Josiah and Sophia (Lawrence) Prime, early settlers of that county. They came to Erie County in 1833, and settled on the present farm, at that time consisting of 113 acres, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of seven, two of whom are now living—M. R., and Emily H., wife of Mr. Sawyer, of Boston, Mass. Our subject married in Erie County, in 1850, Polly Jane, daughter of John and Polly Smith, and a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Four children have been born to this union, three now living—Florence S., wife of A. Benedict; Frank M., married to Ella Washburn, and Burton L., married to Emma L. Rice. Mr. Prime has served his township as Assistant Assessor and Assessor, School Director, and has been otherwise identified with its growth. He is highly respected by all who know him.

MAXSON RANDALL, retired, Girard, is descended from one of the oldest pioneer families. He was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1798, and is a son of John and Lydia (Odell) Randall, natives of Vermont, who remained in Buffalo, N. Y., while our subject's grandfather, David Randall, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his brother Stephen pushed their way through the wilderness, locating in Elk Creek Township, Erie Co., in June, 1801. John subsequently settled in Conneaut, taking up 270 acres of land, and lived here until eighty-one years old. He reared a family of eight children, four living—Mary, Maxson, Francis and Lydia. Maxson passed thirty years on the homestead, then moved to a farm of 125 acres in Girard Township in 1832, where he remained until he retired from active pursuits, and occupied present residence in Girard. Maxson Randall was married in this county in 1819, to Hannah Pomeroy, a native of New York State, who died leaving six children, four now living—Elias, Francis, James and Sarah. His second wife was Sarah Miller, of Girard, a daughter of Isaac and Nancy Miller, a pioneer family. Of eight children born to this union, seven survive—Franklin, Calvin, Maxson, Jr., Welcome, Dallas, Celesta (wife of M. Evans, occupying the homestead), and Nellie. Two brothers of our subject were soldiers in the war of 1812. Mr. Randall has filled various township offices of trust, and, although well advanced in age, is active and attends to his farming interests. He is highly esteemed as a pioneer and a citizen.

C. L. RANDALL, ex-Postmaster, Girard, was born in Girard Township in 1841, and is a son of Maxson Randall, of this borough. He was reared on a farm, and received his education here. He enlisted for three years in the Union army, in 1861, in Company H, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as Orderly Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, where he was wounded in the knee, in which he has still the bullet, June 28, 1862. He was con-

fined in the Philadelphia and Germantown Hospitals, being discharged on account of disability, from the latter, January, 1863. Returning to peaceful pursuits, he was appointed Postmaster in 1864, under President Lincoln. For the past two years, he has been engaged as a traveling salesman for John H. Gause & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Randall has been manager of the telegraph system at this point and Girard Station for the past eighteen years. He was married in Crawford County in 1864 to Alma M. Fansler, a native of same county. To this union have been born three children, one living—Harry B. He is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHNSTON REA, retired, Girard, was born in Conneaut Township, Erie County, August 2, 1805, son of Samuel and Margaret (Eaton) Rea, natives of Franklin County, Penn. Samuel entered 250 acres of land in the wilderness, living with a neighbor until a hut was erected. Samuel Rea resided on the farm (which is now one of the most productive in the county) until his death. Of their family of nine children, two survive—Johnston, and Eliza, wife of Joseph Ware, residing on a portion of the homestead. Johnston was reared on the homestead, and married in Girard, February, 1827, Susannah, daughter of Robert Porter, a native of this county. This union was blessed by five sons, four attaining their majority—John; George P., married to Julia Anderson, had three children living; Jennie and William. George P. lived to the age of fifty years, engaging in mercantile pursuits; he was elected to the Legislature, serving through the sessions 1867-68, and re-elected to the same position, serving with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents; he failed to be elected to the third term by a majority of two votes against him, S. Newel and Theodore. Mr. Rea retired in 1860, occupying his commodious residence in Girard, though retaining control of the farm in the township. He has been an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for forty years, and was one of its founders. Mr. Rea is held in high esteem by all his friends; he served as Township Assessor, and in various other township offices.

C. H. RILLING, farmer, P. O. Fairview, was born in Mill Creek Township in 1851, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Ackerman) Rilling, the former born in February, 1819, in Wittenberg, Germany, emigrated with his father, Stephen, to this country, who settled in Mill Creek, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying when eighty-three years old, in December, 1864. Christopher is a carpenter by trade, and resides on the homestead farm. He was the father of thirteen children, one deceased. Our subject, married in this county in 1875, Cassie, daughter of Elin Wolfe, and a native of this county. Three children have been born to this union, viz., Hattie E., Harvey C. and Irvin. C. H. Rilling, Jr., and C. H. Heidler are joint owners of the present farm, consisting of 100 acres, which was formerly Converse Clark's farm.

JOHN ROBERTSON, deceased, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., August 4, 1805, and was a son of Wheeler and Debora (Barlow) Robertson, natives of Hartford, Conn., and Nova Scotia respectively. They settled in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1815, where they both died. They reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was married in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1834, to Ruth Rich, a native of same county. Six children have been born to this union, five living—America, wife of J. W. Robinson; Belva, wife of J. M. Fales; Isabel, wife of A. V. Slussar; Wheeler, unmarried, and J. Lee, who married Christina Yeager. Mr. Robertson came to this county in 1847, and settled on the farm he subsequently occupied, consisting of sixty acres, a small portion of which was cleared. He died February 4, 1884. He was one of the esteemed citizens and pioneers of Erie County.

JONATHAN B. ROBERTSON, farmer, Girard, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1823, and is a son of Wheeler and Debora (Barlow) Robertson, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Nova Scotia. Both are deceased. Jonathan B. came to this county in 1847, and settled on a farm, consisting of fifty acres, in 1849, on the Lake road, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage in Wyoming County, N. Y., October 8, 1857, with Elizabeth Phelps, a native of said county. Three children blessed this union, two now living—Charles C. and Katie M. Mr. Robertson is a well and favorably known pioneer of this county.

JOSIAH W. ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Girard. The Robinson family are of Scotch-Irish origin, the first of the name settling in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1722. George Robinson, of Sherman Valley, and a son Jonathan, who received a Captain's commission from the Executive Council at Philadelphia, were distinguished for the active part they took in the struggle for American Independence. In the spring of 1797, Joseph McCord and Thomas Robinson located their claims, cleared same, and erected their cabins for their families in the forests of Erie County. That fall they returned to civilization, returning the following spring (1798) with a small company. Their goods were sent on boats up the Allegheny to French Creek, and thence to Le Bœuf, the site of the old fort, now Waterford. Thomas Robinson was a man of strictest integrity and piety. He served for years as Justice of the Peace, and was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church at North East at the time of its organization. His descendants are scattered over the Central and Western States. Our subject was born in North East Township May 25, 1829, and is a son of George W. and Matilda (Willis) Robinson. The former, a son of Thomas and Mary

(McCord) Robinson, was born in Erie County, June 12, 1801. He held many township offices during his life. They were the parents of four children, three now living—Joseph W. and Josiah (twins) Elwin E. Mrs. Robinson departed this life December 19, 1876, and Mr. Robinson January 4, 1877, both in Girard Township. Our subject married, December 23, 1858, N. Jane Ferguson, a native of Springfield Township, this county. Two children were born to this union, one living—Mary M. Mr. Robinson followed farming until 1883, when he located in Girard, and retired from the active pursuits of life. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

C. F. ROCKWELL, manufacturer, Girard, was born in 1826, at Wilton, Conn., and is a son of Philander and Elizabeth (Fitch) Rockwell, natives of Connecticut, where they passed their lives and reared a family of nine children, six surviving. In 1844, our subject left home, and clerked in New York until 1852, when he moved to this borough, and established himself in mercantile business, in which he has continued thirty years. He has been interested in the wrench factory since its organization and is now one of the partners in the concern. Mr. Rockwell was married in New York City in 1849, to Eliza J. Bessey, a native of Connecticut. Of the four children born to this union, three survive—Emma L., wife of C. G. Luce; Ida, wife of W. W. Hart, of Fremont, Ohio; and Libbie, wife of Dr. J. M. Bessey, of Washington, D. C. The eldest son, William F. (deceased), was associated with his father in business, and died when but twenty-five years of age. He was an estimable young man, esteemed and loved by all who knew him. C. F. Rockwell is one of the most prominent business men of Girard, who has always borne an active part in building up its enterprises.

S. Y. ROSSITER, tanner, Girard, Penn., is a native of Norristown, Montgomery County, Penn., born in 1835. He is a son of Lindley and Margaret (Pennypacker) Rossiter, natives of Chester County, Penn. Lindley was a tanner and currier, and carried on business for over forty years in Norristown. On his decease our subject succeeded to the business. He subsequently moved to St. Marys, Elk County, where he was in business two years. He came to Girard in 1871, and succeeded L. C. England. Since his purchasing this tannery he has improved and increased its capacity two-thirds, and conducts a large and successful business. He was united in marriage in 1857, with Mary B. Johnson, a native of Norristown. Eleven children have been born to this union, five surviving, viz., Uriah, Eugene, Elizabeth, Joseph and Margaret A. Mr. Rossiter is the only surviving child of his parents, and is a well and favorably known citizen and man of business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies.

HENRY SCHULTZ, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1823, and is a son of Henry and Christina C. (Myers) Schultz, both natives of Germany, who settled in Lancaster County, where Henry was drafted in the war of 1812. They settled in Girard Township in 1831; were the parents of four children, three surviving, viz.: Henry, Godfrey, and Regina, wife of Philip Bliholder, residing in Winnebago County, Wis. Both parents died in the township. Henry Shultz married in this county, in 1865, Sarah W., daughter of Robert Alton, a native of England, who came to this country in 1835, and settled in Allegheny City. To this union two children were born, both now living—Clarence H. and Albert C. Mr. Schultz in 1865, settled on his present farm of 165 acres, where he has since made his home.

GODFREY SCHULTZ, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1824, and is a son of Henry and Christina C. (Myers) Schultz, both natives of Germany, who settled in Girard Township in 1832. Godfrey obtained a good common school education, and was married in this township in 1853 to Harriet Beck, who, dying in 1872, left three children, viz.: Regina C., Martha J. and Esther E. Mr. Schultz married, for his second wife, Mary Beck (a cousin), born in Lancaster, Penn. Three children have blessed this union, all living—Rosa B., Annie M. and Sarah E. Mr. Schultz settled on his present estate, consisting of 230 acres, in 1852. He is connected with the Lutheran Church. The Schultz family is a well-known pioneer family.

W. A. SEELEY, agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Girard Station, was born in Fairview Township March 18, 1824, and is a son of Austin H. and Phebe R. (Allen) Seeley, natives of Arlington, Vt., and Amsterdam, N. Y., respectively. They came to this county, settling in Fairview Township in 1823, where Austin H. bought a farm, and erected a saw mill. In 1831, he purchased a farm of 100 acres in the woods of Girard Township which he subsequently sold, buying 100 acres, the site of the present village of Girard Station. After completion of the railway through the same, he gave the company five acres of land, now occupied by their buildings, tracks and yard. He was appointed and remained their first agent one year, when he resigned and G. H. McIntire succeeded him, who in turn (after fourteen years' service) resigned, and E. D. Nettleton took the office for three and half years. At the expiration of this time our subject, W. A. Seeley, became agent in December, 1870, and is giving satisfaction. Austin H., his father, had resigned on account of ill health, and twelve years afterward died. He reared a family of six children, three still surviving—W. A., Irwin (of Onarga, Iroquois County, Ill.), Lucy A. (wife of G. H. McIntire of Stoneboro, Penn.). W. A. Seeley was married in Crawford County, Penn., to Charlotte Lawrence, a native of same. One child blessed this union—Eugene A., dying

when fifteen years of age. Mr. Seeley lost his first wife by death and married Mrs. Meriva A. Howard, a native of Wyoming County, N. Y. The Seeleys number among our first and most esteemed pioneers.

WILLIAM SILVERTHORN, deceased, one of our respected pioneers, was born on the homestead farm in Girard in 1817. He was a son of Isaac and a grandson of William Silverthorn, who took up a large tract of land in this township. Our subject inherited an honored name, and lived on a part of the homestead all his life. He was a zealous, earnest, hard-working man, quiet and unostentatious in his habits, and beloved by all. He was married in Springfield Township in 1849, to Rhoda M., daughter of Thomas and Anna McKee, and grand-daughter of Robert McKee, who settled in Conneaut Township in 1802. The five children born to this union are living—Arvilla, wife of A. Brown, Thomas, Fred, Willie and Agnes. Mrs. Silverthorn's mother is residing with her, and is in her eightieth year. Mr. Silverthorn, at the time of his death, 1880, was serving as Commissioner.

JOHN W. SILVERTHORN, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Girard Township, Erie County, in 1819, and is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Miller) Silverthorn, the latter a native of Stanton, Penn., the former, born in Red Stone, Va., with his father, William and three brothers, settled in this township in 1797, and were among the earliest settlers. The father took up 300 acres, formed a home in the wilderness and passed his life. Isaac's and his wife's history may be found in this work. Our subject, the eldest of their sons now living, was married in this county in 1843, to Margaret Alexander, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. Four children of the seven born to this union are living, viz.: Delnort, married to F. Davenport; Harley, married to Florence Bromley; Clarence, and Maggie, wife of W. W. Salisbury. Mrs. Silverthorn died March, 1861. He settled on his present farm in 1851, consisting of eighty acres of land, and has since made it his home. Mr. Silverthorn married, for his second wife, Martha Cole, a native of this county.

J. MADISON SILVERTHORN, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born December 10, 1831, in this township, and is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Miller) Silverthorn. The latter was a native of Stanton, Penn., the former born in Red Stone, Va. Came to Girard Township with his father, William, and three brothers, in 1797, and were among the earliest pioneers. William took 300 acres of land, on which he founded his home and built a grist mill, which he ran for years, he and his wife dying here. Isaac was a Captain in the war of 1812; he, too, erected a grist mill on the site of his father's mill; they were the first millers in Erie County. He married, July 22, 1813, and was the parent of eleven children, six living, viz.: Nancy, wife of James Silsby; John W.; Elizabeth, wife of I. N. Miller; Lucinda, wife of J. B. Wadsworth; J. Madison; and Isaac N., resident of Cleveland, Ohio. Isaac died September, 1846, in his fifty-ninth year, and his widow survived until 1874. Our subject was united in marriage in this township October 6, 1858, with Mary A., daughter of William R. Miller, and a native of Erie County. Two children, both living, blessed this union—Carl R. and Frank M. In 1856, Mr. Silverthorn settled on present farm, consisting of ninety-three acres, most of which he has cleared, and has erected a dwelling, and is improving the estate. He has served as School Director three terms, eight years, and in 1882 served as Township Assessor. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This family are of English descent; they number among Erie County's oldest pioneers, whose record may be found in the general history of this township.

J. T. SIMMONS, saddler, established business in Girard in 1850, succeeded George A. Hicks. He is a native of Mount Morris, N. Y., born in 1827, and is a son of George and Polly (Tobias) Simmons, of Cayuga County, N. Y., who with their family came West in 1829, settling in Springfield Township, where the former took up a claim of fifty acres, and where they both died. They reared a family of four children, two now surviving—our subject and a sister, Eunice, residing on the homestead. Mr. Simmons was united in marriage, in 1852, at Conneaut, Ohio, with Celestia M. Carter, a native of same. Mr. Simmons learned his trade at Conneaut, Ohio, subsequently working at it in various parts of the country until he came to Girard, where he has established a good sound business. He had a family of two children, one surviving—Emma J., wife of E. H. Hiler, of Conneaut, Ohio. Mr. Simmons has filled several offices of trust in the borough, and is now serving his second term as a member of the School Board. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a business man, he is favorably known; as a citizen, esteemed.

SAMUEL STARK, farmer, P. O. Miles' Grove, was born in McKean Township in 1830, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Kenago) Stark, both natives of Lancaster, Penn., who settled in McKean Township in 1829, where Mr. Stark purchased eighty acres of land, which he cleared. In 1841, they moved to the farm now occupied by their son, which was then 100 acres, and is now 140. They reared two children, both now living—Jones, a resident of Erie, and Samuel. They died on the homestead. Samuel was united in marriage, in this county, in 1858, with Martha Bixler, a native of the same place, daughter of Jacob Bixler, and descended from a pioneer family. Four children, all living, blessed this union, viz.: Frank; Osborne P., married to Mamie Hall, in this township, and Lula and Rolla.

CHARLES STOW, Girard, the eldest son of Hon. Horatio J. Stow, a Judge and lawyer of distinguished ability and integrity, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 8, 1838. He was

admitted to the bar in 1859, but having a preference for journalism, became city editor of the Buffalo *Morning Express* in 1861. His eye-sight failing, he was compelled to retire in 1865, and in 1867 came to Girard. In 1868, he assumed the editorial management of the Girard *Cosmopolite*, and remained on that paper until the spring of 1872. During that period the *Cosmopolite* reached a circulation of over 5,000, and wielded a powerful influence; its sturdy independence and unswerving loyalty to the people gaining for it general confidence and respect. Mr. Stow signalized his advent into the field of Pennsylvania journalism by unearthing a heavy defalcation in the County Treasurer's office, and gross mismanagement of public affairs by the officials comprising the "court house ring," and from that time the *Cosmopolite* became a terror to all dishonest office-holders. Although Mr. Stow has always declined to be a candidate for office, he has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, both as a writer and a speaker. He is now one of the leading representatives of the great Barnum and London Show.

J. F. STRICKLAND, miller, P. O. Miles Grove, is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., born in 1846, and is a son of William and Betsy (Wadsworth) Strickland. The latter coming from an extensive family of New York State, is connected with Gen. Wadsworth, an officer in the late rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland settled in Springfield Township, in 1849, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of five children, all now living. William Strickland was a native of Yorkshire, England; he had three children by his first wife, Sarah Penington, of Yorkshire, England. Our subject was married in North East Township, in 1871, to Sara, a daughter of Northrop Nason, a settler of Ripley Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. J. F. Strickland resided on the homestead farm until 1873, when he occupied his present residence, and in 1874, erected a grist mill, 30x40, with wing attached, 16x31, on Elk Creek; it runs two buhrs, and has a capacity of 150 to 200 bushels per day. He also has a saw mill adjoining same. He has been conducting a successful business.

THOMAS H. STURGEON, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1809, son of Andrew and Jane (Finney) Sturgeon. They came to this county in 1830 and settled in this township, where they both died. They were the parents of seven children, Thomas H. only surviving. He bought his present farm of fifty-two acres soon after his parents settled here. He married, in this county, in 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of David Phillip, a native of this county. Her decease occurred March 26, 1881. She left two children—Seth, married to Ida Godfrey, a native of this county, and daughter of Orange Godfrey, a pioneer, and has two children—Clara M. and Mary B.—residing on the homestead; and Loverna, wife of Clayton Hervick, by whom she has two children—Lotta L. and Frank. They are all descended from old, esteemed pioneers, and are well-established families.

J. N. TAYLOR, Girard. The Taylor family are of New England stock, descending from a branch of the Leelands, a representative family of New England. Our subject was born in Erie County, Penn., October 21, 1838, and is a son of Isaac R. Taylor, born in Northampton, Mass., who was the only son of Isaac, who came to this county in 1818, settling on 200 acres of land in Washington Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and was an honored pioneer. Isaac R. married Eleanor Reader, whose parents, natives of Susquehanna County, Penn., were of a representative family of Pennsylvania. This union produced nine children, four living—Isaac N., George, Joseph and Effie A., wife of F. Wade. Isaac R. Taylor is a resident of Edinboro, and served several terms as Justice of the Peace. He has always engaged in farming, milling, and taken an active interest in educational matters. Our subject remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, acquiring a primary education at Edinboro and Waterford Academy, and graduated from Allegheny College in 1860, and the same year entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was at the breaking-out of the war. In 1862, he enlisted as Hospital Steward, but was subsequently promoted to Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and assigned to the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He served until the close of the war, when he completed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He came to Girard in 1866, and has built up a large practice. He was married in Crawford County, Penn., in 1866, to N. M. Thickstun, of same county. This marriage has been blessed with four children, all now living—Millie V., George T., Carl J. and Robins N.

HENRY TELLER, retired, Girard, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 1, 1802, and is the only survivor of the thirteen children born to Henry and Catherine (McDaniel) Teller, natives of New York City and Baltimore respectively. Mr. Teller, Sr., and our subject came through the wilderness of Ohio in 1816 on horseback, but returned to Livingston County, N. Y., where the former purchased land and passed his life. Henry, Jr., returned to this county in 1825, taking up land, and followed farming until the spring of 1878, when he retired to the comforts of his commodious home in Girard. He married, in 1826, Rosalind, daughter of Andrew Porter, of this county. She died in 1843, the mother of seven children—Isaac, Jasper, Louisa, Samuel, Henry, John and Mary. John enlisted in 1861 in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Savage Station in the seven days' fight before Richmond. Mr. Teller's second marriage was with Jane Cross, of Springfield Township, Erie County, who, dying, left a daughter, Maggie.

He was again united in matrimony, this time to Delia Patterson, of Aurora, N. Y. Mr. Teller has been an adherent of the Republican party since its organization, and during the sessions of 1859-60 represented this district in the Legislature, being elected, though strongly contested, by a majority of 3,700 votes. He belongs to no religious association, but has always given liberally to all denominations.

J. C. THOMPSON, carpenter and joiner, P. O. Girard, is a son of Jesse and Uranah (Aldrich) Thompson, and was born in Swansea, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1821. His parents, now deceased, were born—his father in Vermont, and his mother in New Hampshire. They were the parents of twelve children, eight now surviving, viz.: Polly, a widow, resides at Spring Prairie, Wis.; Rhoda, at Keene, N. H.; Rachel, wife of Mr. Smith, of Saxons River, Vt.; our subject; Angeline, wife of M. B. Babbitt; David, of Spring Prairie, Wis.; Emily, of New York City; and Lysander, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Thompson has followed his trade the most of his time since coming to Erie County in 1856, locating in Girard until he purchased his present residence (which he has rebuilt and beautified), on the old road between the borough and Miles' Grove. Since 1880, he has been foreman of the handle room in the wrench factory. Mr. Thompson married, in 1844, at Worcester, Mass., Caroline Thompson, a native of Keene, N. H. Seven children, five living, have blessed this union —Mary A. (wife of M. S. Cutler), Henry A. (married to Emma Fletcher), Ella, Addis J. and Ada C. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Equitable Aid Union; he is a highly esteemed citizen.

A. J. THOMPSON, firm of Luce & Thompson, merchants, Girard, was born in Keene, N. H., in 1865, and is a son of J. C. Thompson. He was brought up in this county, and engaged as a salesman with Trask & Prescott, of Erie; E. M. McGillin & Co., at Cleveland, with whom he continued until he formed the present copartnership, succeeding C. F. Rockwell, dry goods, of which they carry a large stock, also carpets, boots, shoes, etc. They control the bulk of trade in Girard and the surrounding country. Mr. Thompson is an enterprising, active business man. He married in Corry, Penn., August, 1881, Mary E. Gardner, a native of that place. One child has blessed this union—Nellie B. Mr. Thompson is a member of the City Council, and of the Equitable Aid Union.

THOMAS THORNTON, proprietor of woolen mills, Girard, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1841, and is a son of Jowett and Elizabeth Thornton, who crossed the ocean to Mexico in 1848, where the former started and ran the first woolen mill until 1854, when they moved to Crawford County for three years, thence coming to this township, where Mr. Thornton bought a mill of Cass & Whitfield, who had purchased it of T. Thornton. It was originally built by the Boughton Brothers. He carried on this mill until his death, and was very successful. Our subject, his eldest son, was married in Crawford County, Penn., August, 1858, to Helen White, a native of Harbor Creek Township, this county. Four children have been born to them—George H., Ida A., Elmer J. and Lizzie B. He is the proprietor of the Girard Woolen Mills, which consume 2,000 pounds of wool per month, and run ten months in the year. Its principal product is yarn. His father had a family of four children, three of whom are living—Thomas, Benjamin F. (of Pennsylvania) and Mary A. (wife of C. C. Sherman). Mr. Thornton has occupied various township offices, among which Tax Collector, School Director and Auditor. He is an old, well-established business man, much esteemed; a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of H., and the Equitable Aid Union.

H. A. TRAUB, merchant, Girard, was born in this township in 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Royer) Traub, natives of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Penn., respectively. They first located in Waterford, remaining two years; then settled in Girard Township, where Samuel erected a saw mill, and engaged in lumbering and farming for years. They reared a family of eight children, seven now living—Lydia, Reuben R., William, Henry A., Jessie H., Samuel R. and Margaret. Our subject spent his early days working on the farm and in the mill. He went to Philadelphia in 1848, where he was employed as a salesman for three years; subsequently, for eleven and a half years, he was in the lumber business at New Orleans. In 1852, he went to California, where he met with fair success prospecting. In 1858, he went to Pike's Peak, Colo., but returned the following year. Mr. Traub was united in marriage, in 1860, in this county, with Catharine Buckbee, a native of Erie County. The only child to this union, Minnie, died when five years old. Subsequent to his marriage, he purchased a farm in this county, and engaged in lumbering in Warren County, Penn. After a few years his health failed, and he opened his present place of business, where he has a complete stock of books, jewelry, notions, etc. Mr. Traub is one of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has filled many township offices of trust, serving as a member of the Legislature from this district, to which he was elected in November, 1882, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

WILLIAM TYLER, merchant, Lockport, was born in Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1815, and is a son of Jerry and Mary (Vannata) Tyler, who removed to this county in 1842, thence to Valparaiso, Ind., where they both died. Our subject opened a small store in this borough in 1842. He was originally a Yankee-notion peddler, and sold the famous horse-whips from Westfield, Mass. He has since engaged in mercantile trade at Lockport,

where he was appointed Postmaster, under President Buchanan, and has since acceptably filled this office. Mr. Tyler was united in marriage at Hoosick Corners, N. Y., with Delia Breese, a native of that place, who died in 1875, leaving one son, Wilbur A., who still survives, and is married to Julia Jewell, by whom he has three children—Merrill, Lizzie and Roy. Mr. Tyler was remarried, this time to Eliza Mallory, daughter of Maj. A. Mallory, of Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn. The family are highly esteemed and well connected.

F. J. WAGNER, livery, Girard, was born in 1860 in Germany, and is a son of Joseph and Emma F. (Shaynberger) Wagner, who, with their family, emigrated to America in 1855, and settled in Erie. Joseph Wagner at one time had a large estate in Germany, which he lost previous to coming here. Though a miller by trade, he worked at coopering in Erie until he purchased a farm in Harbor Creek Township, where he is now living. Of their family of six children, two are living—F. J. (our subject) and Gustav. F. J. Wagner succeeded W. W. Ellison in the livery business at North East in December, 1882, disposing of this stock in March, 1883, and retiring to his home, where he remained until the purchase of the present livery at Girard, succeeding G. W. Evans. This is the only livery in Girard, and is well furnished with the best appointments in horses, buggies and carriages. He is doing a profitable business, and is an active, enterprising young man, worthy of patronage. Mr. Wagner was united in marriage in this county, July 10, 1883, with Mary A., daughter of Burgett Strobb, a native of Erie County.

JAMES WEBSTER (deceased) was born in Hebron, N. Y., in 1803. His parents were James and Rebecca (Henderson) Webster, and his grandfather was Alexander Webster, of Scottish birth, who migrated to the colonies in 1772, settling on a large tract of land in Hebron, N. Y. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, during which his family fled to Albany to escape the Indians. At the close of the struggle, he returned home, where he died in 1810. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, securing a common school education. In May, 1827, he came to Girard and opened the first mercantile house, under the firm name of McConnell and Webster, carrying on an extensive business for twenty-five years, having branches in Crawford County and in Whitewater, Wis. They also opened in 1863 and successfully carried on the First National Bank. In 1882, Mr. Webster retired from active business. His copartner died October, 1871. Mr. Webster was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Girard fifty-two years, and was one of its founders. He was married in Girard in 1832, to Mary A. Leffingwell, a native of Berkshire, Mass. Four children blessed this union—Charlotte M., wife of R. S. Battles; Henry M., who died March 13, 1877; James A., married to Jane Allen, and Charles F., married to Nellie E. Jones. Mr. Webster died April 24, 1884.

ROBERTSON WILLCOX, manufacturer, Girard, was born at New London, Conn., in 1811, and is a son of Robert and Debora (Brown) Willcox, his father dying before his birth, leaving his widow and seven children, of whom are still living Nathaniel and Robert. The widow married Benjamin Willcox, by whom she had the following children, viz.: Benjamin, Sarah (wife of John Rockwell), and Susan. Robertson, when eighteen years of age, went to Chautauqua and worked at coopering. He had but a good common school education, and his ambition. In 1833 or 1834, he made his way to Girard, worked at his trade, and did a large business. For three years during the war, he ran the Girard Mills, rebuilt the saw mills adjoining same, and subsequently sold out. He and a brother-in-law, T. M. Godfrey, purchased a spring factory at Hammond, Ind., and are doing an extensive business. Included in this purchase was a large tract of land, which they are selling in lots very advantageously. They have erected a first-class opera house on the corner of Halsted and Jackson streets, Chicago, where their salesrooms will be located. The lot cost them $32,000. The Willcox House of Erie, Penn., a leading hotel, is another of his enterprises. He has largely invested in real estate in Erie and Chicago. Mr. Willcox was married in Erie County, Penn., in 1844, to Sophronia Godfrey, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Though they have no children of their own, they have had living with them a number of girls, now married. He contribnted largely toward the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Girard, in which he is a trustee.

GEORGE WRIGHT, physician, Lockport, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1817, son of Johnson and Mary (Bliss) Wright, natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., and Rhode Island respectively. They reared eight children to maturity, following living—Charles; George; Henry B., a physician in San Francisco; Maryette; Clark A., resident physician of Howard Lake, Minn., and James S.; John J. was a practicing physician, and introduced homœopathy in Little Rock, Ark., where he died. Our subject, a tanner and currier by trade, came to Erie County in 1837, and erected a tannery at Gudgeonville, on Elk Creek, which he carried on some years. He subsequently abandoned his trade, and began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1871. He practiced his profession in Girard until his removal to Lockport in 1876. He has been very successful, and has a large practice. The Doctor was married in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1837, to Esther Trask, a native of Otsego County, N. Y. Ten children have blessed this union, eight surviving, viz., Mary A., Eunice M., Lafayette J., Emma C., Henry F., Louisa M., Lyda and Willis E.

CHRISTIAN ZIESENHEIM, farmer, P. O. Girard, was born in the principality of Waldeck, Prussia, October 22, 1834, and is a son of Christian and Christina Ziesenheim, both deceased. He came to the United States November 22, 1854, locating in Fairview Township, coming the following year to Girard Township. He married in 1858 the widow of Mathew Riley, a native of Ireland. Two children born to this union are Mary, educated at St. Benedict's Academy, Erie, Penn., and Fred, attending Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. Mr. Ziesenheim purchased at different times portions of his farm, now consisting of 200 acres, thirty in Fairview Township, which, lying on the Lake shore road, is one of the most productive and well cultivated farms in the township. Mr. Ziesenheim has filled the office of Road Commissioner six years, was Clerk for the same four years, and is now one of the Township Auditors. Though beginning life with nothing, he has accumulated a fine estate, and having only the advantages of a common school education, he is a good penman in both the German and English languages.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

SIMON APPELMANN (deceased) was born July 22, 1813, in Magenheim, Germany, son of George and Sophia Appelmann. Our subject emigrated to America when a young man, and for several years was assistant engineer on three steamboats of the great lakes. March 24, 1845, Mr. Appelmann was united in marriage with Elizabeth Weber, born in Germany, May 28, 1824, daughter of Anna M. and George Weber. She came with her parents, to Erie County, Penn., when ten years of age. Five children have been born to this union—Helen, Eliza, Caroline, Samuel J. and George. Mr. Appelmann, with his family, settled in the northern part of Greene Township in the autumn of 1853, on a farm of sixty-three acres, on which his widow, a conscientious, industrious lady, still resides. Mr. Appelmann was very hospitable, always ready to extend a helping hand to the needy, donating liberally to all enterprises, beneficial to society, and when he departed this life, by an accident, January 9, 1878, his family lost an indulgent father and husband, and Greene Township a worthy citizen.

GARRY COLUMBUS BARNEY, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born May 8, 1820, in Chittenden County, Vt., son of Erastus and Polly, (Spencer) Barney, of the same county. They moved to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1822, where Mrs. Barney died in 1832. Mr. Barney afterward married Keziah Closson, who died in the same county. In 1866, he came to this county with his son, where he died November 25, 1874, in his ninety-second year. His children were—Mrs. Marietta Morse (deceased); William (deceased); Jacob and Henry, still in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; Lorenzo, in Wisconsin; Mrs. Persis M. Gearing, of Iowa; G. Columbus, Mrs. Betsy Hodge, of Traverse City, Mich.; Mrs. Amilla Meyers (deceased) and George, in Nebraska. Our subject was reared principally in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., spending from 1837 to 1838 in Upper Canada. He came to this county in 1842. On October 17, 1848, he was married to Nancy M. Allen, born August 29, 1832, daughter of Henry and Sallie (Barney) Allen. The latter died February 3, 1884. Mr. Barney followed lumbering in Warren County for about three and a half years, and spent a year in the oil regions. To Mr. and Mrs. Barney were born five children, three living, viz., Herbert M., in Karns City, Butler Co., Penn., Frank W. and Mrs. Emma Hinton, of Forest County, Penn. Our subject is a life-long Democrat, and has held nearly all the township offices, including that of Justice of the Peace. He is a useful, influential citizen.

NATHAN CORTEZ BARNEY, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born May 22, 1830, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. His father, John Barney, a native of Chittenden County, Vt., was a son of Jonathan Barney, a soldier in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, Joseph Barney, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He was a man of large stature and powerful strength, and at one time of considerable wealth, which he lost by the depreciation in value of the continental money. The family was originally of Scotch-Irish descent. John Barney married Clarissa Manly, and moved to this county in 1832. They bought their farm in Greene Township of Mr. Hewitt, which they cleared. Their children are—Mrs. Jane Chapin, Franklin M., in this township; Simeon, who died of the yellow fever at Grand Gulf, Miss., September 23, 1855, aged thirty; and Nathan C. Mrs. Barney departed this life June 29, 1869, aged eighty years. Mr. Barney March 3, 1876, aged eighty-two. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was married June 8, 1851, to Mary Ann, daughter of William and Hannah (Fretwell) Newsham, of this township. They settled on a part of the Barney homestead, where they still reside. They were the parents of six children, viz., Mrs. Clara Orton, Jean M., Mrs. Alda A. Raymond, Ida M. (deceased), Ada Ann and Mary D. Mr. Barney enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, September, 1863, but was

rejected on account of physical disability, and was afterward accepted in the One Hundred and Second Regiment, going out April, and returning June 29, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Barney are friends of the cause of education, and gave their children good advantages; their daughter, Ada, has been teaching five terms. Mr. Barney is a Republican in politics.

AMOS CHURCH, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born June 3, 1812, in Connecticut; son of John and Lucy Church. His paternal ancestors came from England, probably, as early as the colonial times. Mr. Church was reared on a farm, with opportunities for receiving but a rudimentary education. He was united in marriage November 29, 1837, with Sarah E., daughter of Bethuel and Martha Roberts, natives of New England. Nine children were born to this union, viz., Samuel J., Seth, Amos R., Lillie, Timothy; the deceased are, Homer, Henry, Martha and Charles H., who enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many hard-fought battles, a few of which were Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness and at Petersburg, where he was captured by the Confederates, and confined in the Andersonville Prison. He there eked out a miserable existence, owing to neglect and starvation, until death came to his relief. In the autumn of 1839, Mr. Church, with his family, came to Erie County, settling in Greene Township (where he now resides), in the spring of 1840. He is the owner of ninety-three acres of land, acquired by industry and self-denial. Mr. Church is a liberal contributor to all enterprises beneficial to the public. He is a respected member of society.

LEWIS DAWLEY, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., December 15, 1838, son of Alonzo and Emily Dawley, both natives of the Empire State, latter deceased. Our subject received a fair English education, and from his youth has engaged in agricultural pursuits. On December 17, 1863, Mr. Dawley was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Parry, of Oneida County, N. Y. Mr. Dawley is owner of eighty-five acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He and his estimable wife are highly esteemed by the community. In politics, he is a Republican.

EZRA DROWN, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in Erie County, Penn., March 31, 1831, son of Cyril and Catherine Drown, natives of New England and Lebanon, Penn., respectively, and a brother of Hosea Drown. Ezra, like his brother, was reared to man's estate on a farm. On February 21, 1856, Mr. Drown was united in marriage, with Laura L., daughter of Eli and Mary Wood, of Mill Creek Township. Of their children, only Hattie survived. Mrs. Drown died November 14, 1873. Mr. Drown subsequently married Amanda, daughter of Jacob and Sophia Charles, and widow of James Rooney of Greene Township. Mr. Drown has a farm of forty-eight acres in the northwestern part of Greene Township. He has served as Road Commissioner, and as Treasurer of Greene Township. He is an esteemed member of society.

HOSEA DROWN, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born July 13, 1833, in Erie County, Penn., son of Cyril Drown, who came to Greene Township in 1818. Shortly after his arrival he married Catherine Zimmerman, by whom he had six children who grew to maturity, viz., Frederick, Almira, Anstrus, Catherine, Ezra and Hosea. Cyril Drown endured the hardships of a pioneer's life; was prominently connected with Greene Township, serving with nearly every official position in his day. He departed this life in 1869, after a life of usefulness, and was survived by his consort only a few years. Hosea, our subject, received a fair English education, and taught school four terms. On September 11, 1873, he was united in marriage with Melvina M. Hilborn, born in Greene Township, March 31, 1848, daughter of Samuel (deceased) and Roxy A. Hilborn. Three children have blessed this union—Myron C., Samuel H. and Arthur L. Mr. Drown served as Auditor of Greene Township, and at present officiates as Town Clerk. He has also been for three years Justice of the Peace. Mr. Drown is the owner of 130 acres of land. He is recognized as one of Greene Township's prominent citizens.

MRS. SARAH FILLEY, East Greene, was born December 18, 1822, in Harbor Creek Township, this county, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Henton) Evans, natives of Wales, who came to America, and to Erie County about 1818. Mr. Evans died in 1843, and his widow afterward married Thomas Jones. She died May 20, 1882. Of their children—John and Mrs. Sarah Filley live in this township: Thomas and Ebenezer reside in Cleveland, Ohio. Our subject married, February 3, 1839, Nathan W. Filley. He was born in 1810, in Oneida County, N. Y., a son of Hezekiah and Esther Filley. After their marriage they lived in Chautauqua County, N. Y., about three years; thence went to Erie County. Mr. Filley's trade, that of a stone cutter, compelled him to change his location frequently. After living at various places in Ohio and this county, they settled in 1853, permanently in this township, buying a farm of 100 acres. The children born to this union are Mrs. Eliza Bennett, Sarah, Matthew, Frances, Mary, Mrs. Anna Bannister, Emma, Nathan and Charles. Mr. Filley departed this life, February 2, 1864. He was a kind husband and father, and a useful and influential citizen. His large intelligent family now occupy the old homestead.

WILLIAM HARTMAN, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 15, 1818, son of Ernest and Catharine Hartman. He had no opportunity to acquire other than a rudimentary German education, and from his youth up has engaged in

agricultural pursuits. In 1846, Mr. Hartman was united in marriage with Caroline Rehn, who bore him three children, only one surviving—Frederick W., who was born May 8, 1855, in Erie County, Penn., and is an industrious, steady young man. Our subject, with family, in 1854, emigrated to America, landing in New York; thence coming to Erie, where he remained for about two years, when he located in Greene Township. Mr. Hartman is industrious and enterprising, and owns eighty-three acres of land located in the northern part of Greene Township, which he is working to the best advantage. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

SAMUEL HILBORN (deceased) was born October 5, 1802, in Bucks County, Penn. When a young man he moved to New York State, subsequently going to Ohio. In 1835, Mr. Hilborn came to Erie County, Penn., settling in the northern part of Greene Township. He was united in marriage, October, 1837, with Roxy A., daughter of Martin and Mary Hayes, natives of New England. Ten children were born to this union, three surviving—Mary A., Melvina M. and William M. Harley J., the oldest son, died in Washington Hospital January 2, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg. Mr. Hilborn was a respected member of the Presbyterian Church. He departed this life February 25, 1877.

WILLIAM M. HILBORN, P. O. Belle Valley, a son of Samuel and Roxy A. (Hayes) Hilborn, was born in Erie County, Penn., July 29, 1855. He received a fair English education, and taught two terms. On February 26, 1880, he was united in marriage, with Rose E., daughter of Robert S. and Martha Davison, of Mill Creek Township. Two children have blessed this union, viz.: Flora M., born February 10, 1881, and Howard D., born October 21, 1882. Mr. Hilborn owns 100 acres of land. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRED HIRT, P. O. East Greene, was born July 25, 1843, in Greene Township, Erie County, Penn., son of F. J. Hirt, a native of the same township. He was reared here on his father's farm, and received his education in the home schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, with his brother, Frank. Our subject was united in marriage December 13, 1868, with Adeline Hintz, a native of Mill Creek Township, this county. They settled where they now live, and by their own exertions have built up a comfortable home. Six children blessed this union, viz.: Fred J., William N., Frances Matilda, Rosa H., Bertha F. and Mary Ida. Mr. Hirt is a Democrat in politics. He was elected Road Commissioner of Greene Township in February, 1881, and is discharging his duties satisfactorily. Mr. and Mrs. Hirt are warm friends of the cause of education, and give their children good advantages. They are both members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hirt is an enterprising business man, and a citizen of much influence in the community.

FREDERICK KUHL, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born February, 1843, in Erie County, Penn., a son of Peter Kuhl, who was born in 1801, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. He came to Erie County in 1825, and was married in 1829, to Susannah Fry, of Lancaster County, Penn. Ten children were born to this union, viz.: Sarah, Barbary, Eliza, Adam, Peter, Hiram, Susannah, Mary A., Frederick and Samuel. The condition of the property left to his heirs indicates his perseverence and thrift. He reached the ripe age of seventy-six years, seven months and six days, departing this life July 22, 1878. He was a man of good standing in the German Lutheran Church. Samuel Kuhl, brother of our subject, was born November, 1831, in Erie County, Penn. He was married in May, 1857, to Mary, daughter of David and Anna Ripley, of Greene Township. He is engaged on his farm, adjoining his brother. He has served as Treasurer of this township. Frederick Kuhl, early in life, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He was united in marriage, February, 1875, with Annie Detrick, by whom he has one child—Earl P., born December 10, 1875. Mr. Kuhl is the owner of a pleasant farm of seventy-five acres, and is a respected member of society.

NATHAN MORITZ, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born January 28, 1848, in New York State. Nathan, when about six months old, was brought to Erie County by his parents, Joseph and Barbary Moritz, natives of Germany, who settled in Greene Township. Of their family of ten children, seven survive—John, Michael, Martin, George, Mary, Dorethea and Nathan. Mr. Moritz died in March, 1880; his widow in November of the following year. Our subject's boyhood days were passed on a farm, while he acquired his education in the district schools. On June 3, 1871, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hirt, born in Greene Township August 25, 1845, a daughter of Francis J. and Mary Hirt, the former born December 19, 1816, in Alsace, Germany, a son of Michael and Brigitta Hirt. His mother dying when he was nine years old, his father emigrated to America, landing in New York, subsequently coming to Erie County. He settled in Greene Township, on the farm now occupied by our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Hirt were born five children, all but one living—Frank, Mary, Frederick and Elizabeth. He has served as Judge of Elections, and at present, with his wife, is living with Mr. and Mrs. Moritz. To our subject and wife were born Joseph M., John P. and Frank. Mr. Moritz is the owner of ninety-one acres of good land. He is now serving as School Director, and with his wife is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

LYMAN MORSE, retired farmer, P. O. West Greene, was born March 17, 1802, near Troy, N. Y. When he was two years old, his parents, Joseph and Zelpha (Pratt) Morse, natives of New Hampshire and Brattleboro, Vt. respectively, moved to Chittenden County, Vt. (where our subject was principally reared), and there they both died. Lyman Morse moved to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was there united in marriage, October, 1824, with Susan M. Barney, by whom he had two children—Lyman (dying in infancy) and Henry B. Mr. and Mrs. Morse came to Greene Township, Erie County, in 1832, settling on a farm in the woods, which they cleared, where the latter died March 12, 1879, and where the former now resides, respected by all who know him. Politically, he is a Democrat.

HENRY B. MORSE, farmer, P. O. West Greene, was born June 25, 1826, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He was reared principally on his father's farm in this township, attending the district schools and the academy at Waterford. He married, August 1, 1853, Demaries A., daughter of William and Zebiah Rugg. She was born July 31 1836, in Oswego County, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Morse spent from 1864 to 1869 in the oil regions of Venango County, thence moved to Brodhead, Wis.; returning to this county in 1873, they have since resided on a farm in this township. Five children were born to this union—Mrs. Florence I. Miller, of Erie; Mrs. Addie E. Yaple; Carrie L., Nettie and Harry L. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have given their children good educational advantages, and they have each taught in turn in this and surrounding townships. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Morse is a useful, influential citizen. He is a Republican in politics.

ELIJAH O. PINNEY, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., March 2, 1813; son of Elijah and Mahala Pinney, of English descent. Of the five children born to this union, Elijah, only, survives. Our subject, when twenty-two years of age, with his parents and brother, Milo, came to Erie County, locating at Wesleyville, Harbor Creek Township, for about six years. He was united in marriage, January 10, 1837, with Mary E. Pendleton, born July 16, 1815, in New England, a daughter of Ethan and Esther Pendleton, also of English descent. To them were born ten children—Ethan O., Finette, Sarah A., Charles O., Mary E., Ralza P., Ward H., Mary U., Leroy A. and Dotha I. The last three are deceased. After leaving Wesleyville, Mr. Pinney, with family, moved to Ohio, locating for a short period in Portage and Trumbull Counties. In the spring of 1843, he returned to Erie County, Penn., and settled in Greene Township, where he has a fine farm of over 200 acres, and a commodious residence, beautifully situated, affording a picturesque view of the lake and surrounding country. Much of Mr. Pinney's success is due to his industry and determination to succeed. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace, Assessor and Treasurer (two years). He has also acted as a Director of Erie Academy.

WARREN F. ROOT, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in what is now known as Summit Township, Erie Co., Penn., on October 7, 1839, and is a son of Harry O. and Eliza Root, the former a native of Connecticut; the latter (now deceased) was born in Erie County, Penn. Mr. Root, from his youth up, has lived on a farm. He received a fair English education. Our subject, January 5, 1869, was united in marriage with Aurora O., daughter of William and Mary Stuyversant, natives of New York State. This union has been blessed with two children, viz., George B. and Verna E. Mr. Root takes his stand with the Republican party of our Government. He has served as Collector of Greene Township. Our subject is of a modest, unassuming nature, and is meeting with marked success.

ISAAC G. THORNTON, farmer, P. O. Six Mile Creek, was born November 8, 1835, in Richmond, Mass. His parents, Isaac M. and Rachel Thornton, moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1839, where the latter still resides. There our subject was reared on his father's farm, with but limited educational advantages on account of his being the eldest son of an invalid father. The family moved to Venango Township, Erie County, in 1854, where Mr. Thornton died Octobor 19, 1855. Our subject was married, January 1, 1855, to Minerva Brace, born May 9, 1838, in Greene Township, a daughter of Stephen J. and Evaline (Gardner) Brace, who came here from Oswego County, N. Y., in 1834. Isaac G. Thornton enlisted August, 1862, in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac through the Virginia campaign. He was a brave soldier, and received an honorable discharge in June, 1865. His four brothers also saw service, viz.: Charles, who died at Helena, Ark., in 1863; Daniel, Hiram and Buel, now living—Hiram in Michigan, Buel in Pennsylvania. Mr. Thornton has since devoted himself to the management of his farm and the care of his family. By industry he has acquired a farm of 100 acres of well-improved land. His children are Loretta, Henry, Jerome I., Mrs. Hattie Evans, Charles, Sarah, Ida, Alice and Leroy. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, with their oldest children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a Steward. Mr. Thornton is a Republican in politics; has held the office of School Director in Greene Township. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the K. of H., and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOSHUA URCH, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born February 20, 1832, in Wilmington, Del. His father, John Urch, a native of England, married Mary Hyatt. They came to Venango Township, Erie County, in 1835. There they reared their children, five now

living—Joshua, William H., George, Lewis and Mrs. Sarah McDonnell. Mr. John Urch died February 22, 1870; his widow is still living. Our subject married, June 7, 1850, Jnae, daughter of Richard and Catherine (Jones) Williams; the former was a native of Wales. They came to this county in 1830. Mr. Williams was scalded to death in the explosion of the steamer Louisiana, on Lake Erie, in 1849. Mrs. Williams died in 1853. Their children are Mrs. Jane Urch; Mrs. Ann Urch, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Carr and John. Mr. and Mrs. Urch have a farm of seventy-five acres of well-improved land, acquired by industry and good management. Their children are Richard, Charles H., Effort (in Nebraska), Andrew C. (of Nebraska), William L., Mary J., Marion and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Urch are giving their children good educational advantages. They have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty years. Our subject is a stanch Republican, and is one of the useful and influential citizens of Greene Township.

WILLIAM H. URCH, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born March 25, 1834, in Wilmington, Del. His father, John Urch, settled in Venango Township, this county, just north of Lake Pleasant, in 1835. Here our subject was brought up, attending the schools of the home district. He was united in marriage, January 4, 1859, with Sarah Ripley, a native of Summit Township, born March 5, 1840, daughter of David Ripley. Mr. and Mrs. Urch settled in the woods, from which they developed a farm of sixty-nine and a half acres of well-improved land. The children born to this union are: Mrs. Adella M. Coburn, of Union City, Penn., and Sarah. They have lost by death Levi H., Melvin W. and Anna M. Mr. Urch served three months as a soldier in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment. He and his wife have been members of the United Brethren Church for twenty-eight years. He is Trustee in the Lake Pleasant Church. Mr. Urch is a man of strict integrity, possessing the respect and confidence of the community. In politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM B. WEED, retired farmer, P. O. West Greene, was born in Walton, N. Y., May 23, 1803; son of James and Docy (Hoyt) Weed. The latter's father was Colonel of a Connecticut regiment in the Revolutionary war. James Weed, above mentioned, was a Captain under him and served also in the war of 1812. They were natives of the New England States. James Weed died at Plattsburg in 1819; his wife died in the city of Hudson, in 1813. Owing to a weakness of the eyes in his boyhood days, caused by the measles, our subject was unable to avail himself of any educational advantages. During the war of 1812–15, he had full charge of a farm, the property of one Zolmon Beman, who was absent from home on military duty. With Beman, Mr. Weed remained till he was twenty-one years of age. On February 9, 1824, he was married to Nellie Zaple, of Delaware County, N. Y., born March 17, 1799, daughter of Christian and Annie (Demond) Zaple. To this union were born nine children—Eliza A., Angeline, Clarissa, Minerva A., William W., James H., Sally Lorena, Lyman and Marietta. William W. was twice married; on the first occasion to Dyantha Done, a native of the State of New York, who bore him two children—Alice and William. On her death, he married Lydia E. Babcock, also a native of New York State, now deceased, leaving two children—Thurlow W. and Vesta L. Sally Lorena, who remains at the old home with her parents to comfort them in their old age, married Charles A. Cutter, December 25, 1856; their family are Perry F., Nellie W. and Guy F. Mr. Weed came to this county, settling on the spot where he now lives, March 7, 1825, with $12.50 in cash, a horse and wagon and but scanty household goods. He was among the first Supervisors of the township (1827–28); and this dates, and he says, the commencement of his education, for he was forced into it, as it were, finding he could not hold office without knowing how to write, etc. He was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1869, serving three years. He has from a very early day been harnessed with minor township and other offices; was School Director, Road Commissioner, etc., for several years. He assisted in building several schoolhouses of the township and erected the first bridge across the Le Bœuf Creek in this township. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics is a strong Republican. Mrs. Weed has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-nine years. Coming into the woods at an early day, her services as midwife were generally in request, and even now, "Aunt Nellie," as she is affectionately called, is in frequent demand. Our subject and wife have celebrated their sixtieth wedding day, on which occasion there was a large attendance at the homestead of relatives and friends from far and near. They are held in the highest esteem in their neighborhood and are justly respected for their piety and amiability.

ANSON H. YAPLE, farmer, P. O. West Green, was born October, 1829, in Erie County, Penn., son of David and Ruth M. Yaple, who settled in Greene Township in 1826. Our subject was reared on a farm, obtaining a fair English education. On June 10, 1851, he was united in marriage with Laura A. Streeter, a native of New York State. This union has been blessed with six children, viz., Candace R., Henry W., Eddie L., Clinton F., Addie E. and Anson J. About 1856, Mr. Yaple, with his wife and three children, removed to Wisconsin. He enlisted in the Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and served seven months. He was honorably discharged March, 1863. His wife died July, 1864. He returned to Erie County, Penn., January, 1865, locating for a year in Greene Township, on

his father's farm. Our subject then settled on his present farm, and married Louisa M., daughter of Luther D. Jackson, of Delaware County, N. Y. By this wife he had four children—Arthur L., Louise E., Kate I. and Martha L. Mr. Yaple owns 100 acres of land. He is an esteemed citizen, a Republican politically.

NOBLE V. YAPLE, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born November 26, 1830, in Greene Township, Erie County, son of David and Maria (Fuller) Yaple. When fifteen years old, he began learning the trade of shoe-maker and tanner, with A. Jessup, at Harbor Creek, Erie County. He married December 24, 1856, Hannah Newsham, who was born February 3, 1834, daughter of William and Hannah (Fretwell) Newsham; the former born in Yorkshire, England, March 9, 1806, married March 9, 1831, and came to America the same year. They lived in Pittsburgh, Penn., until 1838, when they settled in Greene Township, where Mrs. Newsham died February 1, 1844. The children born to this union are—Mrs. Mary A. Barney, Mrs. E. Brace (deceased), Mrs. Hannah Yaple, William, Mrs. Eliza Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Comstock (deceased), and Thomas. Mr. Newshaw again married August 16, 1846, Mrs. Henrietta Wood, by whom he has Mrs. O. Wilkins, Mrs. Emma Bruce and Mrs. Lavina Main. He was an earnest member and exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died August 13, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Yaple lived at West Greene, where he carried on his trade, but in 1878 he abandoned it and began farming. To them have been born Wellie W., Evert S., married to Jane Gross, and Eva L. Mr. and Mrs. Yaple have given their children good educational advantages. Wellie has engaged in teaching four terms in this county, and Eva L., two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Yaple are highly esteemed, the former being a man of strict integrity and of much influence in this community.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

A. E. BEEMAN, farmer, P. O. Hornby, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., March 12, 1821, son of S. A. and Rachel (Smith) Beeman, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania respectively, and who had seven children—George, in Michigan; Henry, deceased in 1835; William, married to a Miss Rockwell, a resident of Ohio; Mrs. D. Switzer, a widow with five children; Mrs. Lucy Schuyler, also a widow, has three daughters, and had one son who was killed by the cars; Mrs. Martha Katcham, has four sons and two daughters, and A. E., our subject. Mr. Beeman, Sr., came to this county in 1841. The subject of this sketch was married, February 28, 1843, to Mary A. Wade, who bore him two sons and two daughters—Rachel Ann, wife of E. Luce, have three sons—Frank, George and Martin; Edward, married to B. Pierce, have two children—John and Mary; Martin, married to Lorinda Burch, have three children—Elbert and Eva (twins), and Ella; Sarah, deceased, aged three and one-half years. Mr. Beeman settled in Greenfield Township, Erie County, in 1841. His wife died March 17, 1876, and he is now living with another family, and rents his farm, comprising 132 acres, of which eighty are well improved. He has been an influential citizen, serving as School Director, Assessor, Collector, Commissioner, and is a member of the Board of Education.

SMITH J. BEMISS, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in French Creek, N. Y., in September, 1832, son of Thomas and Salinda (Babcock) Bemiss, natives of Connecticut, who came to Erie County in 1851, locating in Greenfield Township until the death of the latter, when Mr. Bemiss moved to Ashville, N. Y., and there died. Those surviving of their family of twelve children are: Alvy, residing near Erie City; Silas, in Kansas; Mrs. J. Marsh, has one child—Chester; Polly, wife of M. Thompson, in New York State, near the old home, have four children—Henry, William, Salinda and Chester; Phœbe, wife of A. Wilkinson, have four children—Sarah, Lutie, Eva and John; Caroline, wife of George Staley, was the widow of Martin Tarr, have five children—Frank, George, Grant, Mary and William; and Smith J., the subject of this sketch, who was married, March 10, 1856, to Eliza Smith, a widow with two children—Emma and Sarah. To them have been born —George, married to Annie, daughter of Joseph Hartley, and Thomas, married to Melissa Crawford, have one child—Margery M. Mr. Bemiss is one of the oldest residents of this township, and is living on his father's old homestead, which is well improved. He keeps fourteen cows, and is making a specialty of dairying.

REV. GEORGE W. CLEAVELAND, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Harbor Creek, was born December 21, 1815, in Salem, Mass., a son of John and Rebecca (Woodbury) Cleaveland. He joined the church when seventeen years old. He attended Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1837, and from the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., in 1841. During the greater part of the following year he supplied the pulpit of the First Church at Marblehead, Mass. He was ordained September 27, 1843, in Orleans, Mass., and united in marriage, the same evening,

with K. S., daughter of Capt. Seth and Abigail Doane, of Orleans. Of the seven children born to them, the following survive: George C.; Abbie D.; Edward P., a professor in Adelbert College; Heman D., a civil engineer, and R. M., a teacher. From October, 1842, to August 26, 1849, excepting a part of 1843, he ministered in the Presbyterian Church in Waterford. From the latter date he has preached in the Presbyterian Church at Harbor Creek, of which he is still pastor (1884). He states, that by the favor of God, during his entire ministry, extending over forty-two years, he has never been unable to fill his pulpit through illness, except July 2, 1865, when he was suffering from the effects of a stroke of lightning received the day previous. The electricity also left a leaf-like impression on two large gilt picture frames. On the fortieth anniversary of their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland were surprised by the parishioners and many admirers, who presented them with baskets of choice viands, costly furniture, and a purse containing gold and silver.

NATHANIEL COBURN, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in Lewis, Essex Co., N. Y., August 9, 1811, son of Jonathan and Martha (Hopkins) Coburn, who were the parents of the following-named children: Cyrus, died in August, 1877; Laura, died in February, 1868; Stephen W.; Lewis, in Lansing, Mich.; Martin, in Wyoming County, N. Y.; Sylvenus, died 1850; James H., at Sugar Grove, Penn.; Abel, married, has two children; Wilber, married to Ida Coons, has a daughter, Lottie; Warren, married to Eva Stone, has one child, Alice; Sally, widow of M. Mansice, with five children. Nathaniel, the subject of this sketch, who was married, in 1837, to Annie L., daughter of Stephen and Annie (Millard) Thayer, who were the parents of nine children, seven deceased, viz., Annie, Willard, Diana, Charlana, Alanson, Sallie and Thomas. The surviving are Stephen O. and Mrs. Annie L. Coburn. To our subject and wife have been born a family of eight—Fidelia A., deceased wife of Mr. Bogard, had two children—Walter A. and Clayton W.; Eleanor A., died in 1850; Thomas E., died in 1852; Willard A., died October 13, 1853; Lucy L., died October 13, 1853; Ludelia, died August 27, 1862; Gertrude C., died August 1, 1862, and Annie E., who married Frank B. Pratt, a son of Harrison and Sallie (Bissel) Pratt, and have one child, Lena Bell. Mr. Coburn has forty-seven acres of land pleasantly located, and adjoining the forty acres of his sons-in-law, which they farmed together. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn are an hospitable old couple, both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLARD FARNSWORTH, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, was born in this township April 26, 1838, son of Manander and Elizabeth A. (Johnson) Farnsworth; the former was born May 5, 1801, in Addison County, Vt., and was one of the early settlers in this township; the latter a native of Northumberland, Penn., was born June 8, 1799. They were married February 10, 1823. Eight children were born to them—Betsy A., Henry, Martha, Mary, Jane, Hannah, Willard, and Oliver M., who died in the service of the United States. The subject of this sketch was married, October 12, 1868, to Mary C., daughter of Charles Johnson, and a native of Kalamazoo County, Mich., by whom he had the following children: Oliver G., Lola C., Ida May and Ada Bell (twins), and Eva E. Mr. Farnsworth has two well-improved farms, one comprising eighty and the other fifty acres. He has been filling the office of Township Clerk for several years.

F. E. FENTON, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, was born in this township in November, 1850, son of Daniel T. and Amanda (Rouse) Fenton, natives of Pennsylvania, who had six children, three of whom are living—Fanny A., wife of L. V. Babcock, has one child, Louie; Chauncy I., married to Clara Douglas, has two children, Roy and Grace Ethel. Our subject was married February 29, 1876, to Aggie, daughter of Darius Addkins, who has borne him two children—Harry Leon and Earl Clayton. Mr. Fenton owns a fine farm of 239 acres of land near Colt's Station, which is well-improved and watered. He served his township as Auditor when twenty-one years old; has since been Judge of elections, Inspector, Clerk of Election, Collector and Justice of the Peace, and Assessor by election in spring of 1884.

JAMES M. FINN, P. O. Findley's Lake, Chautauqua County, N. Y., was born November 7, 1823, in Orange County, N. Y., son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Finn, natives of same county, who came to Erie and engaged in dairying, sending their butter to New York, being the first ever shipped from Erie or Chautauqua Counties; the churns were turned by sheep. They settled in Greenfield Township in the spring of 1834, where the former died in 1859, and his widow in 1863. They were the parents of the following children: Louisa, deceased; Betsy, deceased wife of A. D. Smith, left two children—Mrs. Sarah E. Wheat and Charles D.; Sarah, wife of A. Darrow, have two children—Mary A. and Louisa; N. L., in Michigan, married to Lucena Wever, have eight children—John A., Elizabeth, Thaddeus, Sarah L., Josephine, Agnes and Charles. John A. died young, and James M. Our subject was married, November 2, 1853, to Helen A., daughter of Philo S. Hawley, a native of Essex County, N. Y., and an early settler of French Creek Township, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Finn have been born seven children—Imogene, educated at Edinboro, wife of Lyman S. Brown, residing at Clymer, N. Y., has three children—Jesse L., Todd Finn and Helen Blanch; Nehemiah, Carrie A.; William A., a civil engineer in Dakota; James J., who was educated at Edinboro, Erie High School and at Oberlin College; he is now at Madison University, N. Y.; Mary, attending school at Edinboro, and Robert Lee,

The second daughter was educated in the Cooper Academy, and taught for several years. Mr. Finn has engaged extensively in dairying, he has now thirty cows, but has kept fifty. He is now in the stock business; he is one of the leading men of the township in which he has served as Justice of the Peace for six years; Road Commissioner six years; School Director for twelve years; Town Collecter; Treasurer and as member of the Board of Education.

JOHN McCLUNE, farmer and Miller, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Chester County, Penn., May 9, 1805, son of John and Nancy (Reed) McClune, who were the parents of six children—Charles, had one son, Thomas R., and died in Columbia County, Penn., aged seventy-seven; Mrs. Hannah Reeves, deceased, had five children; James, dying, left a son, Cyrus; Ann, deceased, wife of George McGee, left eight children; Charles Reed, Sr., residing at Clarion County, Penn., and John, the subject of this sketch. He was married, September 12, 1826, to Nancy McGee, born in 1809, daughter of John and Jane McGee. By this union were eight children—Eliza J., wife of Charles Kendrick, have four children—William, deceased, April 9, 1882, Edith, Mary and Jane; Charles Reed, Jr., resident of Indiana, has five children; Maria L., wife of Thomas Smart, of Mill Creek Township, have seven children—Joanna, Thomas R., Mary E., Maud, John, Charles and Annie; George W., John Jr., Alexander, married to Elizabeth Handy, have one child living, Edith S., Mary A. and Adella R. Mr. McClune is a fine old gentleman, he was one of the early settlers in this township, having come to Erie in 1827, and for many years ran the flour mill of Judge John Cochrans; he then engaged in farming. Our subject was one of the first subscribers for the *Observer*, edited by Thomas Barnum, an uncle of the celebrated showman.

WILLIAM R. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, was born in the State of New York July 3, 1808, son of William and Mary Denton Miller. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living—Balsora, widow of Orlin Colburn, have two children—Orlin and James M.; Esther, widow of George W. Addison, has seven children; Deborah, widow of Henry Berrey, has three children; George P. Miller, has one child; James Miller has one child—Denton; Hannah, wife of M. M. Ravlin, have two children—Mary and Almira; Preston, deceased, leaving two children—Ella and Balsora. The other three children died in infancy. William R. Miller, our subject, was married, September 29, 1834, to Martha Berrey, who was born in Greenfield Township December 2, 1811. Mr. Miller has no children, but has an adopted son, Edward Isaac Miller, who is married. Mrs. William R. Miller was a daughter of Joseph and Polly (Thompson) Berrey, the former of whom was Collector in this township in 1817. Mrs. Miller had eleven sisters and brothers, only one of whom is living—Mrs. E. Allen, a resident of Kansas. The father of our subject came to Erie County in 1820, buying land of Judy Colt, near the station of same name, where his son William now resides, which farm comprises 150 acres of well watered and improved land. He died when fifty-five years old. William R. Miller has served as Collector, Assessor, Road Commissioner and, under the old system, was School Director.

CHARLES MORGAN, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, is a native of England, born in the County of Kent January 13, 1815; son of William and Mary (Burgess) Morgan, who had eleven children, viz., Mary, William, Ann, Sarah, Thomas, James, Gabriel, John, Charlotte, Jane and Charles, our subject. Two of his sons came to America in 1818, the rest of the family, six members, came two years later, and settled in Mina, N. Y., where Mr. Morgan died in his eighty-seventh year, and Mrs. Morgan in her eighty-fourth year. Charles, our subject, was married in January, 1835, to Ann, daughter of William Boyd, a native of Ireland, who came to this county in 1819. He was married by Gen. John Phillips, Paymaster in the war of 1812, and was a prominent man, coming to this county in 1829, and locating in Venango Township, but is now a resident of Greenfield Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born eight children—Charles, Jr., married to C. Perry, now residing on the old homestead; William T., married to Martha Luce; Mary E. (deceased), wife of A. Orton; Ann, wife of James Marts; James S., who has charge of the homestead farm; John G. (deceased); Sarah, wife of T. F. Burgess; George B., in mercantile business in this township at home. Mr. Morgan has 228 acres of good land, mostly improved. He has served in various local offices, such as Assessor, School Director, Auditor and Inspector of Elections.

ANTHONY H. MOSEMAN, farmer and manufacturer, P. O. Six Mile Creek, was born in Saxony, Germany, February 4, 1838, son of Jacob and Ernestine (Neidscheitz) Moseman. The latter, with a brother and her son, Anthony, came to America, landing in New York October 13, 1847, and subsequently to this township. This uncle, our subject states, cruelly abused him, knocking him down and stamping on him if a lesson in Greek or Latin was unlearnt, or when unable to lift a weight beyond his strength. The estate of Mrs. Moseman and her brother was sold for $18,000 in gold, each having half. The brother took Mrs. Moseman's share, and, as she could not speak English, they would have starved had it not been for the kindness of the neighbors, some of whom are living yet. Mr. Moseman has prospered in life, and owns a fine farm in this township, and is engaged in manufacturing the best hemlock shingles, cider and apple jelly. He was united in marriage November 18, 1861, with Maria Anna, daughter of Francis Hedderick, of Greene

Township, Erie Co., Penn., by whom he has had seven children—Barbara, wife of A. Orton; Henry, married to Ella, daughter of John and Elizabeth Williams (have one child—Flora); Sophia, wife of B. Orton (have one child—Nora); Ella, Rosa, Mary and Charles. Mr. Moseman is a well-educated, pleasant business man.

GEORGE C. PARKER, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in Mill Creek Township, this county, March 17, 1826, son of William and Emily (Talmadge) Parker, who were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively, and parents of two children—George, our subject, and Henry. Mrs. Emily Parker died September 25, 1828. William Parker married his deceased wife's sister, Elizabeth, who bore him two children—D. J., dying in Ohio, and Emily, the wife of A. Prindle (has four children). Our subject, George C., was joined in matrimony April 12, 1849, to Eliza, daughter of Stephen Coburn, four children resulting—A. J., married to Eva Burden; Frank D., married to Effie, daughter of Charles Jones (had one child—Lynn); Mrs. Effie Parker died February 5, 1844; Eldora D., wife of Frank Searls and Burt C. Mr. Parker has for many years been a leading citizen of Greenfield Township, filling many of the local offices, such as Road Commissioner, Judge and Inspector of Elections, School Director, and for a number of terms acted as Assistant Assessor. His farm of 200 acres, well watered and improved, is finely located in the northwest corner of this township. He is a clever gentleman, a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 5, Perry Lodge.

JESSE R. PRINDLE, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Harbor Creek Township March 8, 1810, son of Amasa and Tryphena (Miller) Prindle, one of the pioneer families of Harbor Creek Township, and the parents of ten daughters and three sons, all lived to have families excepting two. Their names were Almyra, Sarah, Rhoda, Eliza, Tryphena, Charles M., died March 19, 1884, was married to Polly Tickner, Rebecca, Cornelia, Jane, Chancy, Nancy (deceased), Samantha (deceased) and Jesse R. Our subject married Delaney, daughter of Christian Balser, of Athens County, Ohio. Eight children blessed this union—Adolphus, married to Emily Parker (has seven children—George, May, Ell, Orpha, Elpha, Nellie and Frank); Ollie, deceased; Jesse, deceased; William, married to Mary Peck (has one daughter—Bell); Samantha, wife of Davis Parker (has three children—Derwent, Dolly, deceased, and Jesse); Chancy, a soldier in the navy during the late war, died on the United States gunboat "Brilliant," and was buried at Ft. Henry; Adolphus also enlisted in the war, and participated in the 100-mile march from Burk Station to Danville, when he and most of the men were ill from fatigue and insufficient rations (his family consisted of five—Ell, Elpha and Orpha, deceased, and George, married to Viola Lathrop (has two children—Bertha M. and Lee), and Mary, wife of Robert Dodge); Adolphus has been School Director and Judge of Elections. Jesse R. Prindle is an intelligent old gentleman, and has been an influential citizen of this township, serving as School Director for nine years, Commissioner six years, Justice of the Peace ten years.

CHANCY PRINDLE, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Harbor Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., in April, 1819; son of Amasa and Tryphena (Miller) Prindle, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. The former settled in Harbor Creek Valley in 1795, buying land at 20 cents per acre, and working there three years, preparing for his family, whom he brought from Buffalo over the frozen lake. It is stated that once he raised 500 bushels of wheat, and, on trying to dispose of it to parties at Erie City, was hooted for his pains, and was asked "what on earth they could do with it." He subsequently sold this farm and bought another of Judy Colt, further up the hills. Through the destruction of the records, when the Erie Court House was burned, he was compelled to pay twice for the same property. He had thirteen children—Almyra, wife of Z. Wright; Sarah, the first white female child born in the township, wife of Mr. Orton; Rhoda, widow of D. S. Brown (has seven children); Eliza, wife of Silas Walker, residing in California (has four children); Tryphena (deceased in 1878), wife of William Preble (had five children); Charles M., died March 19, 1884; Jesse R.; Cornelia (deceased); Jane, widow of James Philips (has five children); Chancy, our subject; Nancy and Samatha, deceased. Chancy, the subject of this sketch, was married February 4, 1847, to Thirya, daughter of William A. Pierce and Thankful Irish. Five children have resulted—Lyman M., married to Elizabeth Smith (has two children, William and Myron); Ellen, wife of George Darling (has two children, Emory and Charles); Ransom A., married to Mary Loomis, has one son, Charles L.; and Chancy, Jr. Mr. Prindle has a well improved and watered farm of 150 acres. He has served his township as Road Commissioner, and is now School Director. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

HIRAM SHADDUCK, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in Greenfield Township, this county, January 14, 1826; son of Joseph and Betsy (Willard) Shadduck, who had eighteen children. Those surviving are George, Henry, Esther, Nancy, Hannah, Polly, Ann, Lester and Hiram, our subject. Joseph Shadduck had been previously married to Harriet Cass, who bore him Ira, now eighty-four years old, the first white male child born in the county; Betsy (deceased), David, and Matilda, who was killed on her way to church by a horse, in Corry. Joseph had in all twenty-two children and 306 grandchildren. He came to Erie County in 1783, and was one of the first settlers in Greenfield Township; took up 460 acres of Government land at $1.25 per acre, and bought 100 acres more

near North East. He suffered all the hardships of a pioneer's life, first clearing away one acre on which he lived. He baked his bread (composed of flour and water only) and meat by roasting them in the fire on the end of a stick. He had to build his hog-pens high and strong to keep out bears and other wild animals. One day he found a bear eating his dinner; seizing his gun, he soon dispatched Bruin, and so supplied his larder with fresh meat. He departed this life in 1849, and his personal property brought the large sum of $16,000. Hiram, our subject, was married at Colt's Station, this township, by Squire Mervin, and has eleven children living and one dead, viz.: Mary E., wife of E. Bower (has five children—May, Davy, Jennie, Edney and Mark); Eliza, wife of Wm. Keeler (has an adopted child, Arthur); Josephine, wife of W. Wellington (has one daughter, Blanche); Polly, wife of F. Moore (has one child, Arthur); John J., Lincoln, Fred L., Ethalina, wife of J. Lathrop (has one child, Ellen); Charles, Maud and Mertie, the youngest, who has kept the family record. As an instance of what unselfish devotion will accomplish, we record the following: When Joseph Shadduck was lying ill, in the depth of one winter, with the snow six feet deep, his wife, Betsy, had to crawl on her hands and knees a distance of half a mile to procure potatoes sufficient to keep the family from starving. She had a large stock of cattle to attend to, and had to crawl to the creek to get them watered.

JOHN T. TOWER, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in 1838, son of F. A. and Elmira M. (Taylor) Tower, who were natives of the State of New York, and came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1853, settling on the farm now occupied by their son, where they passed the remainder of their days. Of the four children born to them, only two survive—Emerett, wife of A. Raymond, residing in Harbor Creek (has one child, Lottie); and J. T., the subject of this sketch, who was united in marriage in Dec., 1862, with Sylvia M., daughter of John Towsey. Eight children blessed this union, viz., Alton, Arthur M., Gertrude, Sarah A., Edith and Alma. Two are deceased. Mr. Tower has a nicely-located and well-improved farm of seventy-five acres in the northern part of Greenfield Township. He is a good farmer and a pleasant gentleman.

WILLIAM H. WAKELEY, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., May 2, 1828, son of Thomas and Amanda (Raymond) Wakeley, who had seven children—Hiram; Jane, wife of Nathaniel Johnson, who died, leaving one child—Hiram; Eliza died, leaving one son—Henry; Seth has six children—Amanda, August, Betsy, William, Charles and Jane; Silas, enlisted during the late war in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Penn. Vol. Infantry, was wounded, and died leaving no issue; Thomas, a resident of Michigan, has three children; and William H., the subject of this sketch. Thomas Wakeley's first wife dying, he subsequently married Betsy McArthur, who bore him four children—B. J., Ella, Marion, and Jane (deceased). He came from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to Erie Co., Penn., settling in this township in 1865. He departed this life on the farm now owned by William H., the subject of this sketch, who was married in 1847 to Ann Eliza, a daughter of Henry Raymond. One son blessed this union—Charles A., married to Mary, daughter of Lafayette Blakesley, by whom he has one child—W. L. Mr. Wakeley was one of the best shoe-makers in this township, but now turns his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns 106 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

SETH WAKELEY, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, was born in Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1830, son of Thomas and Amanda (Raymond) Wakeley, who moved to Mina, N. Y., in the fall of 1839, and soon after came to Erie, settling in this township. They were the parents of seven children—Hiram, Jane, Elezer, William, Seth, Silas and Thomas. Mrs. Wakeley dying, he married Betsy McArthur, who bore him Barnum, Ella, Jane and Marvin. Seth, the subject of this sketch, was married, October 6, 1859, to Laura A. Burnham, born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., daughter of Ashel and Luania Burnham, by whom he had eight children—Amanda (wife of Oliver Markham, have one child, Floyd), Elbert (dying May 30, 1865), Augusta D., Grace N. (deceased Apr. 22, 1875), Willis A., Bessie L., Charles O. and Mary Jane. Mr. Wakeley owns 102 acres of land, which is well watered and improved, and his wife 50 acres of timber. They have several fine buildings. They are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIS T. WILDMAN, farmer, P. O. Six Mile Creek, was born March 28, 1832, son of Lewis and Laura (Daggot) Wildman, who were natives of New York. The former came with his father to this county in 1818, locating in Fairview Township, but subsequently moved to Greenfield in 1828, settling on some land entered by S. and J. Daggot, where Mrs. Lewis Wildman still resides. She was the mother of the following children: Sebra (deceased), Amanda, Henry D. (dying, left a daughter, Martha), Lucinda (widow with 4 children, Lewis, George, Walter and Laura), Philander (widower with no children), Albert (widower with 3 children—Fred, Adelbert and Laura), Annice (a widow with 6 children—Willis M., Lewis, Frank, Oliver, Ira and Bradford); and Willis T., our subject. He was married Apr. 23, 1856, to Phœbe, daughter of Ezra W. Nason. Her parents were natives of Vermont, and had 6 children—Mary, Keziah, Betsy, Wm., Harriett and Phœbe. To Mr. and Mrs. Wildman have been given Harriett L. (wife of O. Cordott, by whom she has 2 children—Charles W. and Clayton F.), Bert W., and an infant (deceased). Mr. Wildman paid for the farm on which he lives by chopping wood for his father and grandfather, at

20 cents per cord, and working by the month at $12 a month. He has 112 acres of land, with good improvements, and makes a specialty of dairying. He has good stock, and employs a large, heavy dog to turn the wheel of the butter churn. He has served his township as School Director, and is a member of the Equitable Aid Society, No. 384.

JAMES H. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, was born in this township August 12, 1820, son of John and Hannah (Smith) Wilson. John Wilson came with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Hunter) Wilson, to Greenfield Aug. 9, 1798, from Northumberland Co., Penn. James, brother of John, was born March 14, 1800. James H. had three brothers. Wm. married Hettie Smith, residing at Blackberry Station, Ill., had family of 4, all dying young; Wm. died in 1868; Thomas S. is a resident of Columbus, Penn., has 3 sons—Edgar Eugene and Edwin Leroy (twins) and Ara L., all in Dakota; Thom I., in Chicago, has a family of 4, 2 sons and 2 daughters. James H. the subject of this sketch, was married, Jan. 30, 1844, to Elizabeth A., daughter of M. Farnsworth, who had a family of 8, viz., Henry, Martha A., Mary E., Jane E., Hannah A., Willard, Elizabeth A., and Oliver (a soldier in the 111th P. V., Co. A.; enlisted in February, 1864; fell sick, and has not been heard from since May 8, 1864). The union of Mr. Wilson and wife has been blessed with one daughter, Sarah M., who died when ten years and eleven months old. Mr. Wilson owns a nice, well-watered farm near the village of Greenfield. He has in his possession a letter obtained by his great-grandfather Hunter from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland over 100 years ago. This old Mr. Hunter and family came to Greenfield a few years after his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Wilson, settled in this (then a wilderness) town of Greenfield, and died here Sept. 28, 1825, aged ninety-three years eight months and twenty-four days. Elizabeth Hunter died Aug. 7, 1831, aged eighty-eight years nine months and twenty-four days. Mr. Wilson's grandmother, Elizabeth (Hunter) Wilson, died Oct. 1, 1865, in the ninety-third year of her age.

HARBOR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

TIMOTHY BACKUS, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born July 2, 1805, in Harbor Creek Township, son of Joseph and Martha (Millikin) Backus. The parents of the former were Joseph and Sarah (Cleveland) Backus, natives of England. The father of Timothy was one of the pioneers of Erie County and located on land west of the village of Harbor Creek, where he built the first cabin. He had eleven children; of these the surviving are Mary, widow of Capt. Thomas Wilkins (has one child—Ann, wife of John Sterrett); Anna, widow of Capt. B. Wilkins (has seven children—Joseph, Thomas, Park, Clara, Jennie, William and Sarah), and is living in Erie County, Penn.; Martha, widow of Peter Halderman (has one child—Olive); Orilla, wife of Mr. Goodwin (has one child—Mrs. Essie Christian); Thomas, living in Jo Daviess County, Ill.; Elizabeth, living in Iowa; and Timothy, our subject. He was married, September 15, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of A. and Sarah McDowell. The children born to them are Miranda, wife of D. Videto (has four children —George, Charles, Andrew and Alice). Andrew M. Backus, a soldier in the late war, was married to Mary E., daughter of J. M. Moorhead, by whom he has had four children—Charles M., Andrew S., Harriet A., Louisa B.); Cordelia A. (died July 9, 1863); Mary E. widow of William A. McCord (also served in late rebellion) by whom she had four children—Frederick (deceased) Florence E., Arthur M. (deceased), William A. (deceased in infancy), Emma at home. From 1844–48, our subject served as Postmaster at Backus Corners. He owns a farm on the Buffalo road and lives in his residence near Moorheadville, to which he moved in 1877 from Greenfield Township, where he had resided for a time. He is descended from one of the oldest settlers in this township.

JOHN BACKUS, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born Sept. 2, 1810, son of Myron and Hannah (Patterson) Backus, natives of New York State and Ireland respectively, and who came to Erie Co. in 1800, settling on 200 acres of land where John Backus now lives. Of their four children, only two survive—Ebenezer in Kansas and John, the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage in 1842 with Lydia R., daughter of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Stewart) Chambers, one of the oldest families of this county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Backus resulted in the following children: Hannah R., wife of A. Smith (have seven children—Perry A., Ellen L., Myra, Eddie, Lee B., Celia M. and Ada R., who are living at Brighton); Perry C., married to Eleanora Noles (have three children—Ola, Hollis J. and Perry N.); Nancy, wife of John Churchill (had three children—Perry, Arthur and Robbie, who died young); Myron (deceased aged twenty years); Frances M., wife of M. Chambers (no issue); John S., married to Emma Vance (have an only son—Perry M.); George, married to Olive Van Roberts (have a son—Everett R.); and Fremont (deceased in infancy). Mr. Backus has been a resident of this township since his birth and is one

of its most substantial farmers. He has served as School Director for many years and was Collector a number of terms. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

WM. M. BARTON, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born at Brownville, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; son of Thomas and Rhoda (Calkins) Barton, also natives of New York State. They came to Erie Co. in 1853, settling in Greene Township. Twelve children were born to them, viz., George (married to Margaret Orr, who dying left 3 children; he subsequently married her sister and had 4 children by her); Jane, wife of A. Frazier (have 6 children); John, married Nancy Smith (have 3 children); Sarah, wife of Chas. Newsham (have 5 children); Ellen; Thomas P., married to Carry Brace (have 2 children); Chas. H., married and lives in Michigan; Frank, married (has 2 children); James, married to Irene Demun (no children); Frederick; Julia, wife of J. Ripley (have 4 children); and Wm. M. Our subject married, May 2, 1848, Arvilla M., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Heath) Putney, natives of New Hampshire. Five children blessed this union—Wm. T., married May, daughter of Chauncy and Alpha E. Thayer (had one child); Roy (deceased); Emma J., wife of J. C. Bryner, a teacher in the high school at Clarion (they have 3 sons—Guy, Earl and Wm. Morris); Benjamin C., at home; and Charles Henry, who died in Michigan, aged twenty years, Mr. Barton is an enterprising, successful, self-made man. For 43 years he has resided in this township, and has served as School Director for 6 years and also as Road Commissioner. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union, No. 385; has always been a Republican in politics.

J. G. BECK, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1830, son of J. G. and Regina (Myers) Beck, who were the parents of the following children: Frederick; David R.; Lucy, wife of L. Otto; Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Bowers; Henry; Harriet (deceased), wife of G. Shultz, and J. G., the subject of this sketch. He was married in 1853 to Mary Crape. Five children blessed this union, viz., Geo., Albert, R. M., Amanda and Frank. Mr. Beck settled in Harbor Creek Township in 1878, and is living on a farm near Harbor Creek.

HIRAM A. BELL, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in 1836 in this township, son of Levi and Amelia (Bell) Bell; though of the same name they were not connected; former a native of New York State, latter of Pennsylvania. Parents of three children, two now living—Matilda, wife of Thomas, son of Walter Greenwood, and Hiram A. Our subject married, in 1863, Emeline McGill, by whom he had three children—Francis McGill, Levi Audley and Wm. Augustus. Mr. Bell lives two miles south of the village, in the beautiful valley of Harbor Creek. His farm consists of 134 acres of well watered and improved land.

DR. JOHN L. BENNETT, farmer and physician, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in 1821 in Yates County, N. Y., son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Hall) Bennett, the former a native of New York State, the latter from Connecticut. They were parents of ten children, five now living, viz., James, Lucians, Daniel, George and our subject. Nicholas Bennett was called out during the war of 1812, but was not in active service. He died in Chautauqua County, N. Y. His widow still lives near Chautauqua Lake with her son James. Our subject's grandfather Bennett drew a pension for services rendered in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Bennett came to this State from New York State in 1841, took up a wild farm of 175 acres, and made all improvements himself, besides studying and practicing medicine. He studied medicine under Dr. Chaffee, of Wattsburg, this county, and has met with every success in his profession. During his practice, he has subdued some long-standing and obstinate chronic cases. He was married, March 17, 1856, to Eliza A. Filley, of Greene Township, this county. To this union were born three children, viz.: Ada C., wife of Frank Cox; William M., and Lulu M. The Doctor resides on a farm of seventy acres in Harbor Creek Township. He has also a farm in Greene Township, where his wife resides with their son William.

MISS LOVISA BONNELL, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in this township in 1837, daughter of John and Cynthea (Wadsworth) Bonnell, one of the early families of Harbor Creek Township, who came here when the country was new. There were nine children in this family, viz.: Richard, married to Sarah J. Henry (had three children—Willis, Adelbert, deceased, and Frank); Alfred; Sarah, wife of Z. Wilson (have 2 children, Nora and Chester); Mrs. Caroline Thompson (has 5 children—Arthur, Casper, William, Addie and Cora); and Lovisa, the subject of this sketch. The other children died in infancy, their names being Adaline, Ann Eliza, Mary and John. Mr. Bonnell began life a poor man, but when he departed this life, in 1881, left his family in very comfortable circumstances. Miss Bonnell is a worthy lady of sterling qualities, and is living with a brother on the farm left her by her father.

MOSES BOWEN, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born November 10, 1822, son of John and Margaret (McClain) Bowen, who were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are now living: Thomas, in Dubuque, Iowa; Rachel, wife of R. Nesbit; Daniel, in Washington Township; Joseph, at Strong's Prairie, Adams Co., Wis.; Mary, wife of Samuel Ensign, in Washington Township, and Moses, the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage, Dec. 4, 1845, with Rebecca Vannatta. Ten children have been born to them,

7 now living—Margaret A. (died Jan. 4, 1883), wife of R. Dunlap, and the mother of 2 children (Hattie and Gertie); Catherine, wife of Thomas Dunlap (have 1 child, Rebecca); Clarissa C., wife of Geo. A. Smith (have 1 child, Harvey); Ida R., wife of Chas. A. Tupper, of Chicago; Moses E., also in Chicago; Chas. V., at home; M. Eveland, also at home; Henrietta, wife of Eli S. Adams, who is living in Pennsylvania, and has 5 children —Albert, Moses, Harley, George E., Lena. Mr. Bowen's farm of 45 acres has a beautiful view of the lake on whose shores it is located. Mr. Bowen possesses a family Bible which has been in the family over 100 years. For a number of years he has served as School Director in this township.

P. D. BRYANT, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in Franklin Co. N. Y., Nov. 5, 1813, son of Philip and Sophia (Shepard) Bryant, parents of 4 sons and 5 daughters—Caroline, wife of Luther H. Droinnell, now deceased, leaving a large family scattered in the West; Sophia, wife of James Skinner, of Erie; Jennette, married to Sam'l Merrett, long since deceased (had 2 daughters, now living, and 1 son deceased); Clarinda, wife of Chas. Miller, of Erie City (have 3 children); Aruny S., in New York State; J. M., in Erie; Daniel B.; Philip D., our subject, and Sarah, wife of Henry Bennett, residing in Boone Co., Ill. (has 3 sons and a daughter deceased). This family came here at an early date, our subject not coming to Erie until Apr. 23, 1835. There is preserved in the Bryant family a curious wooden barrel over 100 years old, used by one of their ancestors to bring his wine over the sea. The subject of this sketch was married, Nov. 5, 1839, to Sarah P., daughter of Luther and Cloe (Manley) Searls, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively. Three of the 7 children born to this union survive—R. S., wife of Peter R. Runser (had 2 children, James Bryant and Paulina Runser); F. H., married to Caroline, daughter of Lyman and Eliza Kingsburry, and resides at Atchison, Kan.; Charles M., Pension Agent at Washington, D. C., married Amandy, daughter of Wm. and Dorcus Camp; James B., the oldest son, during the late war enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., under Col. McClain, and fell in the battle of Spottsylvania, a sacrifice for his country. Mr. Bryant is an intelligent old gentleman, residing on his father-in-law's homestead, near Harbor Creek. He has filled the various township offices, and has been Road Commissioner, Auditor, Collector, School Director, for a number of years was Judge of Elections, and is now Town Treasurer.

ISAAC M. BUTT, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in this township, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Guist) Butt. They were the parents of seven children —John A. (dying when young), Daniel E., Charles; Lovina, wife of Charles Busick, have two children—Oscar and Lizzie; and Isaac M., the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage, January 13, 1880, with Alice, daughter of John Gorman. Three children have blessed this union, viz., Sadie, Mary and Earl M. Mr. Butt resides on his farm, comprising fifty acres, on the Lake road.

T. P. CARR, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in the year 1821, son of Joseph and Susan (Paterson) Carr, the former of whom emigrated from England in 1811, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. They were parents of six children, two now living—Mary W. Carr and T. P. Carr, our subject. The latter was married, in 1855, to Adelia Scott, daughter of William Scott, Esq., who has borne him seven children—Mary B., Joseph, Susie A., William G., Grant U., Thomas P. and Adelia C., all at home. Mr. Carr is a leading farmer of this township; has fine stock and improved agricultural implements. His farm is well-watered, and is near the lake.

JOHN L. CARTER, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born July 21, 1857, in Mill Creek Township, son of John H. Carter, who came from Norwich, England, to Erie Co., about 1833 or 1834, and was the parent of six children—Mary, wife of Wm. Hardwick; Geo. W., Edward, Alfred M.; Luella, at home; and John L., the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage, Nov. 15, 1881, with Jennie Rudd, and has one son—John H., born April 27, 1883. Mr. Carter is an enterprising young farmer, living on a farm owned by his father, located on the shore of Lake Erie, a half mile from Harbor Creek Village.

EDWARD CASS, farmer, P. O. Six Mile Creek, now proprietor of the Harbor Creek Woolen and Carding Mills, located on Six Mile Creek, was born in 1826, son of John and Hannah (Pratt) Cass, natives of England, who emigrated to America, arriving at Erie City Sept. 6, 1842. There they remained for a year or two, while the woolen mills were building. In 1844, Mr. Cass entered into a partnership with John Thorton and Thos. Rhoads. Later he bought out their interests and ran the mills until his death, July 25, 1874, when they were closed for two years. Edward, his son, then purchased them, and has since successfully carried on the business. This mill was considered one of the county's best improvements. In those early times the greater portion of the inhabitants depended on them for their yarns and clothing, though cash transactions were so rare that the first year all the money obtained by the company was but $1,500. Edward was united in marriage, in Beaver Co., Nov. 6, 1849, with Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Smith, also of English birth. Three children have blessed this union—Ephraim E., married to Carrie, daughter of John Neff (have one child—Edward J.); George, married to Lienella, daughter of S. S. Cole (have one daughter—Elizabeth), and Mary E. Mr. Cass is politically a Republican.

JAMES CHAMBERS, farmer and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Mill Creek Township, March 10, 1805, son of Ezeziel and Rebecca (Stewart) Chambers. They were natives of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penn., which was named after an ancestor. They had twelve children, six living—Benjamin J., Stewart; Ann, widow of Mr. Horton; Lydia R., wife of J. Backus; Maria J., wife of Mr. Walker, and James. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers came to Erie Co. in the fall of 1804, and were among its earliest settlers. They lived in Mill Creek Township until arrangements were completed for moving to the farm now occupied by James. Mr. Chambers and a brother obtained 400 acres from the Population Company. Our subject married Adelia, daughter of Thomas George. Five children blessed this union, three living—James H., a merchant of Wesleyville, married to Miss Brawley; R. O., in the Custom House at Erie, and married to Clara M. Funson, of Syracuse, N. Y. (have two children—Warren H. and Adelia G.), and Mrs. James C. Russel, a widow. Mr. Chambers is a well to-do citizen, living on the old homestead near Wesleyville. He has been one of the county's leading citizens, and has filled nearly every office in Erie Co. and Harbor Creek Township. He is now Justice of the Peace, which position he has occupied for forty years, and is the oldest Justice in the county, obtaining his commission from the State.

HARRISON CHAMBERS, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born January 21, 1840, in Harbor Creek Township, son of Samuel and Harriet (Wadsworth) Chambers, the former a native of Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Penn., the latter of New York State. They were among the early settlers of this township, and were the parents of seven children—Milton, married to Irene Backus (have one daughter—Jennie); Grace, wife of Ben. Ribler; Seneca (he contracted a disease whilst in the army, during the late war, and his father went to bring him home, but they both died of the same disease within a short time of each other, Seneca in 1862); Emmons, married to Fianah Gordon (have two daughters—Maud and Gertrude); Mrs. Lusina Webster (has one son—Herbert); and Harrison, the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage in 1882 with Arabella, daughter of Marshall Bonnell. This union has been crowned by the birth of a daughter, Hattie, named after her grandmother. Mr. Chambers fell from an apple tree in 1873, breaking both arms, which laid him up for some months. He is a good farmer, residing on the old homestead farm, which is in a good location on the Buffalo road, Harbor Creek Township. His mother lives with him.

P. B. CHAPIN, farmer and builder, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1811. His parents were natives of Mass. and Conn. respectively; they moved to Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1815; thence to Venango Township, Erie Co., in 1827; they had a family of twelve, five now living—Pliney, residing on the old homestead, near Wattsburg; Orilla, wife of J. Williams, and has four children; Hannah, wife of Wm. M. Howard, residing in Warren Co., Penn., and P. B., the subject of this sketch. He was united in marriage on Sept. 5, 1839, with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Harper; the fruit of this union are two children—R. P., married to Martha Marsh (no children), is raising fruit trees in Reno, Nevada; Lovina E., wife of S. M. Brainerd, an attorney at law, residing in Erie City (they have three children—Samuel B., went to Congress in 1883, Carlton M., and Annie Lovina). Mr. Chapin is an old settler and a good citizen of this township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID CLARK (deceased) was born in 1804, in Harbor Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Henry and Sally (Clark) Clark (of the same name, but not related), who were natives of Sheffield and the parents of 8 children, 2 now living—Joel and Chauncy, both in Erie. David Clark, our subject, was united in marriage, March 14, 1833, with Catherine, daughter of Christian and Margaret Baker, by whom he had 6 children, 4 living—Mary Jane, wife of Geo. Stirk (have 2 children—Katy and Bell); Emeline, wife of Rev. L. L. Hager, residing at Clymer, N. Y. (have 4 children—Lewis B., Clark D., Pearl M. and Ackles); Eugene F., thirty-seven years old, married to a daughter of Joseph Ingraham (have 1 child—Josephine); Maurice D., married to Ida, daughter of Nelson Bowen (have 2 children—Wm. S. and Jesse R.); Josephine, wife of Samuel Fitch, by whom she had 3 children, T. E., Arthur and Minnie (she departed this life Dec. 19, 1874); Margaret Ann, died in infancy. Mr. Clark, who died Jan. 17, 1884, was one of the oldest citizens in this township. He had lived here since the country was a wilderness, and he used to say he often heard the wolves howl, and that his grandmother drove an ox team, and helped pick a road in the new country. He was owner of a farm of 50 acres on Clark street, on which there is a spring remarkable for its petrifying qualities. He was a member of the M. U. B. Church, of which his widow is also an adherent.

REV. JOHN W. CLARK, minister of the U. B. Church, P. O. Six Mile Creek, was born June 12, 1806, son of Solomon and Susan Clark, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Erie Co., Penn., 63 years ago. They are parents of 11 children, 3 now living—Henry Clark, 83 years old; John W., 78 years old; Lovisa Smith, 70 years old. Our subject was married, on the first occasion, 57 years ago, to Mariah Wheeler (deceased), who had 1 child—Anna M., now Mrs. Harper. Mr. Clark married, on the second occasion, Adah Blakesley, who died 17 years after. She was the mother of several children, 6 of whom are now living—Lucius; Vernon, who was badly burned in a railway car; Edward, who was a broker in Toledo; Esther and Clara, now residing in Illinois, and J. W., Jr.,

who lives in Toledo, Ohio. Rev. J. W. Clark was married to his third wife June 11, 1845. She was a Miss Dorcas Clark (same name, but not related), a native of the State of New York, and whose father came to Erie Co. at an early day. To this union were born 9 children, now living, viz., Adah, Velonia, Whitfield, Alice, Willis, Dora, Susie, Morvin and Lizzie. Rev. John W. Clark has been an itinerant minister for over 30 years, and is still able to hold protracted meetings, preaching every night in the week, and 3 times on the Sabbath. He has been connected with the U. B. Conference 29 years, and has never failed, in all that time, to answer his name when called.

ALBERT CLARK, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born on September 7, 1834, in Harbor Creek Township, Erie County, son of James and Sophia (Wagner) Clark, natives of Massachusetts and New York State respectively, the former of whom was born in 1797. Grandfather Timothy Clark's family (excepting Mary) came to Erie Co. in 1818. The children were Timothy, James, Harriet, Mary and Eliza. James, father of our subject, settled in Harbor Creek Township when there was but little clearing done. With his own hand he chopped and cleared over 100 acres of land. He was a member of the M. E. Church; died in 1866. The mother of our subject, Sophia (Wagner) Clark, was born in 1804, and came to Erie Co. in 1829. She was a member of the Baptist Church; died in 1859, They were married in 1832. Their children are Albert, Joanna S. and Louisa M. Joanna S. was born in 1837, died in 1857; Louisa M. was born in 1840, married in 1864 to Madison Brecht (have two children—Anna and Frank); Albert, our subject, was born in 1834; was united in marriage, Nov., 1861, with Emeline, daughter of John Gitting. Two children blessed this union—John, dying when a year old, and an infant, also deceased. Mr. Clark is one of Harbor Creek's best citizens, and has served as School Director and is now Treasurer of the Board of Education. He is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Clark has in his possession books and deeds belonging to his family that are over 100 years old.

W. HENRY COLE, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, is a son of Gideon and Polly (Deyo) Cole, natives of York State, who settled in Harbor Creek in 1836; he died in Illinois. His widow resides in Iowa. Of their 8 children, 6 survive—Sarah, wife of Thomas Backus; Ann Eliza, wife of John Deyo; Margaret, wife of L. Burrows; Jane, in Iowa; James, in Illinois; and W. H., our subject, married, Jan. 1, 1845, Almera, daughter of Benjamin Throop, a native of Connecticut. He and his wife came from New York to North East, Penn.; thence to Harbor Creek in 1825, one of the first families that settled on the Lake road. They had 11 children, the following now living: Mary, wife of N. Bishop; Ezra, married to Miss Peck, and residing at Union; Benjamin, married to Tryphena Curtis, lives in Mill Village; Calvin, married to Ella Eaton, is a resident of Washington Territory; Nancy, now Mrs. Lee, who lives in Le Bœuf Township, Penn.; and Dan, married Huldah Martin, is a resident of Geneva, Ohio. Mr. Throop ran the first saw mill on the Lake road, and died aged ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have the following children: Nancy, wife of B. Scoot, of Columbia, Wis.; Mary, wife of L. Pond, a railroad engineer, living at Ashtabula, Ohio; Lalia, wife of D. Cook, also a resident of Ashtabula; besides Alice, Rose, Sarah, Julia and Frank, all single. Mr. Cole owns a farm of 125 acres, most of which is tillable land, 2 miles from Harbor Creek. He has served his township as Road Commissioner for 6 years.

W. H. COOPER, miller, Wesleyville, was born in Venango Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1824, son of William and Susan (Hope) Cooper, of Crawford Co., Penn., who were married in 1819, and came to this county in 1836. The father of the former was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. He moved to Venango Co. in 1806, and there died. William, Sr., served in the war of 1812. He was the parent of ten children, five now living—Mary (wife of George A. Brown), James, Albert (in Warren Co.), Jack T. and William H. Our subject married, in 1857, Mary Jane Lemmon, of Crawford Co., who died, leaving three children —Decatur, Hattie J. (wife of J. Demerley, have one child—Kittie) and Elizabeth S. Mr. Cooper has followed milling in this county for the last 40 years, operating the old Empire Mill at Wesleyville, established in 1851, and burned August 3, 1883. He and his son are rebuilding it, and it will be known hereafter as the Cooper Rolling Mill. It is Harbor Creek's best industry, and is located on Four Mile Creek, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. Our subject is a leading citizen; has filled various township offices. He was Collector in 1851, and is now serving his fourth year as Road Commissioner. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Society, No. 485.

E. ROBERT COWDEN, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in New York State, Sept. 29, 1840, son of Ella and Polly L. (Green) Cowden, who were married in New York State, October 20, 1824, and came to Pennsylvania in 1846, settling in Harbor Creek, Erie Co., in 1847. Of their family of 6 children, 4 are living—Polly, now Mrs. Worden, residing in La Porte Co., Ind.; Levonia, wife of Charles Miller, in this township; William L., of Hanna, La Porte Co., Ind.; and E. Robert, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cowden died, leaving a widow, who still survives. She resides on a high piece of land near her sons, and is in comfortable circumstances. Our subject was married, April 8, 1866, to Mary C., daughter of Ebenezer and Cornelia (Prindle) Woodward, and has a family of five children —Earl G., Kirk E., Belle C., Robert P. and Ethel Berta. Mr. Cowden resides on his father-in-law's old homestead, 2 miles from Harbor Creek. He is also engaged in run-

ning a large mill at Hanna, La Porte Co., Ind. He is serving as School Director, and is a prominent man of this township.

JOSEPH CURTIS, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born April 19, 1815, in North East Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Abner and Martha (Young) Curtis, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania respectively. Abner Curtis was a carpenter by trade, and one of the early pioneers of this county, coming to Harbor Creek in 1809, and building the first frame cabin in the township. He was twice married, and had 5 children by his first wife, all deceased, and 8 by his second union, 4 now living—Tryphenia, wife of B. Throop, have 3 children; Caroline, wife of John Hardy, have 3 children; Martha, wife of Wm. Lyons, have 2 children; and Joseph Curtis, our subject. He was married April 28, 1838, to Esther, daughter of James and Rachel (Moun) Merrill. Her parents came to Erie in 1828, and had a numerous progeny, viz., Esther, Newel, Rebecca, Anna, James, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Susan and Nellie. To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have been born a family of 8—Caroline M., deceased; Rose, wife of Chas. Crippin (she was a widow with 2 children—Jesse and Joseph Lee); Joseph F., married to Leonora, daughter of Horatio Ames, and the mother of 4 children—Horatio, Clayton, Maud and Effie; Viola, wife of Wm. Davidson, died leaving 3 children—Arthur, Cassius and Bessie; James, deceased; Lida, wife of John Mattson, have 2 children—Gale and Glenn; Ada, wife of E. King; Wm. S., at home Mr. Curtis is farming on the Buffalo road, and with his son engages in carpentering.

DAVID DAVIES, shoe-maker, Wesleyville, is a native of North Wales, and is the only one of the 6 children of David Davies, who came to America. He landed in New York in Oct., 1847, thence came to Erie County, being on the great canal 11 days. He carried on his trade (shoe-making) in Erie City for a time, but subsequently sold out and bought some land, on which he has lived many years. He was twice married; his first wife was Sarah Ann Legge, who came from Wales with him. She departed this life Feb. 14, 1869, leaving 2 children—Jane and Emily, the latter of whom is the widow of Samuel Allen, by whom she had 1 son (Edward), and a daughter (Maud). His second marriage was with Mary M. Gates, a native of New York State. There has been no issue to this union. Mr. Davies is a fine old gentleman, and previous to the late war, in which he served 3 years and 7 months, was a stout, hearty man; whilst in the army, however, he contracted a disease. He has acted as School Director and Road Master in this township. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

STEPHEN DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Six-Mile Creek, was born in South Wales. He is a son of Henry and Martha (George) Davis, who were the parents of 7 children; only 2 are now living; 3 died in infancy. They came to America, and in 1839 settled in Erie Co.; resided there until their death; the latter died in 1867. Of the other 2 children, Henry G. died at the age of thirty years, in 1878, leaving one little boy—George A.; and Tryphena (Davis) Parker died at the age of twenty-eight years, in 1879. The father died in 1881. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in Greene Township. He left his son the farm on which the latter now resides. Our subject was married to Sarah A. Davison, of Venango Co., who has borne him 4 children, viz., Arthur W., Mary E., Fanny M. and Bertha B.

WM. W. DAVISON, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 10, 1815, son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Wilson) Davison, natives of Pennsylvania. Of the 11 children born to this union, only Wm. W. survives. Arthur Davison was a resolute man; he captured the Yankee who had committed robberies in all the surrounding States. He was one of the early settlers in this county, and related to Col. Wilson, of historic note. Our subject was married, June 29, 1841, to Miss Nancy Shadduck, of Erie, who bore him 7 children, 5 now living—Wm. R., Chas. T., Corning A., Floyd and Elizabeth. Mr. Davison is one of our leading farmers, and owns several farms in this township; has everything in good style, and is engaged in buying and selling the best grades of stock. He is a stanch Democrat.

JESSE EBERSOLE, retired farmer, Harbor Creek, was born in Mill Creek Creek Township, Oct. 3, 1817, son of Joseph and Catherine (Wagner) Ebersole, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They were parents of four children—Betsey, who died at home in 1848; Mary, living on the homestead, wife of S. H. Brindle (had four children, two living, viz., Della, wife of Dr. A. Wood, of Erie, is a doctress, and John), Samuel E., another son, died in Girard Township, leaving three children—Catharine, Jessie and Clarence); Joseph J. deceased in Sept., 1831, and Jesse, our subject. Christian Ebersole, Joseph's father, was a pioneer of Erie Co., coming from Lancaster Co., in 1801, with his wife and 8 children. He first rented land of Squire Rees and subsequently bought a farm in Mill Creek Township, three miles east of Erie. The present house is located near the site of his old cabin, and the farm is now owned by his grandson, Jesse. He brought a pear seed from Lancaster Co., which he planted in 1801, on the farm now owned by our subject. This seed became a tree, which was grafted seven years later, and since it commenced to bear fruit has never failed. The old tree has been known to yield 60 bushels in one season; in 1872, it bore 28 bushels, in 1873, 26 bushels. Christian Ebersole died in his eightieth year, and his son, Joseph (father of our subject), died in his ninetieth year. Jesse

Ebersole was married, Feb. 27, 1849, to Barbara, daughter of John Bargin, an old citizen. No children have been born to this union. Our subject has acted as Assessor and Assistant Assessor for several years, also County Auditor and Road Commissioner, and is at present filling the office of Township Auditor. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and took a prominent part in the building of the new church edifice. He is a man of much influence and strict business habits, a pleasant, quiet citizen, who holds a substantial preference in the community.

MRS. ELIZABETH EBERSOLE, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in this township Sept. 14, 1830. She is a daughter of Frederick and Anna Mary (Kuhl) Ohlwiler, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Erie Co. in 1827, and settled on the farm where Mrs. Ohlwiler now resides; she was the mother of 13 children, 10 surviving—Elizabeth, Jacob, Henry, Mary A., Isaac, John Q., Elias H., David, Frederick P. and Chas. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, Mch. 11, 1858, with Joseph J., son of Joseph and Catherine Ebersole. No children were born to this union. Mr. Ebersole was an influential farmer and highly respected citizen of Harbor Creek. He was a member of the M. E. Church, Class Leader and Sabbath School Superintendent for about fifteen years, and served his township as School Director a number of years. He departed this life Sept. 30, 1881, leaving his widow in comfortable circumstances. She now resides on the farm near Moorheadville.

W. P. EDWARDS, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born Oct. 27, 1842, at No. 27 Orchard street, New York City. He is a son of W. P., Sr., and Elizabeth (Charlock) Edwards, the former of whom was born in Connecticut Aug. 12, 1810, came to Erie Co. in 1857, and settled in Harbor Creek. There were 2 sons and 2 daughters in this family—Hannah M.; John C., who was a gunner on the flag ship Moose, died in Smithland, Ky., and is buried in the soldiers' cemetery in Indianapolis; Alice E., deceased in infancy, and Wm. P., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Edwards, Sr., departed this life Mch. 22, 1877. His widow died Oct. 25, 1883, at North East. W. P., Jr., was married, Mch. 27, 1872, to Ellen R., daughter of Adna and Elizabeth (Hinkley) Steele, natives of Tolland, Conn., and the parents of 2 daughters and 4 sons. Mr. Steele was born Nov. 5, 1818; came to this county in 1838, and settled on a farm 3 miles southwest of Harbor Creek, where our subject now resides. There is an old heirloom in this family, an ancient Bible printed in old type, containing the family record of the Edwards family, now one hundred and twelve years old. Mr. Edwards, though comparatively a young man, is one of the leading men of this township, in which he has served as Assessor, Judge of the Election, and is now County Auditor. He is a member of the Masonic order and K. of H. In politics, a Republican.

THOMAS ELLIOTT (deceased) was born in 1817, in Harbor Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., and was one of a family of 9 children. His father, who was a native of Ireland, came to this county in 1797, and settled in Harbor Creek Township. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage in 1843, with Maria C., a daughter of Ira and Grace (Douglass) Torray; 8 children blessed this union, viz., Jennett, wife of Wm. Gray, resides at Boston; Andrew, married to Abbie D., daughter of the Rev. G. W. Cleveland, of Harbor Creek (have two children—Ralph W. and Carroll C., in St. Paul, Minn.); Mary M., at home; Chas. M., died in 1879; Henry T., married to Sina Bristol (have one daughter, Grace); Thomas, Jr., who is in charge of the Nickel Plate Railroad Depot in this township; George M., at home; Grant, dying Jan. 28, 1870. Thomas Elliott, Sr., was a thriving farmer and a good citizen; he departed this life Nov. 9, 1864. His widow, a kind mother, still resides on the old homestead farm, which comprises 175 acres of ground pleasantly located on the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroads.

JAMES FIRMAN, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Canada March 4, 1834, and was the youngest in the family consisting of Robert, Rebecca, Jane and himself. He came, when quite young, with his parents to the United States, locating at Erie. He was united in marriage March 10, 1859, with Mary M., daughter of Walter and Letitia Glenn, natives of Ireland. Seven children have been given them—Ida S. L., James L., Mary A., Anna M., Rebecca J., Henry W. and Robert J. Mr. Firman is now engaged in farming, having moved from Erie to his present place near Harbor Creek, which consists of 150 acres of land, located in a fertile part of this township. He is a thrifty farmer.

JOHN GITTING, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1810, son of John and Elizabeth (Myers) Gitting, who reared a large family, viz.: Catherine (wife of A. Wenn, residing in Luzerne County), Henry (deceased, lived in Crawford County, Ind.), Mary (wife of J. Andrews, in Luzerne County), Mrs. Elizabeth Boliard (deceased), Henry, Anna (wife of G. Avery, of Waterford), Polly (wife of D. Kuhl, in Fairview Township), Peggy (a resident of Hillsdale, Mich.), Powell (married to Polly, daughter of Thomas Miller, Mill Creek, Erie Co., Penn.), Timothy (who was living in Michigan at the breaking-out of the war, enlisted, and died in the army), Sarah (wife of H. Mooney, a resident near Girard), and John (our subject). He was married, in 1833, to Susanah, daughter of Yost and Elizabeth (Orth) Kuhl. Following children have been born to this union—Caroline (wife of J. Neff, has seven children), Emeline (wife of A. Clark) and Josiah J. (who was born August 18, 1837, and married, in 1867, to Jennie Roland, and lives on the farm with his father, which is three and a half miles from Harbor Creek, and is well-watered and improved). They are thrifty farmers.

LEVI GORDON, retired farmer and blacksmith, Wesleyville, was born February 28, 1813, son of Solomon and Catherine (Swartzlenner) Gordon, natives of Scotland and Germany respectively, and the parents of six children—Peggie, wife of H. Wear, residing in Mahoning County, Ohio; Jesse, deceased, his widow lives near Meadville, Penn.; William, a resident of Austin Town, Ohio; Catherine, a widow; Samuel, resides in Crawford County, Penn.; Levi, the subject of this sketch; and Solomon, who died in Maryland in 1881. Levi was united in marriage, August, 1838, in Mill Creek Township, with Catharine, daughter of John Zook, both natives of Pennsylvania. A family of three children has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Gordon—John S., married to Martha, daughter of David Chambers; Lucinda, wife of Joseph McDaniel, resides near Erie; and Fianna, wife of Emmons Chambers, a son of Samuel Chambers, who resides at Moorheadville. Mr. Gordon has two farms, which are conducted by his son, and lives at Wesleyville.

JOHN W. HARDY, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born June 15, 1815, in Middlesex County, Mass., son of John and Mary (Clark) Hardy, who were the parents of 8 children. Their names are as follows: Sarah, wife of Henry Keck; Mary, deceased wife of Jonas Clark; Nancy, widow of Guy Loomis; P. F., a resident of Erie; Albert A., in Valparaiso, South America; John W., Parker F., also Clark. The subject of this sketch was married, November 11, 1845, to C. M., daughter of Abner and Martha Curtis. Three children have blessed this union—Roan C. (wife of William Kendle, has four children, Carrie, Albert, Melvin and John), Mark W. (married a Miss Tibbins, has two children, Charley and Blanche) George A. (married to Agnes Finn, has one child, Nettie). Mr. Hardy owns fifty-six acres of land, and lives on his father's old homestead, and is a well-to-do farmer.

ADAM HARMAN, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., in 1854, son of Christian and Agnes (Dick) Harman, who were parents of a family of eight, viz., Peter, married to Josephine Jones, have four children—Charles, Richard, Frank and Carrie; Charles, married to Barbara Jones, have five children—Agnes, Jacob, Joseph, George and Rosa; Christina, wife of B. Hines, have five children—Benjamin, Rosa, George, Jacob and Toney; George, married to Maggie Diece, have two children—Annie and Michael; Eve, deceased, was Mrs. Moffatt, had one daughter, now living —Ella; Carrie, wife of C. Flatt, had three children, only one—Ella—surviving; Chrisanda, at home; and Adam, the subject of our sketch. He was united in marriage in 1878 with Julia Mutch, which union has resulted in three children—Clara J. (died young), Elbert and Carrie. Mr. Harman owns a good farm near Harbor Creek.

WILLIAM HENRY, son of Robert and Sarah Henry, and grandson of Robert M. Henry, was born on the banks of the river Bann, near Coleraine, county of Londonderry, Ireland, June 16, 1773. He had 5 brothers and 1 sister, whose name was Mary. The brothers were named respectively, Joseph, James, John, Robert and Jacob. Owing to the death of his father, the care of the family fell on William in early manhood. In 1799 or 1800, he came to America with his widowed mother and her children, and settled in the unbroken wilderness. Their first location was in East Mill Creek, on Tract No. 340, now owned by John Burton. After a few years, William sold this place and purchased a farm on reserve Tract No. 69, near the old Elliott farm and Cochran's (now Dinsmore's) Mills, and near the present southern limits of the city of Erie. In 1810, he sold this land, and purchased 300 acres in West Mill Creek, part of which has been known for many years as the Thomas H. Mohr farm. February 9, 1814, William Henry married a Miss Rebecca Humphrey, who died April 23, 1843, aged fifty-one years. In 1827, his mother died and was buried by the side of her daughter Mary, on the bank of Walnut Creek, on the farm of her fourth son, Robert Henry. Henry Halderman now owns the farm, and the graves remain undisturbed. In 1828, William sold the farm in West Mill Creek, and purchased 200 acres near Wesleyville, in Harbor Creek Township. In 1829, he moved onto this farm, and remained there until the date of his death, which occurred Sept. 27, 1846. William and Rebecca Henry were the parents of 7 children, 4 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom are now dead except Rebecca Jane, the youngest daughter, who married Phineas D. Flower, M. D., Dec. 8, 1853; for many years he has been a successful physician of Albion, Erie Co., Penn. Jane is the mother of 1 child, a daughter, named Macie, and one son. The names, ages and date of death of William Henry's children are as follows: Thomas, died March 4, 1842, aged eighteen years; Sarah, married Stephen Stuntz, and died in Fairview, Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 26, 1841; John, died March 25, 1841, aged twenty-three years; Mary, died July 17, 1842, aged eighteen years; William G. Henry, died Aug. 11, 1847; William Henry, died Sept. 27, 1846, aged sixty-three years, and was buried by the side of his wife and 5 children in the old burying-ground in Wesleyville.

ROBERT H. HENRY, the subject of this sketch, was born in West Mill Creek in 1816, and died in Erie, Penn., May 3, 1879. In early life, he acquired a good business education. He taught school for several years in the State of Kentucky, and afterward in his native county. Dec. 7, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Fanny, daughter of Thomas and Sibby Sterritt, of McKean, Erie Co., Penn. By this union 2 children, a son and daughter, were born. Clarence H. Henry, the son, was born Oct. 19,

1849; and Anna, the daughter, was born Dec. 30, 1854. After his marriage, Mr. Henry lived on the old homestead for a number of years, and ranked among the most intelligent and successful farmers in the county. He was one of the incorporators of the Harbor Creek Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and served as Secretary and Treasurer of the company continuously until a few months previous to his death. In 1855, he removed to Erie, and engaged extensively in the boot and shoe business for several years. He afterward engaged in the oil refining business, and later in the lime and cement business. At the time of his death, Mr. Henry owned a large interest in the Erie Lime & Cement Company. He was also at one time a member of the firm of Sheppard, Henry & Co., who owned a line of the finest and largest steam and sail vessels on the lakes. Mr. Henry and wife were members of the First Presbyterian Church in Erie for many years. He commenced life in humble circumstances, and was the architect of his own fortune. By industry and economy, he accumulated an ample estate. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and his urbane manners and genial disposition won him a large circle of friends. Clarence H. Henry was born in Harbor Creek, and educated in the Erie High School and the Erie Academy. Having acquired a good business education, he began business with his father in the Lime & Cement Company in 1873. He was also engaged as a clerk in office of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company, of which his father was Secretary. He owns the old homestead in Harbor Creek, one of the largest and finest farms in the county. Like his father, he has always been identified with the Republican party. In 1878, Anna married John Little, and lives in the old city home on West Tenth street, Erie.

FRANK HENRY, for many years keeper of Presque Isle Beacon Range Light Station on the Channel Piers, at entrance of Erie Harbor, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Harbor Creek Township, Feb. 15, 1838, son of Robert and Susan (Hess) Henry, who were married in 1837. The former, of Scotch descent, was born in Colerain, County Londonderry, Ireland; came to America in 1798 or 1799, and lived continuously in Erie County until his death, which occurred Feb., 1847, in Harbor Creek, where his widow, who is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., still resides. She is a Government pensioner, her husband having served in the war of 1812. Three children blessed this union, viz.: Mary, wife of Mandaville Wager, who have 3 children (Clara, Charles and Cora) and reside at Belle Valley; Frank, our subject; and Jane, wife of Richard Miller Bonnell, residing on the old Bonnell homestead on Gospel Hill, and have 2 children living—Willis M. and Frank Henry. Bertie is deceased. Our subject has been twice married, first in Oct., 1859, to Martha R. Long, of West Mill Creek, who bore him one son—Gerrett Smith, living with his grandmother; he is married and has a son, Robert, making the fourth generation who have lived on the old homestead since its purchase in 1825. His second marriage, Nov. 20, 1867, was with Elvira, daughter of Rev. George Frazier, of Girard, Trumbull Co., Ohio. They have 8 children, all living—Paul and Edith (twins), John Brown, Mary, Melvin and Mabel (twins) and Robert and Nellie (also twins). Mr. Henry's family home is in Wesleyville. He was a radical Abolitionist, and an active worker in the "Underground Railroad." Some of his U. G. R. R. sketches have been published from time to time in the county papers, and he has data enough on hand to fill a large volume. In 1859, he made arrangements to go with two others, A. May and A. Rolson, of Harbor Creek, and join John Brown in the invasion of Virginia. They were prevented from taking part in this famous raid by Capt. Brown striking at Harper's Ferry five days earlier than the time first agreed upon, otherwise their lives would have been sacrificed with Brown's little company on that eventful occasion.

W. H. HYKE, superintendent of the McCarter Stock Farm, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in Canada in 1852, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Valier) Hyke, who had the following children: W. H. (our subject), Jerrad and Charles. Our subject received his early education in Canada, from whence his parents migrated to Erie Co., in 1865, settling in Erie City. He was united in marriage in April, 1879, with Anna Koehler, whose parents were natives of Holland and Lancaster Co., Penn. This union has been blessed with 3 daughters—Cora, Mabel and Agnes. Mr. Hyke is managing the McCarter Stock Farm, noted for its long ranges of finely-appointed stables, the most complete in the country, and its fine breed of horses.

JAMES KILPATRICK, Jr., farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born Sept. 3, 1823, son of James and Mary (McElheron) Kilpatrick, natives of the North of Ireland, who came to Ameriea in 1819, locating on the Wallace farm in Mill Creek Township; thence came to Harbor Creek, where he entered and cleared a farm on the Lake road, near Wesleyville, where he lived many years. Children—Mary, Sarah, Jane and James, Jr. Mr. Kilpatrick was a farmer, and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Erie. He departed this life in 1838, his widow following him in 1863. James, the subject of this sketch, is a single man. He has bought the Flowers estate, on which he has built a substantial residence, and where he and his two sisters reside.

EDWARD S. KOCHER, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Shaner) Kocher, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1830, and settled in Jackson Township, Butler Co., Penn., where our subject was born June 3, 1858. There were 5 children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Shaner) Kocher, of whom our subject was the

eldest. His mother dying, his father remarried, and had 4 children more; he is still a resident of Butler Co. Edward S., our subject, was united in marriage, Apr. 11, 1882, with Ellen, daughter of Hiram Picket, who bore him 1 child—Alice. Mr. Kocher engaged in teaching many years. He then learned practical surveying, which he has followed for the last 2 years. He intends to continue in this business either in this township or in any place where his services are needed. He resides on a pleasantly-located farm of 50 acres, about 2 miles from Harbor Creek, which was formerly the property of Wm. Althop.

CALVIN LEETE, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born in 1819 on the spot where his present farm now is, son of Simeon and Hannah (Neely) Leete, natives of Guilford, Conn., and Herkimer Co., N. Y., respectively. Simeon Leete came to this county in the fall of 1812, and bought the farm now owned by his son, which borders on the lake. From this point could have been seen during the war of 1812–15, the British ships watching the building of Perry's fleet in the harbor of Erie, hoping to destroy it in its passage out to the lake; the channel was so shallow that the British commander anticipated Perry would find much difficulty in getting his fleet through. Mr. Leete brought with him to this farm the apple seeds from which sprang a splendid orchard, the first grafted orchard in the county. Of his 6 children, 5 are still living—Amanda, wife of Jos. McCord; Alfred N., married to Harriet S. Hampson; Calvin, our subject; Susan; and Matilda, wife of James R. Moorhead; Ann, deceased, was married to P. Elliott. Mr. Simeon Leete departed this life aged seventy-five years. Calvin Leete married, in 1844, Eleanor Elliott, by whom he has had 5 children—Clara M. (wife of J. C. Moorhead), Georgiana E. (wife of T. S. Wagner), Calvin E., Lizzie S. and J. Neely. Mrs. Leete died in 1867, and our subject afterward married Emily, daughter of Thomas Moorhead. One child, Rebecca M., has blessed this union. Mr. Leete is one of the leading farmers in his township and county, growing choice farm seeds and breeding Jersey cattle and Shropshire Down sheep. He has a vineyard of choice fruit, also ponds supplied with German carp. He has served his township as School Director and in various other offices.

NATHANIEL D. LOWERY, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born May 17, 1799, in Erie Co., Penn., son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Dickey) Lowery, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively. They were the parents of 6 sons and 2 daughters, N. D. the only one living. Wm. Lowery was one of the pioneers of this county, coming in 1794. He located near North East, and was one of the sufferers of the Population Company, who caused so much litigation among the early settlers. He died in Westfield Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Our subject married, in 1836, Sally Slover. All the children born to this union are deceased. Mr. Lowery is now in his eighty-fifth year, and is the oldest citizen in this township. His wife died when seventy-five years old. He is a good neighbor, and has been an influential citizen in his day, serving for 15 years as Magistrate, and as School Director and Inspector in New York State.

WILLIAM McGILL, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1822, son of Audley and Hannah (Eachus) McGill, also natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of 11 children, 7 now living—Audley; Malcomb; Owen; Thomas; Emeline, wife of A. Bell; Thurzy, and Wm., our subject. He was married in Jan., 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Ruth (Cole) Camp. They have no children living near Harbor Creek. Mr. McGill owns 120 acres of land near Harbor Creek, finely located and well watered. He is one of the best citizens here; has served several terms as Township Auditor; is now acting as Road Commissioner.

W. W. MARKS, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in New York State May 24, 1827, son of Richard and Anna (Bristol) Marks, natives of the same State. They were the parents of 11 children, 4 now living—L. D., A. J., Lucretia and W. W. The last mentioned, subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1852, with Mercy E., daughter of Uriah and Betsy (King) Root, also natives of the State of New York. Three children have blessed this union—Francis Wilbur, married to Jennie, daughter of Jerry Stelle (have 3 children); Louisa, wife of W. L. Cowden (have 2 children), and Wm. W., Jr. Mr Marks lives on a good farm of well-improved land, consisting of 85 acres, half a mile from Harbor Creek. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

J. D. MEAD, farmer, P. O., Wesleyville was born in Warren Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1832, son of David and Elizabeth (Bunnell) Mead, who were the parents of 3 children—Willis, living in Howard Co., Iowa (has 6 children, James E., Wm. W., Jehu E., Chas. A., Alice L. and Jane); J. D., the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage in 1854, with Eliza, daughter of Peter Kuhl, and a native of York Co., Penn. The result of this marriage has been 7 children, 5 surviving—Willis, Lewis, Rose, David and Daisy J. The paternal grandfather of our subject was an early settler in this county, locating in Greene Township in 1803. J. D. Mead is a practical farmer, owning 100 acres of land, and farming 160 more on shares. This is well stocked, and located in the northern part of Harbor Creek Township. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Society.

O. MILLER, Postmaster of Moorheadville, was born Apr. 14, 1814, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His parents were natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively, and came to Pennsylvania in 1822, locating in Waterford for a short time, then settling in Mill Creek Township, near Erie. Three of their 9 children are living, namely: Viola, now Mrs. Nichols,

in Milwaukee, Wis.; Lydia, wife of H. O. Talmage, and O. Miller, the subject of our sketch. He was married in 1836 to Eunice A. Delmadge, of Canada, who bore him 4 children—Chas. W., who enlisted in the 145th P. V. I., serving to the end of the war; Hamlet J., who enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., and died during the late war; James enlisted in the navy, died in Memphis, Tenn.; Emily, wife of J. Dunn, of Erie. Mrs. Miller, departed this life in 1847. Our subject was next united in marriage, Dec. 28, 1848. with Laura L., daughter of Henry Wadsworth, and had 8 children, 6 living—Frank E., Amanda (dying in infancy); Rollo O. (died when twelve years old); Anna Maria, wife of J. B. Sawtelle (has 1 child, Bertha); Clary W., wife of David R. Sawtelle (has 1 child, Ralph Wadsworth); Edward R., an operator for the U. P. R. R. in Idaho; Eva, wife of Geo. B. Wallace; Laura B., at home. For a number of years he carried on the boot and shoe business at Erie, but came to Harbor Creek in 1873, where he has since remained. He and his family are members of the M. E. Church.

CHAS. G. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, fifth child in the family of Michael Miller, was born in 1830, in Germany, and came to America in 1848, settling in Erie, where he resided until 1851, when he went to Sherman, N. Y. He received his naturalization papers Oct., 1856, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and came to Harbor Creek. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1858, with Livonia M., daughter of Ella and Polly (Green) Cowden. She has borne him 4 children—Earl C., Wm. E., Columbia L. and Chas. G., Jr., all residing at home. Mr. Miller is a shoe-maker by trade, and worked at this occupation until 1879, when he commenced farming. He is one of the substantial citizens of the township, and has served as School Director 3 years; Treasurer of the Board; and as Tax Collector 1 year. He is a fine old German gentleman, a Spiritualist in belief, a Republican in politics.

DR. MARK MILTON MOORE. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of 10 children, 9 sons and 1 daughter, was born in Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, Sept. 29, 1818. On the father's side he is of Scottish descent, his paternal ancestor being one of three brothers who came to America at an early period of its colonial history, for mining purposes, and settled in Connecticut. The mining business was unsuccessful, and the brothers separated, one remaining in Connecticut, one going to New Hampshire, and the other to Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Joseph Moore, was a Revolutionary soldier, and as a prisoner of war died before the struggle closed, on board of a British prison-ship in New York Harbor. Among the ancient family names are Joseph, Eli, Roger, Dwight, Benjamin, John and Samuel. His maternal grandmother, on the father's side, was also of Scottish descent, and her name was Gillett. On his mother's side, his great-grandfather, Keyes, was born in Plymouth, Mass.; his grandfather, Amaziah, in Boston, and his mother, Betsy, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His grandmother's name was Crafts. His grandfather, Samuel, came to Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1806; his father, Samuel, Jr., being at the time thirteen years of age. Northern Ohio was then an almost unbroken forest, filled with savage beasts and still more savage men. At the age of fourteen, Samuel, Jr., became an expert at hunting deer and wild turkeys, and often his mother's larder was well supplied by his skill, from the forest, which otherwise would be empty and the family have gone hungry to bed. Schools were unknown, and yet he managed to obtain the rudiments of a good education, and by the use of a circulating library became an ardent reader of history. In the war of 1812, he entered the army and served till peace was declared, spending most of the time in the Maumee country and in the vicinity of Cleveland. In 1816, he first met at a neighbor's, Miss Betsey Keyse, who, as a matter of neighborly kindness had come from Auburn to care for the sick, and early in 1817 they were married. Of the 10 children born to them, all grew up to years of maturity, and 7 of the number yet live. Homer H., the second in the order of their birth, after completing an academic course of study and teaching in a Kentucky high school for two years, was received into the Erie conference of the M. E. Church in 1846; was transferred to Kansas in 1857, in the midst of the border war, that he might aid in securing that territory to freedom, and in 1861 entered the army as Chaplain of the Third Kansas Regiment; as War Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, and other papers; as Superintendent of education for Florida; and as editor of the Jacksonville *Herald*. During the period of reconstruction, he was in the midst of some thrilling scenes. At his own request he was discharged from the service in 1865, and entered the ministry in the Erie conference. He was the first to move in the matter of securing a site on Chautauqua Lake for camp meeting purposes, and the place selected has become of world-wide fame as the Assembly Grounds. As a trustee, lecturer, pastor, and editor for 10 years on the *Herald* staff, and reporter, he has ever been closely identified with all its interests. Dr. Amaziah, after finishing an academic course of study, entered the office of Dr. Trask, of Hiram, Ohio, as a student of medicine; graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, and engaged in the successful practice of medicine. In 1862, he entered the army as Captain, and with broken health as the result of exposure and hard service, was mustered out with honor in 1864. The daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Rev. Geo. Fairbanks, the successful pastor of the Congregational Church at Parkman, Ohio. Samuel died at the age of twenty-two, but he lived long enough to give evidence that he possessed elocutionary powers of a high order. Probably no other member

of the family equaled him in mental ability, and he was the very soul of purity, truth and honor. Halsey Gillett, whose bent of mind was the business of farming, died of a liver difficulty when a little past twenty-one. Oliver Francis, at the age of twenty-four died of typhoid fever in Kansas. Dr. Mortimer G., besides being a thoroughly well read and skillful physician, possesses fine powers as an orator. On the temperance platform he has proved himself to be a ready and eloquent advocate. His reading and scholarship have taken a wide range, and speculative philosophy is a favorite study. He commenced the successful practice of medicine in Trumbull Co., Ohio, but for some years past has had his office in Cleveland. Horace L., after some years of study in the Hiram College, under President Garfield, went to Kansas and commenced, in 1860, the study of law in the office of Gen. J. H. Lane; in 1861, he joined the Kansas Second Regiment, and went to the front. He was in the bloody battle of Wilson Creek, but escaped unhurt. Promoted to a Colonelcy for gallant conduct, he was mustered out of the service in 1865. He has since commanded a regiment of Kansas troops under Gen. Sheridan, in Indian warfare. In business matters since the war, he has been very successful; has dabbled some in politics, as a matter of recreation, and as a stump speaker is very effective, his addresses being characterized by the fullness of the information they give. Walter W. occupies the old homestead and observes the steady sober ways of a farmer, much respected for his integrity and honor. We now return to Mark Milton Moore, the subject of this sketch. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages, except such as the poor common school of those early times afforded. Clearing heavily timbered land, cultivating the stumpy soil and gathering the harvests was the business of those days for boys, and especially so for the eldest of a group of 10. At school exhibitions, as an easy and graceful declaimer he had no equal, but there was no one present that could see in him the elements of the natural orator he is. Among the poor farmers, with large families, the great question was bread for the children, and not the graces of an education. It is not likely that the thought entered that neighborhood for at least a quarter of a century, that stalwart boys were made for any purpose except to handle the ax, the spade and the scythe. But he was often at his uncle's (Dr. Jason Moore), and from his conversation he early imbibed a taste for the study of medicine. Also, when eighteen, he became a pronounced Christian, and his gifts and zeal brought him prominently before the public, and every one said he was destined for the pulpit. But he finished learning his trade, married Mary, daughter of Simeon Sheldon, whose wife, the daughter of Judge Elias Harmon, was the first white child born in Mantua, Portage Co. This wife died Aug. 10, 1847, leaving a son—Sheldon M. At the early age of sixteen he entered the army, in 1861, as a private in the 111th Penn. Reg., and after seeing much service under McClellan, in Virginia; in Tennessee, under Hooker, and marching to the sea under Sherman, he was put into the veteran corps and mustered out of service late in 1865. For the past fifteen years he has been engineer of the P. & E. R. R., and is regarded as one of the boldest and most careful engineers on the road. It was soon after the death of his first wife that Dr. M. M. Moore returned to his first love, the study of medicine, and married Miss Mary, daughter of Wait Bassett, of Connecticut. Mary, wife of John Chambers, of Bradford; Lucretia, deceased, and Emery, a train dispatcher on the N. & E. R. R., were the issue of this marriage. The second Mrs. Moore died May 26, 1864, and he was subsequently married to Julia A., the daughter of Chauncey Wood, a native of Vermont, and for many years a resident of Garrettsville, Ohio, where he died in 1865. She died suddenly Nov. 19, 1883, and our subject was left alone and in sorrow, with not much of life remaining but his wonted courage and fortitude. Dr. Moore is richly endowed with all the elements that qualify a man for public life; nowhere more than in the sick room is he at home; there his presence, his words of good cheer, his sympathetic bearing, inspire confidence and hope. Between himself and the families he visits, there generally exists the ties of the strongest friendship. As a practitioner he has been very successful. His library of medical works, pamphlets and periodicals, is large and richly furnished. As much as ever in life he continues a hard and unremittent study, and whatever he learns from reading or from his practice, his strong memory retains. Some 25 years ago he became a resident of Wesleyville, and has ever taken a lively interest in all that would promote its welfare. He acted for many years as Postmaster (his daughter, Mary, doing the business), and School Director, and in no capacity has he failed in the discharge of duty. He has never had a law suit, and, as a physician, has never failed in his attentions to the poor and friendless. Though thrice married, he was either skillful in his selection of a wife, or fortunate, for all were excellent women. The following resolutions refer to the last deceased wife:

Erie City *Dispatch*, Nov. 20, 1883, contained this notice:

Death of Mrs. Dr. Moore.—Mrs. Julia A., wife of Dr. M. M. Moore, died very suddenly of heart disease at her home in Wesleyville at a late hour Sunday night. The evening was passed in cheerful conversation with some friends and in her usual health. Some hours after retiring, her husband was awakened by her heavy breathing, and at once called for assistance, but Mrs. Moore was then unconscious and died a few moments afterward. Her maiden name was Wood and she was a native of Garrettsville, Portage Co., Ohio, where she has brothers and sisters now living. She was a faithful wife, a devoted friend

and a kind neighbor. She was for many years a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and a beneficiary member of the Wesleyville Equitable Aid Union. The funeral services will be conducted according to the impressive usuages of that order.

Erie City *Dispatch*, Nov. 23, 1883, contained this notice:

LAID TO REST—THE BURIAL OF MRS. DR. MOORE AT WESLEYVILLE.—The funeral rites over the remains of the wife of Dr. M. M. Moore were witnessed Tuesday by one of the largest concourses of people that ever assembled at Wesleyville, the Doctor's residence overflowing with friends who came to pay a last tribute of respect to her whom they knew and esteemed during her residence in that community. Rev. Mr. Collier, pastor of the Wesleyville M. E. Church, Rev. Geo. W. Cleaveland, of the Harbor Creek Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the Erie Simpson M. E. Church, all spoke sympathetic words, calculated to comfort those whom Mrs. Moore's unexpected death bereaved, referring to the record of a life-time spent in doing good, the memory of which will grow more sacred as time passes on. The services, conducted according to the Equitable Aid Union's ritual, were very impressive, and as the casket disappeared from view all left the Wesleyville churchyard feeling that one of earth's noblest daughters had been taken away.

Others than Erie County families mourn Mrs. Moore's death. As Miss Julia Wood she lived in Garrettsville, Ohio, in early life, and also in Cleveland. She was widely known through a large section of Ohio, and many relatives are now residents of that State.

DEATH OF SISTER JULIA A. MOORE.—At a regular meeting of the Wesleyville Union, No. 385, E. A. U., held Nov. 26, 1883, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the universe to rend the mystic chain which, since our birth, has bound us together, and to remove one golden link in the person of Sister and Vice President Julia A. Moore, and

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of her many virtues be had, therefore be it

Resolved, By Wesleyville Union, No. 385, E. A. U., that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for the beloved sister who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Julia A. Moore, this Union laments the loss of a sister who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of this fraternity; an active member of this Union, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a lady whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to her fellow-beings.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Union be extended to her family in their affliction.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the family of our deceased sister, the chair of the Vice President be draped in mourning during the remainder of her unexpired term.

Resolved, That the Union chamber be draped for the period of 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Union, and a copy thereof transmitted to the family of our deceased sister, to the E. A. U. *Advocate*, and to three of the English newspapers of Erie.

F. H. TOMPKINS,
J. H. CHAMBERS, } *Com.*
A. L. RUSSELL,

JOSEPH M. MOORHEAD, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born Nov., 1816, in this township. He is a son of Col. and Eliza (McCord) Moorhead, who were among the pioneers of this township, and were the parents of 7 children—Joseph, our subject; Catherine A., Thomas, Wm., Elizabeth, Jane and James. Joseph the oldest in this family was married in 1843, to Harriet, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Scott, and has had the following children—Robert S., Clerk of the court at Erie; Mary, wife of A. Bachus (have 4 children, Chas., Scott, Hattie N. and Louisa); Bell, wife of E. J. Dodge (have 3 children, Mary, Allise and Anna, twins); Charles, married to Miss Johnson; one son, Harry, is a clerk in the Pacific & Atlantic Railroad office at Albuquerque, N. M.; and Annah. Mr. Moorhead is one of the successful farmers of this township and is living on the Lake road 2½ miles east of Harbor Creek.

THOMAS MOORHEAD, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born in Moorheadville, this township, June 28, 1819, son of James and Eliza (McCord) Moorhead. They were the parents of 7 children—Joseph M., Catherine, wife of Joseph McCord, a builder, and formerly a Director in the college at Oxford, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of Lucius Couse (have 2 children, Mary and Norman); Jane, wife of G. W. F. Sherwin (have 4 children) Thomas, Wm. M., and James A., living on the old homestead, married to Julia E. Baldwin, Sept. 18, 1862 (have five children—Fred B., Rose E., McCord B., Helen S. and Mabel J.). Our subject married on Apr. 2, 1851, S. Maria, daughter of Noah and Sarah (Clark) Dada, of Northampton, Mass. The children born to this union are 5—Frank, Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Leet, has one daughter, and resides on the East road; Florence; Harriet a teacher at Erie; Edward T. at home and Alice. Mr. Moorhead owns a fine farm of well-improved land on the Buffalo road.

JAMES R. MOORHEAD, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born Apr. 27, 1820, in Harbor Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn. He is a son of Robert and Jane (McCreary) Moorhead. Robert Moorhead was born in Sept., 1787, in Lancaster Co., Penn. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at Erie. He came to Erie Co. in 1805, along with his father 4 brothers and 3 sisters, and settled upon land bought by his father in 1800, and where our subject, his only son, now lives. James R. Moorhead was united in marriage, Oct. 4, 1842, with Matilda, daughter of S. Leet; she was born in this township on Nov. 13, 1823; her father came to Erie Co. in 1812; 4 children blessed their union—R. Simeon (deceased), Jane Mc., married Sept. 20, 1883; Dwight C. Shaver, a telegrapher, residing at Westfield, N. Y.; Adella N. and Susan Leet. Mr. Moorhead has served as Road Commissioner several terms, and is one of the leading farmers in this township. He owns a fine, well-watered farm with good buildings. He is descended from one of the five Moorhead brothers, who came from Lancaster Co., Penn., and settled in an early day in this township. He is a Mason, Lodge No. 399, of N. E., is also connected with the Presbyterian Church of Harbor Creek.

WM. M. MOORHEAD, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born June 25, 1826, in this township, the third son in the family of 7 children born to James and Eliza (McCord) Moorhead. The father of the former was a pioneer, often shot at by the Indians with their bows and arrows. He and his wife died when over ninety years of age. James Moorhead was a teamster in the war of 1812, and also helped to get Perry's fleet out of port. He received a pension. Our subject was married, Aug. 30, 1852, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Chas. and Sarah (Buckle) Kendrick, natives of England. The latter, aged eighty-six, now resides with our subject; 4 children were born to this union—Wm. K., Edith Sarah, Ralph E. and James Miller, all at home. Mr. Moorhead, in boring for oil, struck a well of gas which he has been burning 12 years; it is one of the best interests in the township. He is a thrifty farmer and resides on one of the first cleared farms in the county. This is probably the site of an Indian's old encampment, as he has turned up skeletons and vessels of pottery. Our subject has served as School Director and Treasurer of the township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN D. and SAMUEL T. MOORHEAD, farmers, P. O. Moorheadville, were born in this township, and are sons of John and Eleanor (Laughead) Moorhead, of Lancaster, Penn., who came to Erie Co., Oct., 1805, settling in Harbor Creek. There were several families of Moorheads, part of whom came here in 1800. They were the parents of 6 children, 3 surviving—Samuel T., John D. and Eliza A. Samuel T married, in 1863, his first wife, Margaret M., daughter of Joseph Y. Moorhead, Sr., who was a son of Thomas Moorhead, an early pioneer in this county. His second wife was Eliza, daughter of Joseph McCord. No children were born to either union. John D. Moorhead, born Aug. 24, 1829, was married, in 1866, to Mary R., daughter of Joseph Y. Moorhead, Sr.; one child, Joseph Y., Jr., born in 1873, has blessed this union. The brothers, Samuel and John, are practical farmers, residing on their father's old homestead in the eastern part of Harbor Creek. This is a fine tract of land, well watered and improved. Their homes are beautiful, ornamental mansions, separated by no fences, shaded by trees, and having a grand view. Nature furnishes them with their light and fuel by a natural gas well. They also own 100 acres of land in North East Township, Erie Co., Penn.

JOHN NEFF, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in 1827, in the State of New York, a son of John Frederick and Phebe (Rust) Neff, to whom were born 9 children, 6 living—Jacob and Samuel, in Erie; Frederick, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; Fanny now Mrs. Richard, in Erie; Mary, now Mrs. Gilbert, in Madison Co., Ohio; and John, the subject of this sketch. He was married in 1856 to Caroline, daughter of John Gitting. They have 7 children—Caroline, wife of E. Cass; Edward J., Wm. A., Etta, Lewis F., Cora S. and Anna—all at home. Mr. Neff is a good farmer, and owns 196 acres of land 10 miles east of Erie. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ANNA MARY OHLWILER, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in July, 1811, in York Co., Penn., daughter of Yost and Elizabeth Kuhl, who were the parents of the following children: Peter (deceased), Daniel (deceased); Catharine, now Mrs. Stover, residing in Fairview; Peggy (deceased), wife of Mr. Beeringer, and the mother of 5 children; Betsey, Susannah Getting (deceased) and Anna Mary. Our subject married, Oct. 22, 1829, in Erie Co., Frederick Ohlwiler, of Lancaster Co., Penn., who was born in the year 1796, died March 13, 1877, and had 13 children, viz.: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ebersole; Jacob, in Colorado; Henry, who has 6 children—John, Chas. F., Mary D., May J., Sarah and Eliza J.; Mary A., widow of D. M. Chambers, has 3 children—Elizabeth (deceased), Frederick and Edith; Isaac, in Colorado; William (deceased), Homer (deceased), an infant (deceased); John, married to Margaret Love, have 2 children—Edith and Nellie; Elias H., in Erie, married to Catherine Fair, have 1 son—Frederick J.; David, married Amelia Her, have 2 sons—Lawrence and Ralph—they live in Bradford, Penn.; Frederick P., also living in the same place, married to Sarah Kennocott; Charles, also in Bradford. Mrs. Ohlwiler came here with her husband at an early day. She is an intelligent old lady, who had the misfortune to lose her eyesight soon after her husband's death. She is owner of quite a handsome property,

MRS. SARAH ORTON, P. O. Wesleyville, born in 1799, is the first white child born in Harbor Creek Township, daughter of Amasa and Tryphena Prindle, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively, who had 13 children, 6 living—Eliza, now Mrs. Walker, in California; Charles; Jesse; Jane, now Mrs. Philip, a widow, in Illinois; Chauncey and Mrs. Sarah Orton, our subject. Mr. Prindle was by trade a shoe-maker and currier, but mainly followed farming. He was a highly esteemed pioneer of Erie Co., settling in Harbor Creek in 1777, when it was covered with forest. The first school was kept by a Mr. Patterson, near Moorheadville. Sarah, our subject, attended school kept by a Miss Clarissa Cain, but there were but few children to go to school in those days. She married Mr. Orton in 1818, and commenced married life on the farm where she yet resides, which was then a wilderness. Three children were born to this union—Bronson, Miranda E. and Miranda D.—all deceased. Mr. Orton was a private in the war of 1812, and a pioneer of this county. In 1845, when in the prime of life, he was killed at a "log-rolling," one of the occupations of the early settlers. Mrs. Orton, though now in her eighty-fifth year, is wonderfully well-preserved in mind and body, and bids fair to live many years yet. Her farm was conducted by Jonathan Pierce, who married her daughter, Miranda. After her decease, he was again married, this time, Feb. 13, 1877, to Lucinda, daughter of Zebina and Almena (Bindle) Wright, by whom he has 2 children Theron A. and Emeline.

H. H. PARKER, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in Mill Creek Township, Jan., 1841, son of Dean and Mary A. (Shottuck) Parker, the former of whom was a native of Vermont, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of 8 children, 6 now living—Sarah A., now Mrs. E. Dunham; James A.; Frank D.; Mary S., deceased, aged fourteen years; Major B.; Emily E., wife of Eugene Hill; James A., deceased, aged twenty-one, and H. H., our subject. He was united in marriage, Oct. 5, 1876, with Tillie, daughter of Perry and Mary (Ewing) Foote. They have no children. Mr. Parker now owns the farm formerly belonging to Gideon Wagoner, comprising 120 acres of well-improved and watered land, located on the Buffalo road. He is a man of taste as well as a good farmer, and uses improved agricultural implements, and has fine stock.

W. E. PHERRIN, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Nov. 12, 1824; son of Wm. and Mary (Love) Pherrin, who had 4 children, viz., Margaret, now Mrs. McCrearey; Mariah, wife of Simeon Hymier; Mrs. Sarah Jane McCulley (deceased); and W. E., the subject of this sketch. He was married in 1853 to Eliza Bohner. To this union were born 5 children, viz., Caroline, wife of Frank Fagan (has three children, Lizzie, John and Mable); Maggie P., wife of John Whipple; R. B., married to Alice McDaniel; W. E., Jr., married to Annie A. Burke of Buffalo, N. Y., and Emma at home. Mr. Pherrin has 125 acres of tillable land in a good location. He is one of Harbor Creek's best farmers and has lived in Erie Co. since 1832.

C. W. RAYMOND, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in 1830 in Warsaw, Genesee (now Wyoming) Co., N. Y.; son of Paul and Maryett (Williams) Raymond; natives of New York State. They had 5 children—C. W., N. L., A. T., F. D., and P. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage in 1857, with Urana, daughter of Erastus Ramsdell, natives of Connecticut of English decent. Four children were born to this union—Arthur N., Emily E., Mate L. and Katy B. After marriage, Mr. Raymond located at North East, then went to Laona, N. Y., where he began the trade of a millwright, which occupation he has since followed. His next move was to Venango and from there to Harbor Creek Township, where he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Raymond began with nothing, but he now owns a neat, well-regulated farm and has a comfortable competency. He is a good citizen. In politics, a Republican.

FREDERICK M. REICHERT, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, is a native of Germany, born in 1819. His parents—Jacob and Mary Reichert came to America in 1847, landing in New York on the 1st of May, and came to this county via canal-boat and steamer. Our subject was united in marriage in 1850 with Amelia Bush, and has 4 children—Julius married to Catherine Stewart (have 2 children—Mary and Jessie); Albert, married to Letitia Glenn (have 1 child—John Edward); Joseph and Matilda. Mr. Reichert has a good farm of 63 acres, located in this township on the Lake road about 12 miles east of Erie.

WM. A. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born Aug. 10, 1826, son of Edward and Mary Ann (Skinner) Roberts, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. The former was born in 1797, and does not seem more than sixty years of age, his eyesight is good and he is a lively, entertaining conversationalist. He came to Erie, half frozen, Jan. 4, 1840; he has had 11 children, 7 of whom are living—Charles Hiram; Wm.; Henry; Oliver; Diana, wife of J. Adams (have 3 children); Emeline, wife of C. Ward (have 2 children); and Wm. A., our subject. He was united in marriage, Feb. 13, 1851, with Lucy, daughter of Joseph and Ann Bailey, of Ohio. Three children blessed this union—John E., married to Ella A. Nichols; Addo, married to Anna G. Dunn; and Olive, wife of Geo. Bachus who is a son of John Backus. Mr. Roberts is one of our prominent farmers; he has 320 acres of splendid land located 3 miles from Harbor Creek railroad station. He served in the late war as a wagoner in the 111th Regt., and was honorably discharged in November, 1862.

JOHN ROUYER,,farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, is a native of France, born in the year 1820, and was the only one of the nine children born to John and Catherine (Simonen) Rouyer, who came to America. He arrived in this country in 1849, and for about seven years remained at Utica, N. Y. He was married, in 1856, to Ellen, daughter of Nicholas and Marien Gregoire, by whom he had four children—John N., who is agent for L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Moorheads. Erie Co., Penn.; Mary A., wife of Ira Chellis; Sarah E. and Oscar F. Mr. Rouyer learned wagon-making in his native land, which business he followed here. He is a well-read man, and has an intelligent family. Mr. Rouyer is a good citizen, and has been engaged in farming in this township for nine years, in which time he has doubled the value of his property.

CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ, farmer, P. O. Six Mile Creek, is a native of Germany, born in 1821, and was married there to Sophia Zachach, who bore him six children—Edward, married to Amanda Davidson, have one child—Mary; Lewis, married to Dora Goodwin; Ella, wife of L. Bartlett, have two children—Edward and Nellie. The deceased are Charles, Hettie and Mary, who died in America. Our subject came to America in 1846. He was by trade a cloth manufacturer, and after coming to this county, worked for six months for Mahaffy & Brewster, then for eight years in Cass' Woolen Factory. He was drafted during the late war, and served nine months in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He is a fine old German gentleman, leading a retired life, and living now with his son-in-law near Cass' factory, having sold his farm to him. His sons, farmers, live near him.

L. P. SEARLS, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Vermont, February 11, 1814, and came with his parents to Erie County in 1828. They bought some land of Jacob S. Turner near Harbor Creek Station, and there passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Searls, Sr., was a farmer by occupation; he was an eye-witness of the battle of Plattsburg during the war of 1812, though not a participant. He and his wife departed this life aged ninety-six and ninty-five respectively. They were parents of the following children: Almeda, deceased, wife of J. Powell; Owella, deceased, wife of E. Owne, had two children—Ellen and Wallace; Lavonia, deceased, wife of H. Chipman, had six children—Alonzo, Webster, Mary, John, Victoria and Emily, deceased; Alonzo, died previous to the removal of the family to Erie; Abigail, twice married, first to Francis Dustin, by whom she had two children—Almeda and Francis—who are residing in St. Louis; then to Mr. Ellis, by whom she has three children—Helen, at St. Joseph, Mich., Ulalia, White Water, Mich., and Edgar, at Rochester, N. Y.; Mary, deceased, wife of J. Wright, had one son—Charles; Paulina, deceased, wife of P. D. Bryant, had three children; and L. P., the subject of this sketch. He was married, in 1836, to Sarah, daughter of Solomon Ellis, and has three children—Royal B., married to Adelaide Stuyvesant, a relative of the Stuyvesants of New York, has four children—Myrtle, Ettie, Mary A. and William; John W., married to Alice Ross; and Frank D., married to Dora Parker. Mrs. L. P. Searls departed this life May 17, 1882. Our subject now resides with a married son, who looks after the farm, He engaged in steamboating for about three years, most of the time on the "Erie," and had several hairbreadth escapes from death. Once, in a collision with the old "Dan Webster," and another time by fire, when he and the wheelsman, Augustus Tiller, launched a boat, and, though it capsized, managed to save nine lives. He has served as Tax Collector; is a member of the Baptist Church.

F. E. SEWELL, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, is a son of Robert and Caroline (Baker) Sewell, who were married in 1846; the former a son of Ebenezer Sewell, born in 1779, died in 1870, leaving a family Bible over seventy-five years old, a cane and a curiously carved powder-horn over 100 years old. Mrs. Caroline (Baker) Sewell was a daughter of Septimus and Polly (Baldwin) Baker, natives of Connecticut, and the parents of seven children, viz.: Caroline; Juliette, wife of J. Olds; Mrs. Lydia A. Cole; Samuel Baker, Mary Beers and Lucius are deceased, and Carrie. Robert Sewell departed this life November 27, 1868, leaving a family of seven—Marshall D., who, while hunting buffaloes near Double Mountains, Texas, was killed by the Apaches Indians February 16, 1877; Mary L., at home; Charles B.; Francis E., our subject; Emmer S., and Albert F., living. Willis G. died in infancy. Mr. Sewell was a valuable citizen, and left his family well provided for. His widow and children live on a fine farm near Wesleyville, managed by Francis E. They are an intelligent family. Two of the sons belong to the Equitable Aid Society, and another to the A. O. U. W.

W. L. SHAWK, physician and surgeon, Harbor Creek, was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, December 2, 1861, son of George W. and Ennis (Wetmore) Shawk, natives of Ohio and New York States respectively. The former is a practical mechanic, living at Cleveland, and has two children—Pet and William. Our subject, who was educated at Cleveland, graduating from the Central High School, began the study of medicine in 1879 under Dr. Thayer; took a course in the Medical College at Cleveland, where he received his diploma. He had his diploma registered and acknowledged at Philadelphia. He passed a competitors' examination, and stood highest as house physician He also passed a strict board examination. The Doctor commenced to practice his profession with Dr. Herd, of North East, but seeing an opening at Harbor Creek, he started in an office by himself. He

has spared no time nor money in preparing himself for his work, and is a promising young man of much ability. His office is in the Hunes' Building, Harbor Creek.

WM. W. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born Sept. 14, 1814, son of Peter and Sophia (Egner) Smith, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., who were parents of 1 son and 3 daughters. Peter Smith died in 1818, and in 1821 his widow was married to Jacob Charles, by whom she had 6 daughters, all living but 1. She came to Erie Co. in 1829, settled in Harbor Creek, and died in 1880, at the home of her son, Wm. W. Smith. W. W. has been twice married; on the first occasion, to Eliza, daughter of John Riblet, who died in 1873, without issue. Our subject is a farmer by occupation, but he left his farm, having built a fine residence at Harbor Creek the year previous to the death of his wife. He has been Constable of Harbor Creek many years, and still occupies the same position. He was subsequently united in marriage with Mrs. Cornelia (Steele) Clark, a widow with 2 children—Flora D., wife of L. W. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, engaged in the manufacture of dynamite at Toronto, Canada, and J. F. Clark, a book-keeper. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of James and Naomi (Davis) Stelle, the latter of whom, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1867; the former, a fine looking old gentleman of eighty years of age, is a resident of Edinboro. He was a tanner and currier by trade, but followed farming for many years. Four of his 6 children are living—Cornelia, now Mrs. John Applebee; Maria, Jeremiah and Albert. Mr. James Stelle is a kind parent, and a man genial in his manner, who gave his children an advantage of education, a worthy old gentleman.

IRVING N. STARK, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born Oct. 16, 1851, in Pennsylvania, son of C. N. and Dora (Turner) Stark, who had a family of 7 children, 4 now living—Edwin E., at Cedar Falls, Iowa (2 children, Walter and Etna); Rosamon E., wife of V. Foots (have 1 child, Mary); Stuckley, in Nebraska), and Irving N. He was married Feb. 13, 1876, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Maria Smart. This union has been blessed with 1 child—Thomas N. Mr. Stark resides near the M. E. Church, 2 miles from the village of Harbor Creek.

WM. STARK STINSON, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born at North East, Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 27, 1819, son of James Stinson, who married Melissa Curtis, and had 5 children, viz., Wm. Stark, Erastus S., Mary Jane, Jeremiah P. and Charilla. Mary Jane died in her youth; Erastus S. married Ann Walker, moved to Wisconsin, and died, leaving 2 children, a son—Frank—and Clara, wife of B. Morris, and mother of 1 girl, Maud; Jeremiah P. married Irene Whitney, resides at Westfield, Wis. (have 2 children, Mary and Clara. James Stinson was a native of New Hampshire, his wife a native of New York State. They came to Harbor Creek in 1819, where Melissa, his wife, died. He then married Mary, daughter of Thomas Greenwood, who bore him 2 children, a daughter—Sarah—and Joseph G., who married Catharine Tupper (have 4 children, Mary G., Albert E., Margarette S. and Fred). Mr. James Stinson was a carpenter and joiner by trade, which occupation he followed several years in this township, to which he came in 1815, and where he spent the balance of his life, dying April 29, 1845. Wm. Stark, our subject, has never married. He acquired a good education and learned the blacksmith's trade of Levi Bell, at which he worked many years. He is now leading a retired life with his sisters on his father's old homestead. They attend the Presbyterian Church. He is politically a Democrat. The following article, taken from an old newspaper, serves to tell something of the grandmother of our subject: "Died—In Dunbarton, Dec. 10, 1843, Mrs. Jennett Stinson in her ninety-third year. She was a daughter of Samuel Allison, one of the Scotch emigrants of 1720. She was born in Londonderry, and married James Stinson, also a Scotch-Irish descendant, and with him made a location in Dunbarton or Stark's Town, about 1775. Her husband died at the age of eighty-two, in 1828. He was an industrious husbandman, and sustained through life the character of an honest man, a good neighbor and citizen. Mrs. Stinson survived him nearly 16 years, and received a pension for his Revolutionary services. He was one of Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill. She was a very strong-minded, sensible woman, had a powerful memory, and her conversation respecting the early events of her long life were very interesting, and she retained her mind to the last. Her death was occasioned by one of the colds which have visited our region for the past season with such fatal effect. She maintained a character for kindness and hospitality, which will be long remembered by a numerous circle of mourning relatives." James Stinson, the father of our subject, was, on Aug. 20, 1821, commissioned by Gov. George Gregg, of Pennsylvania, as Captain of the 5th Company, 104th Reg. Penn. Militia.

JOHN STRUCKER, farmer, P. O. Erie, is a native of Switzerland, born in the year 1829. There he was united in marriage in 1853, and came to America in 1862, locating first at Sterrettania, thence coming to Harbor Creek Township, where he bought a farm. He rents a farm of 125 acres of fine land. To Mr. and Mrs. Strucker has been born a family of 11 children, viz., John, Samuel, Godfrey, Frederick, Frank, William, Charles, Rose, Mary and Alice. One child, Annie, died in infancy.

EDWARD E. TOMPKINS, seaman, P. O. Wesleyville, was born Nov. 27, 1852, in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Capt. E. H. and Emily A. (Wells) Tompkins, natives of Delaware and Allegany Co's., N. Y., respectively. They were married Dec. 23, 1847, and had 5 children, 2 living, viz., Frank H., a teacher, born Mar. 21, 1866, and

married to Elizabeth Butler, by whom he has a son, Fred; and Edward E., the subject of our sketch, a fine young man, spending the most of his life at sea, and following the example set by his father, Capt. E. H. Tompkins, who came to Erie Co. with his parents when fifteen years of age. Early in life he adopted a seafaring vocation, engaging first on a whaler; he then lived for awhile in the Sandwich Islands; subsequently entered the merchants' service, and during the 7 years so employed sailed around the globe 2 or 3 times. He then returned to his family (who, not hearing from him, had supposed him dead), and taught for a time. Afterward, he engaged in steamboating, first as a wheelsman, but was promoted rapidly to mate, and finally to be Captain, a position of much honor in those days. He was a successful as well as an honorable man, educating his sailors, and performing many deeds of valor on the high seas. One bitter cold winter, about 20 years ago, the inhabitants of Superior City, who had no railroad connections, and were many miles from civilization, were reduced to the verge of starvation; when the dispatches describing their condition were brought by an Indian, Capt. Tompkins, then in command of the Lady Elgin, volunteered to go to their assistance. He successfully performed this deed of mercy, and was subsequently presented by the grateful citizens with a valuable gold watch, chain and anchor. He was warmly interested, and did much for the educational cause; was an honored member of a Masonic Lodge and of the P. of H., and his virtues will long be remembered by those with whom he had any dealings.

AARON M. TWITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born Feb., 1840, in Harbor Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Aaron and Elvira (Townsend) Twitchell, who were the parents of 2 children—Aaron M., our subject, and Joshua, who died Mar. 8, 1849, aged fifteen. Mr. Twitchell, Sr., came to Erie Co. in an early day, settling in Harbor Creek Township, where he cleared the farm on which his widow and son now reside. He departed this life Mar. 2, 1871. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1874, to Rachel Lyons, and has 2 children—Rachel Elvira and Franklin Aaron. Mr. Twitchell has charge of the homestead farm, located on the Lake Shore & Buffalo road. He is now an invalid, suffering from a nervous disorder.

H. N. WADSWORTH, farmer and wagon-maker, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born June 29, 1840, in this township, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Noble) Wadsworth. The latter, one of 6 children born to her parents—Catharine, Paul, Huldy J., Wm. S., Maryett and Elizabeth. She was born in New York State in 1807, and has been thrice married. On the first occasion to Salmon Jones Allen, who left no issue; then to the father of our subject, by whom she had 4 children—William A., deceased; James W., during the late war enlisted in the 41st Ohio Reg., dying in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., a sacrifice for his country; Horace N., our subject; and Elizabeth Jane, deceased. Mrs. Wadsworth, now Mrs. Clark, a healthy looking old lady, strong constitutionally and mentally, resides near her son. H. N., our subject, was married, April 15, 1873, to Sarah N., daughter of John and Clarissa (Griffin) Slade (the former familiarly known as Deacon Slade), who were natives of New York. They had a family of 10 children. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth have been the parents of 3 children—Elizabeth C., Nellie L. and James W. Mr. Wadsworth served during the late rebellion, enlisting in 1864, in the navy under Capt. M. W. Caldwell, on the U. S. Steamer R. R. Cuyler. He participated in the siege of Fort Fisher, and was mustered out at the close of the war, July 1, 1865, received an honorable discharge and returned to his home. He has served as Assessor and Assistant Assessor for two years in Harbor Creek Township.

C. C. WALKER, farmer, P. O. Harbor Creek, was born in 1822 in Harbor Creek Township, son of Samuel and Sarah (Case) Walker, natives of New York, who located in this township in 1820, and were among the early settlers of Erie Co. Of their 4 children, 2 lived to maturity, but our subject is now the only one surviving. He has been twice married; on the first occasion to Mary Clark. There was no issue to this union. His second marriage was in 1860 with Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Cummings) Wheelock, by whom he has had 4 children—May L. (wife of F. J. Walker, of the firm of Walker & Gallaghar, printers, Erie), Homer O., Samuel J. and Willie Grant, who are at home. Mr. Walker resides on the homestead farm. He owns 130 acres of valuable land, with a nice wood lot, on the lake shore. He is a quiet, self-sustaining old gentleman, independent in religion and politics.

LE BŒUF TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM BEAMAN (deceased) was born July 1, 1812, at Westminster, Mass. He was united in marriage, June 20, 1840, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., with Polly Mack, born Jan. 12, 1820, in Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., daughter of Charmis and Patty (McCloud) Mack. They were the parents of 9 children, 7 living. To Mr. and Mrs. Beaman have been born Cassius C. (deceased), Agnes and Eugene. Mr. Beaman came to Erie Co., and reclaimed from the wilderness 130 acres of land. He was a Republican in politics, and departed this life May 21, 1883.

JAMES F. BOYD, farmer, P. O. Mill Village, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Ireland Sept. 29, 1834, son of James and Mary (Finch) Boyd, also natives of Ireland, the former born Dec., 1796, and the latter in 1808. Mrs. Boyd died in 1878. Mr. Boyd, Sr., is a farmer and mechanic, and the most of his life worked for Col. Close, at Drumbarnard Castle, and now in his eighty-sixth year enjoys good health, but is not required to work, receiving his salary from the Colonel as in former years. Our subject emigrated to America in the year 1859, settling in LeBœuf Township, where, Aug. 3, 1860, he was married to Isabella Patten, who came to this county with her parents, settling in this township. Nine children have been given to this union, 4 boys and 5 girls, viz., Sarah A., William J., Mary, Letitia, Thomas, John, Maria, David and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, by perseverance, industry and economy, have acquired an ordinarily cultivated farm of 77 acres. Mr. Boyd is a Democrat in politics, but at town meetings tries to vote for the best man. He has held the office of School Director for 3 years, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was formerly a member of the United Presbyterian denomination.

S. B. BROOKS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Union City, was born Aug. 26, 1833, near Panama, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of James and Rhoda (Williams) Brooks, who came to this county in 1856. Our subject came with his parents, and, March 1, 1859, married Eliza Jane Carroll, born Dec. 12, 1839, daughter of William and Hannah (Slauson) Carroll, by whom he had 9 children—Ashley L. (a telegrapher at Paris, Tex.), Cassius, Phebe A., Charles S., Archie W., Elverdo, William, George, Hannah and Ruth. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Carroll Ship Log Co., the firm being composed of G. W. Carroll, S. B. Brooks, Elmer Gregory, Mrs. A. M. Summerton, Charles S. Brooks, and was established Sept. 1, 1883. Our subject owns 163 acres of well-improved land, and has been a resident of this township since he came to the county. He has filled several township offices, and is a member of the Union City Baptist Church, in which he has been Trustee, and is now Deacon. In politics, he is a Republican.

W. H. CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Mill Village, was born March 26, 1843, in LeBœuf Township. His father, Lester Campbell, born Aug. 11, 1811, in New York State, came to this county when eight years old. He married, June 11, 1842, Elizabeth Alexander, born March, 18, 1818. Our subject, Nov. 19, 1872, was united in marriage with T. R. Jones, born March 28, 1852, near Guy's Mill, Crawford Co., Penn., daughter of David and Sarah Jones. Five children have been born to this union, viz., William L., Joel J., Leroy, Frankie and Shurley J. Mr. Campbell owns 52 acres of land a mile east of Mill Village. He is a member of the K. of H., Banner Lodge, No. 538, Mill Village.

J. G. CARROLL, farming and dairying, P. O. Union City, was born Feb. 13, 1823, in LeBœuf Township, Erie Co., Penn., a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mulvin) Carroll, natives of Ireland, who settled in this township in the year 1801, and were the parents of 8 children, 7 living. Our subject was reared on a farm, and married in Union Township, March, 1849, Eliza, eldest daughter of Richard and Margaret (Kepler) Shreve, who came to this county in 1810. To Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have been born 2 children, viz., Solomon M., married to Celia A., daughter of E. O. Sheppard, of Nebraska (have 1 child, Nellie Maud, born Nov. 20, 1882), and Rose B., wife of Perry Bishop, by whom she has 1 child. Mr. Carroll is a successful self-made man, and owns 100 acres of well improved and cultivated land. He is a Republican in politics; has acted as Tax Collector, and filled other township offices. He, with his wife, for over 20 years has been a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has been Steward, etc.

AMOS E. FORD, farmer, P. O. Mill Village, was born in LeBœuf Township, June 20, 1814, son of Peter and Elizabeth (King) Ford, of Irish descent. Amos attended the district schools. He unfortunately lost his left eye when thirteen years old; remained with his parents until his twenty-second year. Our subject was united in marriage, Feb. 22, 1839, with Elizabeth D. Williamson, by whom he has had a family of 8 children, viz., Mary J., Ellen R., Leonetus P. (deceased), Sarah, Robert (deceased), William R., Emma E. and Anna A. In 1839, Mr. Ford bought 1,400 bushels of potatoes, which he disposed of at a

small profit in Cincinnati. On his return from this trip, his father gave him a deed of 86 acres of land, which he subsequently sold. In 1864, he bought 72 acres, which he also disposed of in about 2 years. Our subject, in 1868, purchased his present residence and a lot of 10 acres in Mill Village, and 60 acres about a mile from the town, which he is now farming. He and family are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Democrat in politics, as was his father before him.

A. H. FRISBEE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Mill Village, a son of Grixon Frisbee, one of the earliest settlers of this county, who married Nancy Logue. Our subject was born June 13, 1848, in LeBœuf Township, and married near Cambridgeboro, Sept. 30, 1879, Jennie Catling, who was born near Corry Sept. 4, 1855, a daughter of P. G. and Margaret (Edwards) Catling. Two children have blessed this union—Roy G. and Florence M. Mr. Frisbee, during the late rebellion, served 4 months in the 102d P. V. I. He owns 40 acres of well-improved land; is a Republican in politics; has served as Township Constable. He is a member of the Royal Templars.

V. R. GILLETTE, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. LeBœuf, was born in Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 4, 1828, and is a son of Ezekiel and Lorena (Swift) Gillette, who came here in 1854. Our subject was united in marriage, March 27, 1862, with Elizabeth M. Cottrell, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Preston) Cottrell, who were among the earliest settlers here. She was born Nov. 9, 1842. Two children have blessed this union—Fred C. and R. I. Nellie. Mr. Gillette has been engaged in his present business since 1866. Mrs. Gillette is the owner of 165 acres of land; in politics, he is a Republican.

L. W. GILLETTE, farmer, P. O. LeBœuf, was born at Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1833, son of Ezekiel Gillette. Our subject has been twice married; first to Lorinda Pratt, only daughter of William and Anna Pratt. Mrs. Gillette was first married to Dwight Coleman, deceased, who bore them 2 children, viz., Florence O. and Theodore J. The second time he was united in marriage was in 1861 with Elizabeth Wheeler, who was born Aug. 6, 1831, at Rushford, N. Y., daughter of William and Florilla (Baker) Wheeler. To this union have been born twins—John B. and George W., born June 20, 1867. Mr. Gillette owns a farm in LeBœuf Township, but also successfully engages in the insurance business.

RICHARD GREGORY, retired farmer, P. O. Mill Village, was born in LeBœuf Township, Erie Co., June 13, 1815, the second child born to Philip and Clarantina (Childs) Gregory, the former born in Berks Co., Penn., May, 1783, and the latter in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 30, 1793. They were married in 1812, and were the parents of 12 children, 10 surviving. Philip, until of age, remained in his native county. He came to Waterford Township, Erie Co., in 1803, and for 10 years engaged in building boats and boating on French Creek. He served in the war of 1812; located in LeBœuf Township in 1815, where he purchased 100 acres on the southern bank of French Creek, subsequently adding 100 acres more. He died on July 12, 1853, his widow June 26, 1862; they were members of the U. P. Church. Our subject received a common school education, and remained with his father until twenty-one. He learned and worked at the carpenter's trade for fourteen years, but on account of a fall, which crippled him, went to farming when he was forty years of age. He owns 79 acres of land. Mr. Gregory, on April 10, 1845, married Mary W. Range, who was the mother of 5 children, viz., Sarah E., Nancy, Josephine (deceased), Wilber M., M. Elsie and Alzina S. Mrs. Gregory was a member of the Methodist Courch, as are all the family; she died June 19, 1874. Mr. Gregory is a Democrat politically.

JOHN GREGORY, farmer, P. O. Mill Village, was born Nov. 19, 1818, in LeBœuf Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Philip and Clarantina (Childs) Gregory, who had a family of 12 children, 10 of whom still survive. Philip Gregory, a farmer, was born in Berks Co., Penn., May, 1782, and died July 12, 1853. His wife, a native of Worcester, Mass., born Dec. 30, 1793, died June 26, 1862. Our subject, the fourth in this family, received his education in the district schools, and lived with his father until his marriage, April 20, 1848, with Sarah A. Jarvis, and then located in LeBœuf Township. Four children, all born on Sunday, have blessed this union. Three were married within a year. Their names are as follows: Clarantina I, wife of L. J. Philips, hardware merchant; Andrew B., married to Alice Lockwood; Actty C., wife of A. M. Lockwood, a Methodist minister; and Cornelia, who died May 15, 1858. Mr. Gregory has always lived in his native township; owns 57 acres of land; has always been successful financially. He is a man highly respected by his neighbors; though liberal in his political views, generally votes the Democratic ticket.

RICHARD A. KING, farmer, P. O. Mill Village, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 15, 1853, son of Edward and Agnes (Brown) King. Edward King, a farmer, died July 13, 1876, in the "old country." Our subject, previous to emigrating to America in April, 1873, worked at flax-breaking. He came via Maine to Canada. The next fall he went to Philadelphia, where he remained a year and a half; thence came to LeBœuf Township, Nov., 1874, where he purchased a small farm, on which he has since resided. Mr. King was united in marriage, Dec. 20, 1877, with Ida I., daughter of Jacob and Esther (Crandal) Burger, natives of Erie Co., Penn. Four children have been born to this union, viz., Alma A., Henry L., Hugh D. and Clarence A. Mr. King, with his wife, is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Orangemen in Ireland, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. in Erie. He is a Democrat politically.

ROBERT KIRK, retired farmer, Fairview, was born in Delaware Aug. 26, 1809, son of James and Margaret (Hillis) Kirk, natives of County Down, Ireland, the former born Aug. 18, 1776, and the latter Sept. 16, 1775. They had a family of 7 children, of whom Robert, David and James survive. Mrs. Kirk died Jan. 5, 1831. Mr. Kirk was a soldier in the war of 1812, and departed this life at Mt. Sterling, Ill., Feb. 21, 1858. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1828, and on April 10, 1844, married Elizabeth Fargo, born in Fairview Oct. 7, 1817, daughter of Thomas T. and Cynthia (Randall) Fargo, natives of Connecticut. Their children are John H., Robert E., Margaret C., James W., Mary E., Ella and William B. Mrs. Kirk died Jan. 30, 1883.

JOHN H. KIRK, physician, Mill Village, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Fargo) Kirk, natives of Delaware and Fairview. (See sketch of Robert Kirk above.) Our subject was educated at the Girard Academy, and Adrian (Mich.) College. In 1873, he commenced the study of medicine at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and received his diploma in 1875. He married, Oct. 31, 1877, Maggie B. Child, born in East Smithfield, Bradford Co., Penn., July 25, 1854, daughter of Christopher and Harriet (Wright) Child, natives of Providence, R. I., and Connecticut respectively. Dr. Kirk commenced to practice his profession at Mill Village. He is a member of the K. of H., Masonic fraternity, and Royal Templars of Temperance.

ALEXANDER McDONALD (deceased) was born in Glascow, Scotland, and came to America when twenty-five years old. He was united in marriage, Nov. 28, 1834, with Hannah Cowick, born October 10, 1814, daughter of Stephen Cowick, an early settler in Erie Co. Four children were born to this union, viz., James, Mary, Francis and William. Mr. McDonald followed the occupation of a farmer and miner a number of years; was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in LaSalle, Ill., in 1853. Mrs. McDonald owns 50 acres of land; she is a member of the Episcopal denomination.

G. W. MITCHELL, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born Aug. 19, 1836, in Crawford, Co., Penn., and is the youngest of 7 children born to Peter and Hannah (Weston) Mitchell, who came to this county in 1803. Hannah was a daughter of James Weston, a prominent man in Erie Co., who held several important offices. Our subject married, March 10, 1858, Lucinda, daughter of William and Philena (Davis) McLellan, who were among the early settlers here. Lucinda was born July 17, 1838, and died Feb. 2, 1859, leaving 1 child, Willie F. On Dec. 25, 1859, Mr. Mitchell married his deceased wife's sister Asenath, born in Washington Township, Erie Co., May 5, 1843. Four children have blessed this union—Mary L., widow of M. L. Himrod, and mother of Cassie May; Emmet G., Winters S. and Aurie E. Mr. Mitchell has filled several township offices; is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

JAMES S. MOORE (deceased) was born in Mercer Co., Penn., March 1, 1807, and in 1846 was married to Sophronia Cotrell, born July 25, 1817, a daughter of Benjamin and Tamazine Cotrell. Benjamin Cotrell came from Rhode Island in 1790, and married Tamazine Bunting, of Bucks Co., Penn., in 1812. Benjamin Cotrell was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father took part in the Revolutionary war. David H., son of Benjamin, served in the late war. George, son of David, is in the regular army. To Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Moore were born 2 children—James E., born Sept., 1847; learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father, who had 3 brothers that followed the same occupation. He married Nancy M. Betts, born Oct. 1, 1860, daughter of Sheldon and Eliza (Barnes) Betts, by whom he has 1 child, James Glenn. Edgar H., son of James S. Moore, born March 22, 1850, who lives on the old homestead. James S. Moore came to this country in the fall of 1851; died May 11, 1870.

CHARLES JOHN POLLOCK, farmer, P. O. Mill Village, was born in 1811 on the homestead farm in this township, son of Robert Pollock, who came to Erie Co. from Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1800. Robert was united in marriage, in 1810, with Mary Ann Anderson, of Waterford Township, Erie Co., and settled in LeBœuf on the farm now occupied by Charles J. Mr. Pollock, Sr., departed this life Feb. 22, 1844, aged fifty-eight; his widow Aug. 7, 1861, aged seventy-three years. Our subject married, Jan. 1, 1840, Mary Moorhead, of Fairview Township, Erie Co., Penn. Three children have blessed this union, viz., Margaret M., Martha Ann (who died in 1857) and James M.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Mill Village, son of William and Eliza (Ford) Robinson, early settlers of LeBœuf Township, Erie Co., Penn., was born March 7, 1854, near the present site of Mill Village. He was married in 1876 to Miss Maggie Sweatman, of Erie, Penn. One child, John Park, has blessed this union. Our subject was educated in public and select commercial schools. He afterward engaged in general merchandising, and is at present a grocer and commission merchant in Mill Village, Erie Co., Penn. Mr. Robinson was Burgess of Mill Village two terms, and has filled various local offices; is at present a Justice of the Peace. He is descended from a highly respected family, and enjoys the acquaintance of a large circle of friends and relatives.

J. SEYMOUR ROSS, hardware merchant, Mill Village, an enterprising, well-known citizen, editor and proprietor of the Mill Village *Herald*, was born near Sheakleyville, Mercer Co., Penn., May 19, 1842. He is a son of John and Louisa (Wetmore) Ross; the former departed this life in 1870, the latter in 1851. Our subject, after acquiring a com-

mon school education, attended the high schools of Meadville and Greenville, Penn. When eighteen years old, he commenced teaching during the winters, and worked on his father's farm the balance of the year. This he continued 6 years. He was united in marriage, Sept. 24, 1867, with Nancy M. Frisbee, by whom he has 1 son, Clarence F. Mr. Ross, in 1872, went on a farm in LeBœuf Township, but after 3 years removed to Mill Village, where he purchased the only hardware store. He keeps a good stock. In 1882, he bought out the Mill Village *Herald*, which he has since carried on successfully, largely increasing its subscription list. Mr. Ross, in politics, is a Democrat; he has been School Director for 6 years, and also Burgess of the borough. He is a member of the Masonic Order, K. of H. and Royal Templars of Temperance Society.

JAMES STRANAHAN, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born Oct. 28, 1817, in Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., son of Gibson J. and Dolly (Devendorff) Stranahan, who came here in 1835. Our subject married, in 1838, Cynthia Taylor, born in Warren Co., Penn., in 1819, by whom he had the following children: Sydney, Dolly J. (wife of L. S. Gillette), and Gibson, twins; Charles (deceased) and Cynthia, wife of Dr. L. J. King, of Michigan (also twins); A. T.; Carrie M., wife of S. J. Fisher, of N. Y., and an infant (deceased). Mr. Stranahan, by trade, is a shoe-maker and tanner, and has worked at the same a number of years. Mrs. Stranahan departed this life June 13, 1876. Mr. Stranahan's oldest son, Sydney B., was born April 1, 1841. He is also a mechanic, and was married to Margaret E. Avery, born Jan. 6, 1847, by whom he has had 4 children—Perry G., Benjamin J., Leonard A. and Dolly M. Our subject owns 120 acres of land, and he and son pride themselves on their good stock and fine facilities for dairying, which they make a specialty.

A. L. TILDEN, County Commissioner and farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Aug. 21, 1834, at Nelson, Ohio, the oldest son of Charles and Adeline (King) Tilden; the former a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., of English descent; the latter was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., of German lineage. Our subject acquired his education in the common schools of Portage Co., and at Nelson Academy and Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. When eighteen years old, he started in life for himself; traveled through the lumber regions of Michigan, being employed at various points in the erection of mills and manufacturing of lumber, etc. Mr. Tilden came to Erie Co. in 1863, and 2 years later embarked in the lumber trade, in which he continued until 1857, when all he had accumulated was swept away in the panic of that year. He next accepted a position in the oil regions as manager for C. A. Dean & Co. and the Cleveland and Oil Creek Co. While in their employ he had by speculation made $5,000, which in 1862 he invested in oil, which he shipped, but it was consumed by fire before it reached its destination, and for the third time he had to start afresh, almost penniless. Our subject was then employed as fuel agent by the A. & G.W. R. R. Co. until 1866, when he bought his present farm in LeBœuf, which consists of 140 acres of well-improved land. July 3, 1861, he married Mary C., daughter of William and Florilla (Baker) Wheeler, of English origin, and a native of New York. To this union have been born W. W., Charles A. (attending the Waterford Academy) and Mary C. Mr. Tilden is Democratic in politics; was elected County Commissioner in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, and is now serving his sixth year; is a member of the K. of H.; is a prominent member of the Grange. His grandfather, Daniel S. Tilden, was among the first settlers of Portage Co., Ohio, and at one time owned one-third of Hiram.

JOSEPH WALDRON, farmer, P. O. Mill Village, was born Oct. 7, 1821, in Bloomfield Township, Crawford Co. Penn., and is the eldest son born to Levi B. and Isabel Alexander Waldron, natives of York State and Ireland respectively. They had a family of 6 children (5 surviving) and were early settlers of this county. Our subject was married in LeBœuf Township, in 1856, to Maria, daughter of John and Sallie (Webster) Willey. She was born in this township in 1830; she was the mother of 5 children—H. L., a farmer; W. S., teaching; Ada K., E. J., and Bert, at home. Mrs. Waldron died Oct. 18, 1881. Mr. Waldron is a successful self-made man, and owns 286 acres of well-improved land, and makes raising fine stock a specialty ; he has filled various township offices, such as Auditor, Assessor, Inspector of Elections and School Director. Politically, he is a Democrat.

J. L. WATERHOUSE, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Mill Village, was born July 12, 1822, in Armstrong, now Clarion Co., Penn., son of William and Rebecca (Isherwood) Waterhouse, natives of England and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father of the latter was a sea Captain; they settled in LeBœuf, Erie Co., in 1832, and were the parents of 11 children, 4 surviving. Our subject was united in marriage, Feb., 1852, with Lydia M. Rhodes, born June 23, 1823, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Young) Rhodes. Five children have been born to this union—T. W.; Alice, widow of Harry Porter; Amy L.; J. H., and Emma R., who is teaching school in this township. Mr. Waterhouse owns 225 acres of well-improved land; his wife 13 acres in Crawford Co., Penn. Our subject followed lumbering 15 years, making frequent trips to Pittsburgh, by water. He has held many local offices; was for 10 years Justice of the Peace; 6 years Road Commissioner; 4 years School Director; 3 years Constable, and Collector from 1862 to 1864. Mr. Waterhouse is politically a Republican.

T. W. WATERHOUSE, lumberman, P. O. Mill Village, was born Feb. 24, 1853, son of J. L. and Lydia M. (Rhodes) Waterhouse. He was united in marriage, Oct. 23, 1873, with

L. E. Maxwell, born Aug. 3, 1854, a daughter of Frank and Rachel Williams, early settlers of Erie County. One daughter, Georga, has blessed this union. Mr. Waterhouse is engaged in lumbering, and has a steam saw and shingle mill in LeBœuf Township. He is also a manufacturer of bee hives.

CHARLES M. WHEELER, lumberman and farmer, P. O. LeBœuf, was born at New Ipswich, Hillsboro Co., N. H., Jan. 29, 1826, a son of Stephen and Hannah (Stratton) Wheeler, whose ancestry were from Scotland. C. M. Wheeler came to LeBœuf Township in 1852, and settled on what was then called the Moravian Grant. He was united in marriage, Dec. 6, 1854, with Sarah J. Clark, born July 9, 1835, at Townsend, Middlesex Co., Mass., daughter of Eben and Betsy (Bills) Clark; 6 sons have been born to this union, 5 now living—Edward E., Walter S., Orton H., Fred C. and Arthur C. Mrs. Wheeler's great-grandfather Clark served as Captain in the Revolutionary war, and at one time was one of Washington's body guards. Her brother, Charles Clark is an extensive contractor, residing at Boston, Mass. Mr. Wheeler is a large land holder in this county, and owns a large tract in Marshall Co., Minn. He has held several offices in his own town; is politically a Republican. His father served several terms in the New Hampshire Legislature; politically a Whig; and his grandfather, Seth Wheeler, held a commission and served in the war of the Revolution.

McKEAN TOWNSHIP.

ERASTUS V. ALLEN, minister, United Brethren, P. O. McKean, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 8, 1812, son of Abram Allen, born in 1768, who married Mary McComber, born in 1777, both natives of Vermont, and who had a family of 11 children, of whom Trueman, Erastus V., Martin, Austin A., Abram, Solomon and Mary are now living; Mrs. Abram Allen died in 1830. By his second wife Abram Allen was the parent of 4 children, those now living being Mary, Chauncey and William. Abram Allen served in the war of 1812, on the New York frontier; about the year 1814 he came to Erie Co., and located in Mill Creek Township, removing to McKean in 1820, where he took up 50 acres of wild land. He died in 1859, his wife having preceded him by six years. Our subject married Sarah Dodge, born June 20, 1812, daughter of Tyler and Esther (Grayes) Dodge, all natives of New York State. By this marriage there were 8 children, of whom Erastus A., Lorenzo S. and Rufus S. are deceased, and Esther A., Mary A., Nathan T., Rufus A. and John W. are living. Of this family Erastus A., Nathan T., Rufus A. and John W. were soldiers in the war of the rebellion; Erastus was Corporal in Co. I, 145th P. V. I., and being mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, died on the 4th. Nathan and Rufus enlisted in the 11th P. V. I., and John in the 102d, all served from 1862–63, till the close of the war. Our subject's first wife died July 28, 1869, and Mr. Allen married Mrs. Maria Wiswell, a widow, born March 18, 1820; she is daughter of Christopher and Maria (Horn) Fronce, all natives of New York State. There is no family by this last union. Mr. Allen read law in 1828, in the office of John Riddell, Erie; in 1858, he entered the ministry of the United Brethren denomination, and is now connected with the Western Reserve Conference. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in Co. K, 145th Reg. P. V. I., and took part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In a skirmish at Coffee Hill, Va., he was injured by a shell, and sent to the hospital at Philadelphia, where he received his discharge March 4, 1864. Mr. Allen is by trade a carpenter. In politics, he is a Greenbacker.

SYLVESTER B. ALLEN, blacksmith, Middleboro, was born in North East Tp. Dec. 25, 1841; son of Austin A. and May (Bird) Allen, the former born June 4, 1817, and the latter on Sept. 25, 1820, a daughter of Josh and Amy (Law) Bird, who had a family of 8 children—Sylvester G., Mary L., Lucy A., Ellen F., Ida S. and Elmer A., still surviving. Austin A. Allen is a blacksmith by trade; he was elected Burgess of Middleboro in 1883; he is a son of Abram Allen, mentioned in E. V. Allen's sketch. Our subject married, October 21, 1861, Helen Smith, born Feb., 1843, daughter of Alfred and Mary A. (Agling) Smith. By this union there is 1 child—Alfred S., born July 8, 1864. Mr. Allen is a member of the Town Council of Middleboro. In April, 1861, he volunteered in Reed's Guards, Col. McLane, for three months, but saw no service. The following September, he re-enlisted in Co. I, 9th N. Y. Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. He was but a short time in the service, when he rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; he received his discharge October, 1863. Mr. Allen in politics is a Republican; he is an adherent of the M. E. Church, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath school at Middleboro.

SQUIRE C. BEAN, cheese manufacturer, Middleboro, was born in Summit Township, Erie Co., May 16, 1860, and is a son of William A. and Hulda C. (Norris) Bean, the former born Dec. 2, 1817, and the latter in 1829; natives of Nashville, Tenn., and Lawrenceburg, Ind., respectively; they were the parents of 11 children—W. Pierce and Royal W., deceased, and Byron B., Erie A., Helen L., Reginald F., Kittie R., Squire C., Ellsworth M., Alfaretta C. and Leoni L., living. William A. Bean is a farmer residing in Summit Township, and is the owner of two valuable farms, comprising 170 acres. The home farm contains 110, is well stocked and has superior farm buildings erected thereon. Mr. Bean has been Justice of the Peace for five years, and a School Director of Summit Township for many years; in politics, he is a Democrat. Our subject commenced the manufacture of cheese in 1879 at Middleboro Steam Cheese Factory, with 22 patrons, and turned out 50,000 lbs. of cheese that year. His patrons now number 30, and the products for the season, Nov., 1883, were 80,000 lbs. The business is prospering, the factory is turning out a superior brand.

JOHN H. BLOUNT, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Erie City May 28, 1843, son of James and Elizabeth (Paul) Blount, the former born Aug. 19, 1821; the latter is a daughter of William Paul, all natives of Derbyshire, England. They had a family of 8 children, of whom John H., Thomas A., Ellen J. and Emmanuel survive. Of this family, John H. and Thomas A. were in the U. S. Navy during the war of the rebellion. James Blount came to America in 1840, first locating in the city of Erie. In 1857, his wife died, and he next married Elizabeth Garland. By this union there were 3 children—Lavina and James now living. Mr. Blount is by trade a blacksmith, and resides in McKean Tp. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Taylor) Blount, also natives of Derbyshire, England, where the former still resides. John H. Blount, our subject, married Sept. 10, 1867, Elizabeth Smith, born Nov. 28, 1844, daughter of Conrad and Christine (Knodel) Smith, the former born Dec. 5, 1805, in Hesse-Cassell, died Feb. 26, 1879, in McKean Township, and the latter, born May 5, 1822, in Wurtemberg, Germany; by this union there were 6 children—Reinhart, born Sept. 10, 1868; Henrietta, Sept. 18, 1870; Clarence L., Dec. 23, 1871; Henry C., November 27, 1873; Archie, Nov. 21, 1878, died January 18, 1879, and Arthur Garfield, born Dec. 5, 1880. In early life, Mr. Blount was a sailor on the lakes. and Aug. 28, 1863, he volunteered in the navy, was rated a first-class seaman, and appointed to the gunboat Silver Lake (Capt. Coyle) of the Gulf Squadron, under Commodore Fitch. His vessel operated chiefly on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and took part in the repulse of Hood from Nashville and Clarksville, Tenn. In Dec., 1863, he was transferred to the hospital-ship Fitch, and served until the close of the war as Hospital Steward. Mr. Blount is by trade a worker in tin, copper and sheet iron, and plies his trade in connection with his farming. His well-stocked farm is situated four miles from Middleboro, and comprises sixty-three acres. He is an Odd Fellow; in politics, an Independent Republican.

THOMAS A. BLOUNT, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Erie City, Sept. 11, 1845, son of James and Elizabeth (Paul) Blount, mentioned in John H. Blount's biography. Thomas A. Blount married, May 25, 1867, Anna E. Irvine, born June 7, 1844, daughter of William and Dorathy (Wallace) Irvine, the former born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Dec. 9, 1804; came to America in 1808; the latter was a native of New York State. By this marriage there were born 4 children, as follows: Charles I., born Oct. 4, 1872; Millie May, May 24, 1874; Annie B., Dec. 28, 1879, died Feb. 24, 1882; and Ellen A., born Oct. 4, 1882. Mr. Blount served in the navy during the late war. He was enrolled Aug. 25, 1864, and appointed to the gunboat Silver Lake, Capt. Co., of the Gulf Squadron, Commodore Fitch. His vessel operated chiefly on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, its principal engagements being before Johnsonville and Nashville, Tenn., and the subsequent capture of Moseby's Guerrillas, in all of which Mr. Blount took part. He had numerous narrow escapes and some thrilling adventures during his term of service, which expired Aug. 18, 1865. His farm, situated 3½ miles from Middleboro, comprises 100 acres, and is well stocked. In politics, Mr. Blount is a Democrat.

THOMAS H. CLAPPER, merchant, Middleboro, was born in New York State May 16, 1830; son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Woodin) Clapper, the former born Feb., 1806, and the latter in 1809, both natives of New York State. Mrs. Elizabeth Clapper is a daughter of Amos and Lucretia (Wilsey) Woodin, the former a native of New England and the latter of Germany. They were the parents of 8 children—Thomas H., Margaret E., Louisa, Eugene, George and Elizabeth now living. Thomas H. was a soldier in the Mexican war, and Eugene and George were in the war of the rebellion. Jeremiah Clapper came to Erie Co. in 1838, locating in Girard for 2 years, when he removed to McKean Tp., where he still resides. Our subject married, April, 1852, Myra A. Peck, born March 29, 1825, daughter of Lewis and Orill (Richardson) Peck, natives of Connecticut. They were the parents of 7 children, viz., Hener (deceased), Harriet, Emily, John, Peley, Eugene and Lee. Mrs. Myra A. Clapper died Sept. 22, 1870, and Mr. Clapper married, Oct. 4, 1876, Annie Meachum, born May 9, 1858, daughter of Simeon and Phebe (Mullary) Meachum, all natives of this State. Three children blessed this union—Eddy (deceased), Gertrude and Jane. Mr. Clapper in early life was a sailor, and engaged in this calling on nearly all the lakes. At Cleveland, in 1847,

he enlisted under the name of Heman Thomas in Co. H, Capt. John H. Perry, 15th Reg. U. S. I., Col. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, and served through the Mexican war as a private. He participated in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino Del Rey, storming of Chapultepec, and siege and capture of the City of Mexico. He was discharged at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug., 1848. From 1852 to 1881, Mr. Clapper was engaged in farming, and now owns an excellent farm of 201 acres 1 mile from Middleboro. In 1881, Mr. Clapper opened a general store in Middleboro. He carries a well-assorted stock of goods, and is doing a prosperous trade. He has acted as School Director, and is an Alderman. In politics, is a Democrat.

CHARLES D. COYLE, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Tp. April 27, 1842, and is a son of Paul Coyle, born in Maryland, July 6, 1813, who married, May 12, 1836, Laura Wright, born Sept. 14, 1817, daughter of Noah and Betsey (Fuller) Wright, all natives of New York State. They had a family of 5 children, of whom Charles D. and Eugene are now living. Of this family, Darious O. and Charles D. were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The former was a private in Company D, 83d Reg. Penn. Int., and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Laura Wright died July 3, 1852, and Paul Coyle married Mary Smith, a native of Germany, and had 5 children—Margaret, John D. and Irwin being now the only survivors. Mary Smith died March 19, 1867, and Mr. Coyle next united in marriage with Nancy Schellenburger, a native of Ohio, but had no children. He came to Erie about the year 1834, settling in McKean Tp., and died April 28, 1875. His widow still survives him. Paul was a son of Elijah Coyle, a native of Germany, who died about the year 1838. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Charles D. Coyle, of whom we write this biography, married, Feb. 23, 1865, Sarah J. Long, born April 8, 1847, daughter of Charles and Susan (Gilbert) Long, the former born in Massachusetts May 6, 1806, and the latter in this State Oct. 20, 1817. By this union there are 2 children, viz., Mina B. and Minnie D., born June 20, 1867. Mr. Coyle is a prosperous farmer, owns a well-stocked farm of 50 acres, with excellent farm buildings, 3 miles from Middleboro. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he responded to the first call for troops; volunteered April 19, 1861, in Co. E, 17th Reg. Penn. State Militia, and served 3 months. He again volunteered Aug. 6, 1861, in Co. D, 83d Reg. P. V. I., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 5th Corps, Maj. Gen. G. R. Warren, Army of the Potomac. With his regiment, he participated in the siege of Yorktown and battles of Hanover Court House and Gaines' Mill. In the latter battle, he was wounded in the leg by a rifle shot, and remained a prisoner on the battle-field three weeks, enduring intense suffering. The ball was extracted, and he was paroled, sent to the hospital at Baltimore, where he underwent a thrice-repeated ordeal of amputation of the injured limb. He remained in hospital until March 3, 1863, when he received his discharge. He draws a pension. Mr. Coyle is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Middleboro Post, 83, G. A. R., and in politics, is a Republican.

GEORGE W. CRANDALL, farmer, P. O. McLane, was born in McKean Township May 23, 1842, son of Thomas and Lucy Emily (Harrison) Crandall, former born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 3, 1818, latter born April 9, 1822, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Clark) Harrison, natives of New York State. Thomas and Lucy Emily Crandall were married December 10, 1840. They had 8 children, of whom Virgil L. and John M. are deceased; George W., Charles A., Betsy A., Flora A. and William C. are now living. Of this family, George and Virgil were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The latter enlisted in Co. B, 145th Reg. P. V. I., and while in camp at Falmouth, Va., died in the hospital on the day preceding the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 10, 1862. Thomas Crandall, the elder, came to McKean Township, Erie Co., in 1838, and was for various terms a School Director of the same. He was an active member of the Methodist Church at Compton's Corners. On Jan. 3, 1877, he went to the church to light the fire, and was found afterward, sitting near the stove, dead. His widow still survives him. George Washington Crandall, our subject, married, July 4, 1864, Mattie J. Standclift, born March 15, 1845, daughter of William and Delia (Dowd) Standclift, of Waterford Township. She died without issue, March 24, 1866, and Mr. Crandall then married Florence Hitt, born Oct. 18, 1851, daughter of Henry and Rose (Sisson) Hitt, of Washington Township. By this marriage there are 2 children—Virgil L., born Feb. 18, 1873, and Henry H., born Feb. 22, 1878. Mrs. Florence Crandall died March 11, 1878, and Mr. Crandall next married, May 18, 1879, Delia L. Jenkins, born July 20, 1856, daughter of John C. and Rosella (Perkins) Jenkins, the former born Aug. 10, 1818, and the latter April 25, 1827, all natives of this State. By this union there are 2 children—Florence R., born Aug. 17, 1880, and Perry Bruce, born April 14, 1883. Mr. Crandall, Aug. 14, 1862, volunteered in Co. B, 145th P. V. I., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 2d Corps, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Army of the Potomac. Was with his regiment at the battles of first and second Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter engagement, he was permanently disabled by a wound, went to the hospital at Newark, N. J., and was there discharged Dec. 24, 1863. Mr. Crandall is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the G. A. R., Post 83, McKean. In politics, he is a Republican.

ROBERT DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Washington Township May 29, 1824, son of Daniel and Polly (McClelland) Davis, the former born Dec. 25, 1800, and the latter born Dec. 24, 1799, daughter of Robert and Polly (Drake) McClelland, all natives

of Vermont. They had a family of 10 children, of whom Zapher, Polly, Robert, Philena, George, Daniel V., Sania and William are now living. William served in the U. S. Navy during the war of the rebellion. Daniel Davis, the elder, came to Erie Co. in 1807 with his father, who settled in Conneaut Valley, Washington Township. He was a son of Zapher and Lois (Porter) Davis, natives of Vermont. Zapher was a son of Robert Davis, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Robert Davis, subject of this sketch, married, March 20, 1845, Sally Colvin, born March 5, 1825, daughter of Moses and Susan (Rush) Colvin, also natives of Vermont. By this marriage there were 10 children, as follows: Sylvester, born April 24, 1846, died Nov. 14, 1850; Lester, born Aug. 14, 1847; Susan, March 6, 1849; Polly, Oct. 28, 1851, died Nov. 14, 1875; Demitrious, June 30, 1851; William, May 20, 1854; Leoni, Aug. 28, 1857; Lois, Nov. 2, 1860; Emma and Ella, born May 1, 1863. Mr. Davis removed from Waterford Township to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1869, and came to McKean Township in 1876, purchasing a fine farm of 75 acres on the Waterford Township line, where he now resides. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN DROWN, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in York Co., Me., Oct. 9, 1810, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Hatch) Drown, the former born Oct. 10, 1789, and the latter in 1789, both natives of New Hampshire. They had a family of seven children—John, William, Warren, Eliza, Solomon and Elizabeth still living. Mrs. Elizabeth (Hatch) Drown died Feb. 12, 1821, and Solomon Drown then married Fannie Dennis. Their family number 10 children, of whom Dennis, Clinton, James, Rebecca, Ritner and Jane (twins), Henry and Elvira are now living. Mr. Drown came from Wayne Co., N. Y.; purchased the Joiner farm near Middleboro, in 1831, and located there, remaining until 1837, when he moved to Seneca Co., Ohio, where he died Oct. 6, 1857. His widow died Aug. 22, 1880. Solomon Drown was a son of John Drown, a native of New Hampshire, who was a soldier of the war of the Revolution. John Drown, our subject, married, Nov. 8, 1835, Elvira Grant, born Aug. 9, 1814, daughter of Benjamin and Abi (Strong) Grant, the latter a daughter of Timothy and Abi (Collins) Strong, all natives of East Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn. By this union there were 5 children, viz., John P., born Feb. 13, 1839, died July 25, 1859; William L., born Oct. 21, 1840; Elvira B., born March 2, 1847, died March 2, 1848; Julia, born April 2, 1850; Jenny L., born July 15, 1855. In 1851, Mr. Drown purchased the Grant homestead, upon which he now resides. He also owns a farm of 130 acres near Middleboro. In politics, he is a Republican.

ROBERT G. DUNN, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township, March 25, 1812, son of Oliver Dunn, born in 1771, who married, Sept. 2, 1793, Rachel Taylor, born in 1766, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They had a family of 7 children, viz., Martha, John M. T., William, Elizabeth, Oliver, Thomas and Jane, the latter being now the only survivor. Martha and John were born in Ireland. William served in the war of 1812–14; he was stationed at Erie under Capt. Foster. Oliver Dunn, the elder, was one of the earliest pioneers of the county. He came to America in 1797, where he articled 200 acres of land, then a wilderness, but now one of the most fertile sections in the county, in which the homestead erected by David Dunn stands conspicuous for its beauty. On the 14th of April, 1810, Rachel Taylor, his wife, died, and Mr. Dunn married, April 4, 1811, Anna Gray, born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Nov., 1788, daughter of William Gray, a native of Huntingdon Co., Penn. Their family numbered 8, of whom Rachel, David, Nancy and George are deceased, and Robert G., Mary A., James and Sarah survive. Mr. Dunn was the first Justice of the Peace of McKean Township, and held the office many years; he also held other principal township offices. He died April 20, 1836. His widow lived to the ripe age of nearly seventy-five, and died Aug. 5, 1863. Oliver was a son of Oliver Dunn, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Robert G. Dunn, our subject, married, Jan. 18, 1838, Rebecca Dumars, born in Mill Creek Township Dec. 25, 1813, daughter of James and Margaret (Robinson) Dumars, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. By this union there are 6 children, viz.: Henry, born February 10, 1839; Sidney, born Nov. 11, 1840; Albert, born Aug. 24, 1842; Sophia J., born Oct. 3, 1844; Janette, born Aug. 13, 1846; Benjamin F., born Feb. 14, 1849. Of this family, Albert was a soldier in the war of the rebellion. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 145th Reg. P. V. I.; served as Corporal, and was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He went to the Philadelphia Hospital, and upon his return to the army he was made Sergeant, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant at the close of the war. He is now a merchant at Tidioute, Penn. Robert G. Dunn has held several of the most honorable township offices. He is a prominent member of the U. P. Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES DUNN, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township July 28, 1819, son of Oliver and Anna (Gray) Dunn, mentioned in Robert G. Dunn's biography. James Dunn married, February 18, 1851, Sarah Gray, born December 2, 1824, daughter of Francis, B. and Jane (Gray) Gray, all natives of this State. By this union there are 2 children—George L., born July 9, 1860, and Lee J., born Dec. 4, 1861. The former is a merchant in Erie, and the latter engaged in business in Fair Co., Neb., where he owns land. James Dunn is a prominent citizen of McKean. In 1852, he was elected Road Commissioner; has been re-elected at various periods since that date, and still holds the office. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1868, and served 10 years. Upon his re-election for a

third term, he resigned. He has served 3 terms as School Director, and has been Auditor, Inspector and Judge of Elections. In 1873, he was elected County Director of the Poor, and served 1 term. Mr. Dunn was a delegate to the first Republican Convention ever held in the county, which was in 1858. He and his wife are adherents of the U. P. Church.

MARY S. DUNN, P. O. McKean, was born in Westmoreland Co., this State, Feb. 8, 1828, and is a daughter of William and Mary (Reed) Stewart, natives of Franklin Co., Penn., who had a family of 10 children, viz., Andrew, John, Elizabeth, Jane, Eliza, Reed and Robert, deceased; and James L., William and Mary S. now living. William Stewart, the elder, died May 15, 1850, his wife preceding him April 22, 1844. He was a son of William Laud and Jane (Burns) Stewart, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively. Mary Reed was a daughter of Andrew and Mary Reed, the former a native of Ireland. Our subject was married, June 2, 1851, to David Dunn, born July 11, 1824, son of Oliver and Anna (Gray) Dunn, mentioned in the biography of R. G. Dunn. Four children were born to this union, viz., Reed S., Emma L., Edwin L. and Blanche L. David Dunn was a prominent citizen of McKean Township, and filled some of its offices, among which were Road Commissioner and School Director. He was a member of the U. P. Church, of which he was for some time a Trustee. He died Nov. 7, 1870.

LEVI W. EASTMAN, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Addison Co., Vt., May 6, 1842, son of Levi Eastman, born on the estate of Gen. Ethan Allen, Vermont, Dec. 14, 1802, who married Martha Bailey (née Warner), a widow, born May 16, 1798, and had a family of 7 children, of whom Sarah, Ruby, Ezra T., Dameras, Elizabeth and Levi W. are now living. Ruby married Dr. George Carnahan, who was a Surgeon in the Union army. They resided in Missouri during the war. Dr. Carnahan is now dead. Levi Eastman, the elder, came to Erie Co. in 1858, and settled in Elk Creek Township; he now resides with his son, Levi W.; Martha Bailey, his wife, died Dec. 21, 1872. Levi W. Eastman, our subject, married, April 9, 1866, Elizabeth Phillips, born Dec. 6, 1845, daughter of James and Emily (Kimble) Phillips, mentioned in Wm. W. Phillips' biography. By this union there were 7 children, viz., Claude W., born Feb. 8, 1867; Clarence B., Nov. 5, 1869; Minnie E., May 15, 1870; Leonora, Sept. 18, 1872; Archie B., July 21, 1875; Ella L., Jan. 5, 1879, and Roy, Feb. 16, 1884. Mr. Eastman volunteered Jan. 6, 1863, in Co. I, 14th Penn. Cavalry as private. This regiment was in the 2d Brigade, 1st Division under Maj. Gen. W. B. Averell, and operated in the Department of Southwestern Virginia. Private Eastman took part in the following engagements, from May 10, 1864: Wytheville, Newmarket, Lynchburg, Liberty, Salem and Bunker Hill, Va., Point of Rocks, Md., Snicker's Gap, Newtown and Martinsburg, Va., Clear Spring, Md., Moorfield and Cedar Creek, Va. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, Feb. 5, 1865, his last engagement being at Ashley's Gap, Feb. 19. Mr. Eastman now owns a fine farm, comprising 95 acres, situated 2 miles from Middleboro on the Erie & Edinboro road. In polities, he is a Republican.

DANIEL HARRISON, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1818, son of Thomas Harrison, born May 14, 1787, and married, May 7, 1807, to Annie Clark, born Aug. 11, 1788, both natives of New York State. They had a family of 11 children—Daniel, Lucy E. and Mary being now the only survivors. Thomas Harrison came to Erie Co. about the year 1823, and settled in McKean Township when it was a wilderness and wild animals abounded. The number of antlers in his son's possession bear ample testimony of his skill as a marksman. He died Oct. 17, 1861, his widow following him April 28, 1869. During the stirring days of the war of 1812, Mr. Harrison sacrificed his property in Canada rather than fight with the British against his native country. He returned to New York State, where he remained until he came to this county. Daniel Harrison, our subject, was united in marriage, Dec. 29, 1853, with Laura, daughter of Jonas and Amy (Slater) Stafford, natives of New York State. She was born May 19, 1836, and died Dec. 22, 1875. By this marriage there were 6 children, viz., William H., born March 24, 1855, died November 11, 1865; Malvina, died April 28, 1857; Lillian, born February 2, died June 11, 1859; Sidney, born Aug. 15, 1860; Nellie V., born April 28, 1862; Clifton D., born Oct. 11, 1869. Nellie Viola married, Feb. 15, 1881, Thomas McArdle, born in Crawford Co. Aug. 16, 1857. They have a son—Daniel A., born March 16, 1882. Sidney married, Aug. 23, 1882, Mary Henbeck, born Jan. 10, 1864. Mr. Harrison now owns the paternal homestead of 225 acres. Originally the farm contained 174 acres, which Daniel assisted his father to reclaim from the wilderness. It is situated within 2 miles of Middleboro; has excellent farm buildings and is well stocked. Politically, Mr. Harrison is a Republican.

SAMUEL W. HAUCK, merchant and Postmaster, Sterrettania, was born in McKean Township March 3, 1844, son of Laurence and Margaret (Strouce) Hauck, the former born Aug. 17, 1805, and the latter born June 5, 1806, both natives of Germany. They were the parents of 10 children; those living are Julia, John, Charles, Catharine, Celina, Mary, Samuel W. and Joseph. John was a private in the 145th Reg. P. V. I. Mrs. Margaret Hauck died Sept. 30, 1850. Laurence Hauck married his second wife, Mrs. Laura Harrison, a widow, and daughter of Ransom Jenkins; one daughter, Louisa, has resulted from this union. Mr. L. Hauck came to America in 1833, and took up 130 acres of land in McKean Township, which he cleared and converted into a comfortable home-

stead. He died Oct. 18, 1864; his widow still survives. Our subject, Samuel W. Hauck, was united in marriage, Dec. 26, 1872, with Cecelia L., daughter of Lewis and Mary (Perry) Moore, natives of Detroit, Mich., the former born in 1785, and the latter in 1808. Mrs. Hauck was born in Ohio, Nov. 27, 1850; 6 children have resulted from this union—Jennie G., born Jan. 12, 1874; Harry C., born May 12, 1875; Frank J., born Feb. 28, 1877; Matilda J., born April 15, 1879; Albert E., born March 13, 1881, and Mary May, born June 13, 1883. Mr. Hauck was appointed Postmaster in 1879; he has a well-patronized store, stocked with a choice assortment of general merchandise, the only one on the west side of the township. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic; in politics, a Republican.

JOSEPH H. HAUCK, carpenter and joiner and cheese manufacturer, Sterrettania, was born in McKean Township March 17, 1851, son of Laurence and Margaret (Strouce) Hauck (mentioned in the biography of S. W. Hauck). On Nov. 13, 1877, Mr. Hauck married Lizzie Lang, born July 14, 1857, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Corell) Lang, of Sterrettania. By this union, there are 2 children—George H., born March 14, 1879, and Charles L., born May 1, 1883. In 1881, Mr. Hauck erected the Sterrettania Steam Cheese Factory, and commenced the manufacture of cheese in May. The business is steadily increasing, the factory numbering about twenty patrons and producing 350 pounds of prime merchantable cheese daily. The vats are of the most approved pattern, and the machinery of excellent description. The main building is 24x80, two stories high, with boiler and engine room, 20x24, and contains, in addition to the cheese department, one of the finest cider mills in Erie Co. This mill in ordinary seasons is capable of producing 75 barrels of cider per day. The whole enterprise is a decided acquisition to Sterrettania and creditable to its proprietor. Mr. Hauck erected a great many extensive buildings in this township.

DANIEL HAYFORD, JR., farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Maine Jan. 19, 1826, and is a son of Daniel and Ruth (Drown) Hayford, the latter a daughter of John and Sarah (Ayres) Drown, all natives of New Hampshire. They were the parents of 3 children, viz., Sarah (deceased), Daniel and John H. The latter was a soldier in the Mexican war, and subsequently served in the U. S. Navy. Daniel Hayford, Sr., died Feb. 21, 1840. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1860, and had previously married Esther Boice, born Sept. 29, 1828, daughter of Robert and Esther Boice, all natives of this State. By this union there were 11 children, viz., Lynn (deceased), Olive, George, John, Daniel, Sophronia, Sarah, Jennie, Lincoln, Madison and Minnie. Mrs. Esther Hayford died Oct. 7, 1882, and Mr. Hayford was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Vorse, born Jan. 29, 1821, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Hatch) Drown (mentioned in John Drown's biography), and widow of Asa M. Vorse, a native of New York State, born June 4, 1814, died Apr. 10, 1881. His children were Mercy E. and Mary J., both deceased. Daniel Hayford resides in Middleboro, adjoining to which he owns farm property. He has taken some part in township affairs; is Republican in politics.

SIDNEY W. JARVIS, by occupation a farmer, and who now resides in McKean Township, was born in Kingsville, Ohio, July 12, 1840, and is a son of Sidney S. and Clarrisa (Boyington) Jarvis, the former born in New York State Dec. 17, 1808, and the latter born in Vermont in 1815. They were the parents of 3 children—Sophronia E., Sidney W. and John W. The eldest, Sophronia E., is the wife of William Shepard and resides at Kingsville, Ohio; Sidney W. and John W. were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The former served as a member of Co. K, 98th Reg., P. V. I., of the 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac. The latter, John W., enlisted in the 145th P. V. I. 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac. Shortly after the battle of Fredricksburg, Va., he was by sickness incapacitated from further service. Sidney S. Jarvis came to Erie Co. in the spring of 1842, and purchased 100 acres of land, mostly in forest, near the Waterford line, in McKean Township, which, with the aid of his sons, he cleared and converted into a fine homestead. He left his home in McKean in 1872, and went to reside in Kingsville, Ohio, where he died Jan. 1, 1874. His widow now lives in the home which they purchased there. Sidney W. Jarvis engaged in school teaching in 1857, and continued at that occupation at various periods until 1877. On March 19, 1873, Mr. Jarvis, the subject of this sketch, married Miss Celia A. Webb, born at Johnstonville, Ohio, July 9, 1838, daughter of John L. and Julia (Alling) Webb, the former born in Ohio, June 7, 1816, and the latter in Connecticut in 1809. By this union there are 4 children—Clara L., born July 31, 1874; Celia A., born Sept. 23, 1876, Linnie E., born Nov. 14, 1878; and Bertha M., born May 11, 1880. Mr. Jarvis now owns and resides on 52 acres of the home farm. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHESTER H. LILLIE, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Conneaut Township Oct. 19, 1842, son of Benjamin and Betsy A. (Preston) Lillie, both natives of New York State, and the parents of 9 children; the surviving are Sylvester, Chester H., Lucinda, Betsy A., Alzada, Amanda and Alonzo. Franklin, Sylvester and Chester were soldiers during the late war. Franklin volunteered as a private in Co. B, 145th Reg. P. V. I., and at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va., was captured and taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, and eventually sent to the prison pen at Andersonville, Ga., where he died in the fall of 1864. Sylvester served three years in the 3d Reg. Penn. Cav., Army of the Potomac, re-enlisting in March, 1865. Benjamin Lillie died Jan. 18, 1866, and his widow May 12,

1881. Chester H. Lillie, our subject, was married April 12, 1866, to Sallie Newell, born March 23, 1840, daughter of William and Mary A. (Pollock) Newell, natives of this State; 7 children were born to this union—Franklin B., born Jan. 7, 1867, died Aug. 9, 1869; Carrie A., March 6, died May 4, 1869; Mary I., Aug. 1, 1870; Orville C., Sept. 16, 1872; Matilda F., Oct. 20, 1874; William H., Nov. 25, 1876, and Emma, born December 12, 1879, died Dec. 4 1880. Mr. Lillie enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. B, 145th Reg., P. V. I., and served in the 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, until the close of the war. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he was severely wounded by a rifle shot in the breast, which incapacitated him from further service until the fall of 1863, when, returning to his regiment, he took part in Gen. Grant's Wilderness campaigns and siege of and battles around Petersburg and Richmond, in which he was taken prisoner. He was sent to Andersonville, remaining there four months, when he was transferred to Camp Newton, Ga.; was then returned to Andersonville, where he was confined until discharged at Jackson, Miss., March, 1865. Mr. Lillie is a member of the A. O. U. W., G. A. R., Post No. 83, McKean; is a Republican in politics.

MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN, farmer, P. O. Sterrettania, was born in McKean Township, Feb. 5, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Honora (Fagan) McLaughlin, the former born March 28, 1796, died March 5, 1880, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and the latter born in Mill Creek Township July 8, 1807. They were married Oct. 2, 1825, and had a family of 10 children—John, Mary J., Elizabeth, Charles, Rosanna, Michael, Hannah and Edward survive. Of this family, Charles was a soldier in the late war. Thomas McLaughlin, the elder, came to America in 1821, locating in Erie City Jan. 28, 1824; in 1830 removed to McKean Township. For a number of years he was Supervisor of this township, and for 21 years Auditor. His wife died Sept. 4, 1858, and he followed her Feb. 26, 1880. Our subject married, Nov. 17, 1862, Honora McCarty, born Jan., 1842, daughter of Michael and Margaret (McCarty) McCarty, natives of County Cork, Ireland; 6 children were born to this union, viz., Thomas J., born June 7, 1870; Charles J., born Nov. 22, 1872; Frank W., born Aug. 24, 1874; Mary H., born July 30, 1876; Margaret J., born March 12, 1878, and Richard H., born Oct. 15, 1880. Mr. McLaughlin is a prosperous farmer residing upon and cultivating the estate of C. J. Sterrett, near Sterrettania. He is owner of 25 acres adjoining the Sterrett estate, also a good farm of 75 acres in McKean Township. Mr. McLaughlin and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN MARSH, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Nova Scotia Sept. 19, 1822, son of James Marsh, born in 1794, and married to Jane Thompson, born in 1792, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Marsh) Thompson, all natives of Nova Scotia. They were the parents of 10 children, of whom Andrew T., John, Rachel, Mary, Theodore H. and Wilson are now living. Of this family, Andrew and Wilson were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. James Marsh came from Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1835, took up land in McKean Township and cleared for himself and family some 66 acres. He died Oct. 22, 1857, his widow following him April 3, 1872. He was a son of John Marsh, a native of England, who was a sailor and shipwright, and who emigrated to Nova Scotia at the close of the French and English war. John Marsh, our subject, married, Jan. 6, 1850, Mary A. Brimhall, born Dec. 22, 1825, daughter of Aaron and Sabry (Bull) Brimhall, the former born Oct. 9, 1795, in Connecticut, and the latter July 16, 1799, in Clinton Co., N. Y. By this union there were 8 children, as follows: Arthur J., Oct. 13, 1850, died July 19, 1881; Judson A., born March 28, 1852, died July 22, 1860; Fletcher C., born April 20, 1854, died July 22, 1860; Jenny J., born Jan. 4, 1856, died July 28, 1860; Carlton C., born Nov. 17, 1860; Hattie H., born March 19, 1863; Rufus W., Aug. 1, 1868; and Mary E., born Sept. 26, 1871. Arthur J. married, Sept. 16, 1874, Nettie Stanclift, and had one child—Linnie E., born Dec. 9, 1877. He was killed by a fall from a loft in his barn. John Marsh, in early life, was for 16 years a sailor on the lakes, eight of which he was Captain of his vessel. He now resides in the paternal residence, which he owns. His fine stock of young cattle are half-breed Holsteins.

DANIEL MARSH, farmer, P. O. McLane, was born in Colchester Co., Nova Scotia, Dec. 28, 1825, son of Patrick H. Marsh, born June 20, 1793, who married Susan McLaughlin, born Oct. 19, 1806, native of Nova Scotia, daughter of Henry and Jane (Wilson) McLaughlin, natives of Massachusetts, and had a family of 11 children, of whom Daniel, John W., James, Andrew R., Thomas, Patrick H. and Marilla are now living. Of this family, Daniel, John, Patrick and Joseph saw service in the war of the rebellion, John in the U. S. Navy and Patrick in the 6th Reg., Mo. I. The latter volunteered as private, served the full term of the war, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 11, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. of the 11th Ind. Joseph enlisted in the 145th P. V. I., Sept., 1862, and was killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. Patrick H. Marsh, the elder, came to Erie Co. in 1837, and settled in McKean Township. His wife died April 21, 1847, and he followed her Aug. 9, 1863. He was a son of John and Eleanor (Corbett) Marsh, natives of Massachusetts. John was a son of Elijah Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, who was a colonial soldier, and went to Nova Scotia during the French War, where he remained. Elijah was a son of Samuel Marsh, a native of England, who came to the Colonies in the 17th century, where he died. Daniel Marsh, our subject, married Oct. 12, 1851, Frances M.

Owen, daughter of David W. and Jane (Wycoff) Owen, mentioned elsewhere in this work. By this union there were 9 children, as follows: Frederick D., born July 12, 1852, died June 18, 1881; Herbert G., born Nov. 29, 1853; Clarence A., born Jan. 9, 1857; Sidney O., born Aug. 23, 1859; Margaret J., born Dec. 12, 1861; Gertrude L., born April 21, 1864; Joseph W., born Sept. 7, 1866; Florence M., born Feb. 28, 1870; and Edith B., born March 20, 1873. Mr. Marsh was drafted April 2, 1865, into the 102d Reg., P. V. I., and was on his way to the front when Gen. Lee surrendered. He was with his regiment at Danville, Va., when the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston took place. He received his discharge June 23, 1865. In politics, Mr. Marsh is an Independent.

WILLIAM MARSH, farmer, and Justice of the Peace, P. O. McLane, was born in the Province of Nova Scotia Feb. 26, 1826, son of Wilson and Margaret (Miller) Marsh, mentioned in the biography of Joshua A. Marsh. At the age of fourteen, he left home to work on his own account. He improved his educational advantages, and became a teacher, working on a farm during the summer months. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Marsh became a partner of F. D. Strong in the manufacture of cheese, and was among the first to introduce the steam-heating vat in the cheese factory. In 1852, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff by Thomas Vincent, and upon the latter's retiring from the office, engaged with J. C. Seldon, hardware merchant, Erie, as traveling salesman and accountant, remaining in that capacity 7 years. During 1861–62, he became associated with J. C. and G. Selden, J. H. Bliss and Samuel Vail, under the style and firm of W. Marsh & Co., in the oil enterprise at Buchanan Flats, Venango Co., Penn. From 1864 to 1867, he was a partner in the Erie Carbon Oil Works Company, and also the Presque Isle Iron Works at Erie. He was Superintendent and accountant at the latter from 1866 to 1868. On the 27th of May, 1863, Mr. Marsh married Dellie Cooper, born April 4, 1841, daughter of Aaron and Lydia (Beardsley) Cooper, all natives of New York State. Three children were born to this union—Elmer W., born Aug. 18, 1865; Wilber C., Nov. 23, 1871; and Dana S., Aug. 5, 1877. In 1868, Mr. Marsh moved to Waterford, and remained until 1876. During the intervening period, he was administrator, and settled the estates of S. C. Stanford, amounting to $40,000, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of butter firkins, tubs, etc. Returning to McKean Township, he was elected Road Commissioner in 1880 (re-elected in 1883), and in 1881 Justice of the Peace. Our subject is still engaged in business enterprises; has a cheese factory on his farm, and owns the McLane and Draketown factories. He is Secretary, Treasurer and traveling salesman of the three. His dairy farm is situated 3 miles from Middleboro, and comprises 435 acres. His stock of cattle numbers 90 head, 60 being milch cows. He is improving the breeds by crossing native with pure Holsteins. Besides his fine dwelling in this township, our subject owns city property in Erie and Hastings, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are members of the Christian Advent Church, Edinboro. Mr. Marsh is a Granger, and in politics a Republican.

JOSHUA A. MARSH, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Economy Co., Nova Scotia, March 16, 1829, son of Wilson Marsh, born Apr. 21, 1788, who married, Dec. 20, 1820, Margaret Miller, born Dec. 21, 1799, both natives of Nova Scotia, and had a family of 11 children, of whom Betsy M., Robert, Sarah and Cyrenius are now dead, and William, Margaret, Joshua A., Samuel, Mary, Nancy and Seth still survive. Of this family, Cyrenius volunteered, and was elected Sergeant of Co. G, 111th Reg. P. V. I., 20th Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. In the fall of 1863, the 20th Corps having been transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, Cyrenius was killed in the battle of Wassahatchie Nov. 3, the night before the battle of Lookout Mountain. Wilson Marsh migrated to Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1829, and in 1837 came to Erie Co., and purchased the farm upon which Joshua A. now resides. He died June 19, 1868, and his widow Jan. 9, 1882. The latter was a daughter of William Miller, of Scotch descent. Wilson was a son of Joshua Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, who migrated to Nova Scotia prior to the war of the Revolution. Joshua A. Marsh, subject of this sketch, married, Oct. 28, 1863, Keziah B. Reed, daughter of Harris and Fanny (Bull) Reed, natives of New York State. Three children were born to this union, viz., Serena F., born Nov. 6, 1864; Lizzie H., born July 18, 1866, died Dec. 14, 1878; and William A., born Apr. 30, died May 26, 1871. Keziah Reed died May 2, 1871, and Mr. Marsh married, Nov. 6, 1872, Sophronia A. Ryan, born Sept. 17, 1842, daughter of John and Miranda (Crow) Ryan, the former a native of Wexford, Ireland, and the latter of Connecticut. By this union there are 5 children, viz., Charles A., born Sept. 6, 1873; Sarah E., Aug. 21, 1875; Dellie P., Sept. 5, 1877; George L., Sept. 21, 1879; and Wilson, March 23, 1882. Mr. Marsh's farm comprises 100 acres, well stocked. He is a Granger, and, with his wife, a member of the Christian denomination. In politics, is a Greenbacker, believing that industry ought not to be taxed to support capital in idleness.

GIDEON MEEKER, farmer, P. O. Sterrettania, was born in McKean Township, son of John O. Meeker, who was born in New Jersey May 14, 1785, and was married, Oct. 26, 1813, to Jerusha Wilcox, born in Massachusetts July 30, 1797. They were the parents of 11 children, viz., William C., born September 30, 1814, died March 4, 1871; Sarah A., born July 13, 1816, died March 17, 1878; Gideon, born May 22, 1818; Lois S., born Oct. 20, 1820, died Jan. 11, 1879; Lucinda, born May 28, 1823, died March 30, 1880; Charles A., born

Aug. 14, 1825; John, born Feb. 25, 1827, died Nov. 18, 1833; Isaac Newton, born June 24, 1830, died Nov. 30, 1833; Clarinda J., born Nov. 15, 1832, died Jan. 15, 1834; Mary R., born June 22, 1825, died March 7, 1852; Isaac N., born Sept. 29, 1837; Louisa E., born July 6, 1841, died Oct. 13, 1871. Of this family, Charles A. and Isaac N. were soldiers in the war of the rebellion; the former was a private in the 83d Reg. P. V. I.; was wounded, and died in hospital Oct. 4, 1862; the latter was in an Ohio regiment, but his last year was in the marine service on the Alabama River. John Oliver Meeker was a soldier in the war of 1812–14, and was stationed at Erie under Capt. Foster; he was one of McKean Township's earliest pioneer settlers, and died March 30, 1854. His wife died Jan. 10, 1849. Gideon Meeker, of whom we write, married, Apr. 15, 1852, Fanny Rhodes, born March 10, 1830, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Rhorer) Rhodes, natives of this State. Nine children were born to this union, viz.: Mary L., born Oct. 27, 1852; Emma A., born Aug. 20, 1854; George B., born Jan. 24, 1856; John O., born Nov. 26, 1857, died Nov. 9, 1877; Gideon E., born Dec. 26, 1859; William P., born June 19, 1861; Martha J., born July 22, 1863; Clarence A., born May 27, 1866; Glenni E., born Nov. 13, 1872. Mr. Meeker owns an excellent farm 1 mile from Sterrettania, comprising 130 acres, upon which are erected excellent farm buildings. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. MOREY, cooper, Middleboro, was born in Franklin Co., Vt., April 7, 1807, son of Charles and Phebe (Blanchard) Morey, who were the parents of 13 children, of whom Benjamin F. is now the only survivor. Charles Morey came to Erie Co. in 1828, locating in McKean Township, where he died about the year 1845. Of his family, William was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died from the effects of a wound received in one of the battles. Our subject married, Sept. 25, 1828, Charlotte Buck, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 21, 1809, daughter of Joseph S. and Betsy (Eastwood) Buck, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York State. Six children have been born to this union—Jared B., William S., Joseph A., Benjamin F., Emma and Charles M. Joseph and Benjamin were soldiers in the late war. The former enlisted in 1862 in the 145th Penn. V. I., and the latter in 1864 in the 211th Penn. V. I. Joseph was discharged on account of ill health before his term of service expired. Benjamin F. Morey, the elder, a cooper by trade, came to Erie Co. in 1826, and settled in McKean Township. He has held the offices of Town Burgess, Councilman and School Director for a number of years. He is a member and class leader of the M. E. Church. In politics, is a Republican. Charles M. Morey carries on the cooperage at Middleboro, and does a prosperous trade, manufacturing butter firkins, flour barrels, tanks, cisterns, etc.

JARED B. MOREY, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township Sept. 24, 1829; son of Benjamin and Charlotte (Buck) Morey, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Morey married, Sept. 10, 1851, Alta Andrews, born March 10, 1830, daughter of Philemon and Orpha (Pinney) Andrews, the former born in Connecticut March 2, 1799, died in Summit Township April 6, 1872, and the latter born in Massachusetts Oct. 16, 1805. By the above union, there is 1 child—Nettie, born Nov. 11, 1853 (now wife of Woods Tallmage, of McKean Township); they have 1 child Myron J., born April 2, 1872. From 1857 to 1862, Mr. Morey resided in Summit Township, for which he was Collector one term. He subsequently returned to McKean Township, and, in 1867, purchased the farm upon which he now resides; it comprises 190 acres. Mr. Morey is now Director and Secretary of the Public School Board of Middleboro, and has filled the office of Assessor, Collector, Constable and Judge of Elections in McKean Township. He is also Secretary, Treasurer and salesman of the Middleboro Cheese Factory. Mr. Morey, with his wife, is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics, is a Republican.

NORTON N. NEWELL, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township Nov. 15, 1838; son of William Newell, born in Connecticut April 6, 1815, who married Mary A. Pollock, born June 9, 1815, daughter of Robert and Sally (Weldon) Pollock, natives of Maryland. They had 4 children—Norton N., Sarah, Emily and John. Of this family, Norton N. and John were soldiers and served throughout the war of the rebellion. John enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, in Co. B, 145th P. V. I. William Newell came to Erie Co. in 1833; he died Oct. 4, 1844; his widow still survives. William was a son of Abraham and Lucy (Terry) Newell, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Massachusetts. Abraham was a son of Moses Newell, also a native of Connecticut, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Norton N. Newell, our subject, married Jan. 11, 1866, Mary Wherle, born March 22, 1841, daughter of Michael and Magdelaine (Borget) Wherle, natives of Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. By this union there are four children —Charles W., born Nov. 3, 1866; Emma M., born Nov. 29, 1869; John M., born June 29, 1872, and Blanche C., born Nov. 16, 1880. When Fort Sumter fell, Mr. Newell enlisted in Co. A, McLane's Erie Regiment for three months, but saw no service. July 23, 1861, however, he again enlisted for three years in Co. K, 83d Reg. P. V. I., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 5th Corps, Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Aldie Station, Gettysburg and

Rappahannock Station. He was here discharged Dec. 24, 1863, but immediately re-enlisted in his old company, and took part in the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor and the siege of and battles around Petersburg and Richmond. He was one of the few who served through the whole war without receiving a wound or serious mishap. His last battle was Five Forks, April 1, 1865, where Gen. Lee surrendered; he was with his regiment at Appomattox Court House. He received his final discharge July 3, 1865. In politics, he is a Republican.

THOMAS OSBORNE, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Devonshire, England, Dec. 6, 1819, son of James and Mary (White) Osborne, both natives of Devonshire, and parents of a family of 10 children—John, James, Elizabeth, Thomas, Charles and Susan still surviving. James Osborne, the elder, came to America, about the year 1845, and settled in McKean Township. He and his wife are deceased. Our subject married in England, Jan. 1, 1841, Joanna, born Oct. 22, 1822, daughter of Richard and Agnes (Stoneman) Hearn, also natives of Devonshire. By this union there were 8 children—John H., born Sept. 9, 1842; Thomas, born Oct. 12, 1844; Charles R., born Dec. 1, 1846; Agnes A., born Sept. 20, 1848; Mary J., born Oct. 17, 1850, died Jan. 22, 1863; Henry J., born Aug. 25, 1854, died April 17, 1862; Martin J., born Oct. 7, 1856, died Jan. 8, 1860, and Hannah G., born Dec. 3, 1858, married, Jan. 1, 1883, Albert L. Veit, a native of McKean Township, born March 14, 1860. John H. and Thomas were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The latter volunteered, August, 1862, as private in the 145th Reg. P. V. I., 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, and at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., was severely wounded. Upon his recovery, he joined the Veteran Army Corps and rose to the rank of Captain. Thomas Osborne, Sr., articled seventy acres of wild land in McKean, which he cleared and converted into one of the finest homesteads in the township, well stocked and under an excellent state of cultivation. It is situated 4 miles from Middleboro, and now comprises 120 acres. Mr. Osborne, with his wife, is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN HEARN OSBORN, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 8, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Joanna (Hearn) Osborn, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. On Aug. 8, 1862, Mr. Osborn volunteered as wagoner in the 145th Reg. army train, and was made Headquarter Wagonmaster of the 4th Brigade. He had charge of the full train and and forage department of the 2d Corps, and served until the close of the war. He received his discharge June 23, 1865. Feb. 12, 1867, Mr. Osborn married Martha L. Bates, born April 6, 1841, daughter of Alpheus and Wealthy (Howard) Bates, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of this State. By this union there are 2 children—Cora E., born Jan. 1, 1868, and Irene E., born Sept. 27, 1870. Besides their own family, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have adopted Cynthia Davis, born Oct. 21, 1857. Mr. Osborn owns a fine farm of 108 acres within 2 miles of Middleboro. He has served as Constable for over 10 years, and is also Collector of McKean Township. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics, a Republican.

WILLIS C. OSBORNE, druggist and Postmaster, Middleboro, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec 18, 1853, and is a son of Rev. Josiah O. and Mary A. (Hanchet) Osborne, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Massachusetts. They had a family of 3, viz., Franklin (deceased), Edwin H. and Willis C. Rev. Mr. Osborne is a minister of the M. E. Church, and is now on the Greene Circuit, this county. Our subject came to Middleboro in 1873; commenced business the same fall, carrying on a tin shop for 2 years. Sold out in the fall of 1875 to F. T. Seward. In Jan., 1878, he bought a ½ interest in the furniture store of his brother, E. H., selling out in May, 1879. In Dec., 1879, he purchased the drug store of G. S. Washburn, and in Jan., 1880, was appointed Postmaster of McKean. The drug store carried on by Mr. Osborne was established in 1865, and is the only store of its kind between Erie and Edinborough. Since Jan., 1882, Mr. Osborne has also carried on the undertaking business.

DAVID W. OWEN, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1826, son of David W. and Jane (Wycliff) Owen; the former was born June 23, 1779, and the latter Dec. 19, 1789, natives of New York State. They had a family of 8 children, of whom Mary L., John, Nancy B., David W. and Francis M. are now living. David W. Owen, the elder, was by trade a carpenter. He came to Erie County about the year 1830, bought 50 acres of land in McKean, and was an active pioneer of the township. He died June 18, 1866, and his wife Mar. 6, 1872. David W. Owen, our subject, was married, May 25, 1848, to Eliza A., born Dec. 26, 1826, daughter of John and Juliette (Saunders) Tuckey. By this marriage were 7 children born, viz.: Abi A., born Aug. 22, 1849, died Jan. 2, 1875; Milton H., Nov. 17, 1851; George S., Aug. 27, 1853, died April 18, 1857; Ida J., Nov. 4, 1855, died April 22, 1860; David C., April 13, 1858; Henry W., Feb. 9, 1860; Winfield A., Aug. 31, 1862. Mrs. David W. Owen died Sept. 2, 1869, and Mr. Owen married, Nov. 10, 1870, Ellen S., born Aug. 5, 1849, daughter of Andrew Fullerton, of Lockport, Penn. By this union there is 1 child—Nellie, born May 17, 1872. Mrs. Ellen S. Owen died June 6, 1873. Mr. Owen next married, April 15, 1874, Nettie L., born May 19, 1847, daughter of Ira H. and Lydia (Amidon) Keeler, all natives of New York State. There are 2 children by this marriage—Iva B., born June 25, 1875, and Ernest W., born May 28, 1881. Mrs. Nettie L.

Owen died Oct. 31, 1883. Mr. Owen's farm comprises 126 acres, situated within 3 miles of Middleboro. Politically, Mr. Owen is Republican.

LEWIS R. PECK, merchant, Middleboro, was born in Venango Co., Penn., May 3, 1825, son of Lewis and Orill (Richardson) Peck, the former born May 5, 1795, and the latter Jan. 27, 1800, both natives of Connecticut. They had a family of 9 children, of whom Clarissa, Orill, Minerva, Marta, George and Myra A. are deceased, and Roba, Oliva and Lewis R. still survive. Lewis Peck, the elder, after a residence of 20 years in New York State, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, finally located in this State in 1845. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took part in the battles of New London, Conn., and Painted Post, where he was wounded, and for which he received a pension from the Government. He died Aug. 5, 1863, and his widow June 7, 1879. Lewis was a son of James and Marta Peck, natives of Connecticut. James was a son of Thomas and Mary (Allen) Peck. Mary Allen was the widow of Joseph and mother of Ethan Allen, the hero of Tyconderoga. Thomas Peck was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Pecks and Allens are of English descent. Lewis Richardson Peck, our subject, married, Nov. 30, 1850, Angeline Stafford, born Aug. 1, 1827, daughter of Jonas and Amy (Slater) Stafford, mentioned in Daniel Harrison's biography. By this union there were 4 children, viz., Ella A. (deceased), George, Thomas and Flora. Mrs. Angeline Peck died April 22, 1865, and Mr. Peck married, Feb. 23, 1872, Alvina Hays, born Jan. 9, 1850, daughter of Heman and Mary A. (Hogle) Hays, mentioned in the biography of Mandred Hays. Until 1875, Mr. Peck followed farming, and now owns a fine farm of 100 acres in McKean, on the Franklin Township line. In 1875, he came to Middleboro and embarked in mercantile pursuits, purchasing the building, stock and trade of Albert Lansor. He now has a well-stocked store of general merchandise. Mr. Peck was for a number of years School Director of the township; he was also Treasurer 1 term. In Middleboro he has been Town Councilor 6 years, which office he still holds. He has also been School Director of the borough. Politically, Mr. Peck is Republican.

JOSEPH PROPECK, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township June 25, 1842, son of Jos. and Julia (Grethler) Propeck, the former born Sept. 25, 1795; the latter, born Feb. 2, 1808, is a daughter of Leo and Mary (Schrap) Grethler, all natives of Baden, Germany. They had a family of 5 children, of whom Emily, Mary, Jos. and Julia survive. Jos. Propeck, the elder, came to America in 1835, settling in New Jersey. Eventually he came to McKean Township, purchased 59 acres of forest land, which he converted into a comfortable homestead. He died July 25, 1864. His widow still resides on the home farm. Joseph Propeck, our subject, married, Dec. 30, 1873, Sarah A. Mead, born Sept. 27, 1848, daughter of Wm. and Amelia (Pettis) Mead, natives of New York State, the former born Mar. 7, 1811, the latter Mar. 21, 1819. By the above union there were 5 children, as follows: Mica, born Nov. 28, 1874, died Feb. 5, 1875; Annie May, Mar. 2, 1876; George, April 16, 1879; Florence, Sep. 13, 1881; Maggie, Aug. 8, 1883. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Propeck joined the 102d Reg. Penn. V. I. April 3, 1865, and when Lee surrendered was at Baltimore, Md. Before the campaign ended, however, he went with his regiment to Danville and Burksville, Va., returning home via Washington. He was 3 weeks at the latter place. Mr. Propeck was for 1 year Constable of Summit Township, where he resided several years. He now owns the homestead farm and a steam saw mill in McKean Township, where he resides. Mr. Propeck in politics is a Democrat.

FRANCIS QUANCE, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Devonshire, England, Mar. 28, 1822, son of Richard Quance, who married Mary Saunders, both natives of Devonshire, and had a family of 14 children, of whom Wm., Mary, Francis, Ann, Nora and David are now living. Richard Quance never came to this country. Mary Saunders, his wife, died about the year 1867, and he followed her in 1869. Francis Quance, our subject, married, Dec. 31, 1842, Susan, born April 4, 1825, daughter of Jas. and Mary (White) Osborn, also natives of Devonshire, England. By this union there were 8 children, as follows: John, born Nov. 11, 1844, died April 15, 1845; Charles, June 4, 1846, died May 10, 1864; LaFayette, July 10, 1848; George, Oct. 6, 1851, died Jan. 23, 1861; Andrew J., Feb. 22, 1854; Francis R., July 29, 1856; William L., Nov. 1, 1858; Mary J., Aug. 28, 1863, died May 8, 1867. Of this family, John was born in England, and died at sea on his way to this country; he received an ocean burial off the banks of Newfoundland. Charles enlisted February 16, 1864, in Company B, 145th Reg. Penn. V. I., 2d Brigade Corps, Army of the Potomac, in Gen. Grant's campaign in Virginia. He was among the missing at the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864, and no tidings have been received of him since that day. Lafayette Quance married, Dec. 20, 1870, Albina A. Wood, born July 27, 1850, daughter of Benjamin C. and Emily (Middleton) Wood, former born in New York State Jan. 11, 1815, latter in this State Feb. 11, 1828. By this marriage there are 2 children—Ethel B., born Feb. 18, 1874, and Ralph W., Sept. 5, 1876. Lafayette owns a fine farm of 100 acres within 4 miles of Middleboro, upon which he resides. In 1875, he was elected Township Clerk, and still holds the office. He is a Republican in politics; with his wife a member of the M. E. Church. Francis Quance came to America in 1845, purchased 78 acres of land and settled in McKean Township; this farm now comprises 100 acres. With his wife he is a member of the M. E. Church; in politics, a Republican.

OTIS REED, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township Feb. 25, 1838, son of Oren and Mahala (Aylesworth) Reed, the former born Sept. 17, 1808, a native of Connecticut, and the latter born March 1, 1806, a native of New York State. Otis is their only offspring. Oren Reed came to Erie Co. in 1837, purchased 193 acres of land, which he converted from a forest to a first-class homestead. Before and subsequent to making his home in McKean he taught school up to the year 1851, 21 terms. He is still living, but his wife died May 14, 1870. Oren is a son of Shubel and Mehitable (Hale) Reed, the former born in Connecticut Sept. 3, 1771, died Nov. 19, 1844, and the latter born in Massachusetts March 20, 1775, died April 29, 1834. Mehitable was a direct descendant of Sir Matthew Hale, a renowned Judge of the Court of King's Bench in England during the last century. Otis Reed, our subject, was married, Sept. 19, 1864, to Adeline J. Tuckey, born May 30, 1842, daughter of John and Juliette (Saunders) Tuckey, the former a native of Northamptonshire, England, born May 17, 1794, and the latter of New York State, born Aug. 2, 1802. By this union there are 4 children—Harriet, born Nov. 15, 1865; Vernon, March 19, 1869; Merton, April 25, 1876; and Lillian M., June 10, 1881. In the fall of 1858, Mr. Reed commenced teaching school, continuing to do so at various periods until 1870, 8 terms. He was Clerk of the township from 1862 to 1875; elected School Director in 1872; appointed Census Enumerator in 1880; was Auditor from 1878 to 1881; and Assistant Assessor in 1882. His well-stocked farm is situated 3 miles southeast from Middleboro. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Methodist Church. In politics, Mr. Reed is a Republican. Capt. Elisha Saunders, Mrs. Reed' s grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812–14. He was killed at the battle of Queenston Heights, Canada, near Niagara Falls.

JESSE ROSS, stone mason, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township Sept. 10, 1825, son of Trueman and Hannah (Irish) Ross, the former born in 1799, died in 1881, the latter, a daughter of Pardon and Debora Irish, was born in 1801, died in 1880, all natives of New York State. They had a family of 6 children, of whom Gilbert, John, Jesse and William still survive. One daughter, married to Otis Morse, died March, 1862. Trueman Ross came to Erie County early in the present century, and was one of the pioneers of McKean Township, and an active, useful citizen. Jesse Ross, our subject, married in 1847, Almira Damon, born in 1824, a native of New York State. By this union there were 4 children, viz.: Ellen C., born Aug. 25, 1850; Adelbert E., stone mason and plasterer, born July 30, 1852, married to Miss Maggie Coyle Sept. 25, 1877 (have 2 children, now living—Harry J. and Laura Ellen); Clifton F., Dec. 24, 1855; and Arabell F., Oct. 3, 1859. Ellen C. married, Oct. 29, 1868, Clark H. Smith, of Hayfield Township, Crawford Co., Penn. (had 4 children, of whom Clara J. and Burdette are now living). Almira Damon Ross, our subject's wife, died Jan. 11, 1860, and Mr. Ross married, Nov. 14, 1861, Eleanor Gawn, born Feb. 18, 1827, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Kelly) Gawn, the former born Aug. 1, and the latter April 10, 1800, all natives of the Isle of Man. There are no children by this marriage. Mr. Ross by trade is a stonemason and plasterer. He owns a nice property 2 miles from Middleboro, on the Erie & Edinboro road, where he resides. He and his family are adherents of the Christian Advent denomination. In politics, he is a Republican.

DELOS SHERMAN, cheese manufacturer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., April 2, 1846; son of Spencer and Delia J. (Brown) Sherman, both natives of New York State, latter a daughter of David Brown, a native of Connecticut, who migrated to Delaware Co., N. Y., where he died in 1874, at the age of ninety-three years. Spencer Sherman had a family of 11 children, of whom Delos, Tracy A., Jane, John, Edgar, Adelaide, Horatio S., Estella and Ida are now living. Mr. Sherman still resides in Delaware Co. He is a son of Ephraim Sherman, a native of Massachusetts; the latter was a soldier of the war of 1812. Our subject volunteered as a private Company G, 17th N. Y. V. Zouaves in the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 14th Corps, Army of the Tennessee; after participating in a Mississippi raid, he with his regiment joined Gen. Sherman's army near ringgold, Ga., where he took part in the battles of Marietta, Resaca and the siege and capture of Atlanta. During the fall and winter of 1864–65, he was Orderly to Maj. Gen. Rousseau, in Tennessee, and was in the battle of Nashville; rejoining to the main army at Beaufort, N. C., he took part in the battles of Goldsboro, and was at Raleigh when Gen. J. E. Johnston surrendered. He received his discharge in the fall of 1865. Mr. Sherman married, Dec, 24, 1868, Permelia, born Feb. 9, 1846, daughter of Orsemus and Nancy (Button) Burrows, all natives of New York State. They have no family of their own, but have adopted Scott Kelsey, born Nov. 12, 1876. In 1872, Mr. Sherman learned the art of manufacturing cheese, and May 1, 1883, started the Sherman Cheese Factory on the Waterford line in McKean Tp. This factory has a capacity of 1,200 lbs. of cheese daily and already has 27 patrons. Mr. Sherman is a member of the F. & A. M. and the A. O. U. W.

D. C. F. STAFFORD, hotel-keeper and farmer, Middleboro Village, was born Dec. 10, 1824, on the old homestead farm 2 miles from the village, where his father, Job Stafford, settled in Nov., 1817. Here he remained helping to carry on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age. He was married, Jan. 29, 1849, to Miss Sarah Thomas, of Waterford Township, by whom he had 3 children—Carrie A., Jenny L. and Maud H. In 1852, he left the old home farm and removed to Waterford, and farmed for 7 years. Here his wife died Dec. 15, 1858. Mr. Stafford was again married Jan. 10,

1860, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Stewart R. and Catherine (Foster) Chellis. She was born Aug. 3, 1841, in Harbor Creek Township, this county. To this union 2 children were born—Fayette Adelle, Feb. 7, 1863, and Burt A., Feb. 3, 1866, both born in Middleboro. Fayette Adelle graduated from the State Normal Musical Conservatory at Edinboro, Penn., under Prof. E. P. Russell, who has since founded a conservatory of music at Cambridge, Penn., Miss Stafford assisting as a teacher of voice culture, piano-forte and organ. Burt A., graduated from Clark's Business Commercial College at Erie, Penn. In the spring of 1861 (April 1), Mr. Stafford purchased the hotel property in which he now resides in Middleboro Village and which he has run in connection with farming ever since. His father, Job Stafford, was born March 9, 1796, in Vermont; at the age of about two years, he moved with his parents to the village of Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y.; at the age of nineteen, Nov. 14, 1814, he was married to Miss Phebe Arthur of the same place, and a native of Long Island, N. Y. The fruit of this union was P. A. Stafford, born April 12, 1819, who died Dec. 4, 1862, leaving a wife and 4 children—Caroline T., born Aug. 3, 1821, married C. L. Johnson and moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where they now reside, they have 1 son—Henry, and one daughter—Emma. Mr. Stafford was among the first to build his log cabin in this township. For several weeks after arriving here they had nothing to eat but johnny-cake, baked on a board before the fire, and some dried pumpkins, which they brought with them, and which, when stewed, served as butter, sauce, etc. Mr. Stafford and wife were 2 of the 6 who organized the M. E. Church in this neighborhood; he was in the war of 1812; for a number of years held the office of Justice of the Peace; was quite a prominent dealer in cattle, driving them over the mountains, Philadelphia being the principal market; he followed this occupation 18 or 20 years; he and his wife departed this life at the residence of their son, D. C. F., in Middleboro. Our subject's grandfather, Jonathan Stafford, was born in Vermont July 15, 1771, and followed lumbering business, rafting, etc., together with farming until the war of 1812, when he entered the army and served till the close of the war. He came to McKean Township in 1817, settling on Elk Creek. His children grew up, married and settled around him, and the town should have been called Staffordville; he had married Aug. 25, 1792, Sarah Anthony, born March 29, 1778, by whom he had the following children: Jonas, Job, Rhoby, Stuteley, Plynna, Stephen M. and Hannah. Mr. Stafford was Justice of the Peace for a number of years; was appointed Postmaster of this place, and died at his post while distributing the mail, June 17, 1843, aged seventy-two years, and is buried in the Stafford Burying Ground, as is also the father, mother, brother, and an uncle and aunt of the subject of this sketch. The great-grandfather, John Stafford, was born in England, and with two brothers came to this county at an early day. The date of their coming is not known. They probably settled in Vermont, and from these 3 brothers sprang the whole Stafford race of this country.

STEPHEN K. TALLMADGE, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in McKean Township June 15, 1814; son of James Tallmadge, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1773; married Sept. 12, 1797, Rachel Kinsey, born in Bucks County May 6, 1777, natives of New York State; they had a family of 10 children. The deceased are Hannah, Betsey, Emily, Matthias, Maria, Matilda and Lydia, and the surviving are James G., George and Stephen K.; Hannah was born Aug. 23, 1798, the first female child born in McKean Township. James Tallmadge, the elder, was a pioneer of Erie Co.; he came here from Buffalo about the year 1795, and afterward permanently located in this county; he remained about a year in Erie City; purchased 200 acres in what is now Summit Township. This he subsequently changed for 200 acres on the Elk Creek Flats, McKean Township, which he cleared and converted into one of the finest homesteads in the county. James Tallmadge, about the beginning of the present century, made a trip to and from Buffalo and Erie in an open boat, bringing with him Seth Reed and 2 others to Erie; he brought the first 2 bushels of seed wheat into the county; he died March 24, 1855, his aged widow following Jan. 24, 1866; he was a soldier in the war of 1812–14, and helped build the old block-house at Erie, where Gen. Wayne died; he was a son of Elisha and Maria (Brazee) Tallmadge; the former came from England with his brothers Joel, Ezra and Nathaniel; Elisha was by trade a blacksmith, and came to Erie City about 1798, working at his trade several years, dying Jan. 2, 1814, his widow, Maria, dying March 25, 1825. Rachel Kinsey's father emigrated to Canada about the year 1789, locating near Niagara Falls; he subsequently returned to New York State. Our subject married, Dec. 12, 1843, Sally Guliford, born Feb. 26, 1826, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Ball) Guliford, the former born Dec. 8, 1783, died Sept. 8, 1845, the latter born June 10, 1794, died Sept. 19, 1873, both natives of this State; by this union there were 5 children—Bailey K., born Nov. 15, 1844, died Nov. 2, 1863; Thomas W., born Nov. 3, 1847; Samuel G., born Aug. 26, 1849, died Oct. 27, 1863; John J., born Sept. 1, 1851, died Oct. 1, 1863, and Frank S., born Feb. 12, 1853; Mr. Tallmadge's well-stocked farm is located 2 miles from Middleboro, and comprises 243 acres. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

TAYLOR TOME, miller, P. O. Sterrettania, was born in Summit Township May 26, 1850, son of Samuel and Mary (Frye) Tome, the former born in 1809 and the latter in 1814, daughter of Adam Frye, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn. They were parents of 8 children,

of whom Fanny, Benjamin, Catharine, Henry, Isaac and Taylor are now living. Of this family, Henry was a soldier in the late war from March 6 to June 23, 1865. Samuel Tome was a pioneer of Summit Township. At the time he settled there, it was a part of McKean (1838), and that section a wilderness. Mr. Tome cut the first acre of bush land in his neighborhood, and eventually cleared for himself and family a comfortable homestead. He died April 1, 1876; his widow died Feb. 1, 1884. Our subject married, March 10, 1870, Elizabeth Eck, born June 23, 1851, daughter of William and Anna (Feldie) Eck, natives of Germany. By this union there are 6 children, viz.: Fanny, born Aug. 25, 1870; Curtis, May 27, 1872; Harry, Sept. 10, 1874; Clarence, March 22, 1876; Birdie, March 4, 1878; and Clyde, Aug. 27, 1880. Mr. Tome, in 1880, leased the Sterrettania grist and flour mill. He is a practical miller by trade. Politically, he is a Democrat, as his ancestors were before him—true Jeffersonian Democrats.

SEYMOUR WASHBURN, farmer, P. O. Sterrettania, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 12, 1816, son of Stephen and Janet (Terry) Washburn, whose biography appears in that of Stephen Washburn. Seymour was married in 1835 to Lydia B. Hopkins, who was born Oct. 12, 1819, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Luther) Hopkins, also mentioned in S. Washburn's biography. By this marriage there were 12 children, as follows: Betsy J., born May 29, 1836; Josephus, June 10, 1838, died Jan. 29, 1841; Polly, Sept. 19, 1840; Henrietta, June 29, 1843; Lydia, April 29, died May 22, 1846; Lester C., April 17, 1848; Nancy, Sept. 26, 1850; Elsie A., May 14, 1854; Henry L., March 1, 1856; Stephen A., April 10, died Oct. 14, 1858; Seymour J., born Nov. 5, died Nov. 6, 1862, and Iva L., Nov. 25, 1865. Of this family, Lester C. was a soldier in a N. Y. regiment during the last year of the war of the rebellion. Mrs. Lydia B. Washburn died Sept. 11, 1875, and Mr. Washburn married, Feb. 2, 1877, Martha Rockwell, widow of Simeon S. Rockwell, of Summit Township, daughter of William and Martha (Kenyan) Luther, natives of Rhode Island. No children were born to this union. Seymour Washburn is a prominent pioneer settler in Erie Co., coming to McKean Township in 1824. He has served as Road Commissioner 1 term (1847-50); School Director, 12; Auditor, 7, and Justice of the Peace 10 years, since 1852. In 1861, he was elected County Commissioner, and in 1867 County Director of the Poor. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are members of the Christian denomination. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN WEIGEL, merchant, Middleboro, was born in McKean Township Feb. 22, 1842, son of Nicholas and Margaret (Eiswert) Weigel, natives of Bavaria, who had a family of 13 children, of whom John, Jacob, Louisa, George, Frank, Michael, Catherine and Martha survive. John and Jacob were soldiers in the late war. Nicholas Weigel came to America in 1837, settling in McKean, where he purchased 50 acres of land. His wife died in July, 1868; he is still living. Our subject enlisted Aug., 1863, in the 76th Reg. P. V. I., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Corps, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, Army of the James. He participated in the following engagements: Chester Heights, Proctor's Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Bermuda Hundred, Chapin's Farm, Darbytown Pike, Va., and at Ft. Fisher, Jan. 15, 1863, where he was wounded, and went to the hospital at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., and was discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Weigel married, May 7, 1868, Lizzie Miller, born Dec. 22, 1843, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Briec) Miller, natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. By this union there are two children—Louisa, born Feb. 8, 1869, and Lillie, born Dec. 27, 1878. After the war, Mr. Weigel engaged as salesman for Borger & Fuess, Erie, and in 1878 commenced business at Middleboro. His store is well stocked, and the business prospering. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics, a Republican.

EZRA WHITE, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in New York State March 4, 1800, son of Ezra and Lydia (Evans) White, former a native of Vt., latter a daughter of Henry Evans, and a native of the State of New York. They had a family of 10 children, of whom Ezra, William, Sally, Laura, Lucinda, Eliza and De Villo are now living. Ezra White, the elder, came to Erie Co. and purchased 50 acres of land in McKean Township. Lydia Evans, his wife, died in 1835, and he moved to Michigan about the year 1839. Eventually he went to Marengo, Ill., where he died in 1850. Our subject married, March 5, 1823, Polly Pollock, born March 6, 1805, daughter of David and Ann (Roland) Pollock, natives of Maryland. By this marriage there were 9 children, of whom Lucinda, Plympton A., Olympia, Johnson and John are deceased. Lydia A., David, Martha and Sarah are now living. David and Plympton A. were soldiers in the war of the rebellion, David serving 3 months. Plympton A. was 2d Lieut. of Co. D, 83d Reg. P. V. I. He volunteered in 1861, and was subsequently made a signal officer. While on duty at Georgetown, Va., he was taken prisoner, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond. Eventually he was transferred to a prison at Charleston, S. C., where he died Sept. 13, 1864, after being 16 months in captivity. Our subject's wife dying Dec. 20, 1854, he married, Aug. 20, 1857, Mrs. Leonora A. Cobb, born May 4, 1818, daughter of Ezekiel and Theodocia (Bates) Noble, and widow of Zenas Cobb, of Genesee, N. Y., their family numbering 4 children, viz., Nelson (deceased), Myra, Fanny and Noel. Zenas Cobb died Aug. 26, 1846. By his second marriage, Mr. White's children are Frank D. F., Maud M. and Jessie M. Mr. White is one of the pioneers of McKean Township; by trade a carpenter. His farm comprises 37 acres. With his wife, he is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, a Republican.

WILLIAM WISWELL, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., Jan. 2, 1811, son of William Wiswell, born Mch. 6, 1787, who married Mercy Woodward, born Aug. 1, 1788, a native of Massachusetts, and had a family of 9 children, of whom William only is now living. William Wiswell, the elder, came to Erie Co., and located in Washington Township in 1817, where he resided 7 years, moving to McKean Township in 1824; he articled 65 acres of land, and cleared for himself and family a fine farm; he was elected Supervisor for 1 term, and at various periods for many years was Constable of the township. Mercy Woodward, his wife, died June 20, 1848, he following her Dec. 31, 1852. He was a son of John Wiswell, a native of Massachusetts. John Wiswell's father was a native of Wales. William Wiswell, subject of this sketch, married, April 17, 1834, Ruth M., born Mch. 23, 1811, daughter of Moses and Martha (Stanley) Gleeton, all natives of Vermont. By this union there were 4 children, as follows: Ruth A., born May 15, 1836, died Apr. 16, 1845; Alma, born Nov. 2, 1839; Albin, born Sept. 19, 1843, died Apr. 26, 1845, and Mary C., born Sept. 18, 1847. Mr. Wiswell resides on the original homestead, 1½ miles from Middleboro, which now comprises 140 acres, well stocked with superior grades of cattle; a thoroughbred Ayreshire bull, two years old, bred by Fairweather, of Washington Township, has lately been added to his herd. This fine animal has won prizes at various county and State fairs, as follows: Erie Co., Erie, 1st prize, 1881; Ohio State, Toledo, 2d prize, 1882; Michigan State, Jackson, 1st prize, 1882.

EDSON WOODS, lumber manufacturer, Kearsarge, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1840, son of Lathrop and Lavina (Skiff) Woods, natives of New York State, who had a family of 7 children, of whom Lawson, Jason, Ira, Edson, Watson T. and Judson W., are now living. Lathrop Woods came to Erie Co. in 1875, and settled in McKean Township. His wife died in Aug., 1880. Edson Woods, our subject, married, Feb. 14, 1867, Helen A. Fuller, of Edinboro, born Apr. 23, 1845, daughter of Alva and Susan (Drury) Fuller, natives of the State of New York. By this union there were 4 children—Carrie, born Dec. 23, 1868; Freddy, born March 23, 1870; Eddie, born Sept. 14, 1873, died July 14, 1881, and Roy, born July 8, 1881. Mr. Woods owns a fine water-power saw mill, situated on the North Branch of Elk Creek, about 4 miles from Waterford and 5 from Middleboro. He manufactures lumber and laths, turning out 3,000 feet of the latter per day. The bill stuff is mostly hauled to Erie for shipment; machinery for grinding feed is another feature of this mill, its patronage by the farmers in the vicinity being quite extensive; this mill was erected in 1880. Mr. Woods owns a well-stocked and cultivated farm of 92 acres. In politics, he is a Democrat.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. G. ARBUCKLE, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Oct. 12, 1807, in Erie, Penn., son of Joseph and Catherine (Guy) Arbuckle, natives of Maryland, who came to Fairview Township, this county, in 1800. They reared a family of 5 children, of whom 2 are now living—Joseph F., in De Kalb Co., Ill., with 4 children; and our subject, who has resided on the old home farm 76 years. He was married, Jan. 25, 1838, to Emily, daughter of Spencer Shattuck. By this union were born 5 children, 4 now living, viz.; S. S.; Mary A., wife of Geo. McCreary, have 3 children, and reside near Battle Creek, Mich.; Margaret M., wife of R. Pilkington, residing near Bradford, Penn., have 2 children; and J. P. Mrs. J. G. Arbuckle's father came to Erie Co. at an early day; he died Aug. 15, 1852, leaving a family of 5 children, 2 now living. Our subject's 2 sons are members of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and F. & A. M.

B. P. ARBUCKLE, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born August 12, 1835, in this township, son of William and Annis (Shattuck) Arbuckle, natives, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Maryland. William Arbuckle came to Erie Co. in 1802, and was then ten years old. He was married, Sept. 28, 1820, to Annis Shattuck, who bore him 7 children, viz.: Caroline, wife of R. T. Davison, have 13 children, 11 now living; Sophronia, wife of J. F. Allen, 2 children; Burkley, deceased; Alrene, deceased; Joseph, in Dakota; Wm. S., married to Ann Throne, now deceased, resides in Erie with 2 children; Cornelius S., deceased; Hannah, deceased; and our subject, who was married, Nov. 4, 1858, to Barbara, daughter of Walter and Eleanor Mains. By this union are 5 children—Eleanor, deceased; Jennie M. wife of Chas. S. Manley; Wm. E., Chas. E., and Ada, deceased. Mr. Arbuckle is a member of A. O. U. W. Lodge 44, Erie. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Belle Valley.

RICHARD H. ARBUCKLE, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Oct. 14, 1835, in Erie, Penn., son of William G. and Catharine (Bowers) Arbuckle, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of 6 children, viz.: George W.; Mary E., wife of J. W. Humphrey, of New York;

Louisa G., wife of J. K. Hallock, of Erie; Frank P., Superintendent American District Telegraph, Denver, Colo.; John, deceased; and our subject, who was married, Jan. 6, 1859, to J. Antoinette, daughter of John and Charlotte E. Burton, of Mill Creek Township. To this union were born 6 children, viz., Jeannie H., John Burton, Katie Eliza (deceased), Charlotte Barnes, William Irwin and Richard Cranch. Mr. Arbuckle has held the office of County Commissioner, Mercantile Appraiser of the county, and many of the offices in his township.

GEORGE W. BARR, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born July 4, 1822, in Harbor Creek Township, Penn., son of James and Polly R. (Kelly) Barr, natives of Penn., latter born in Mifflin, now Juniata Co., in March, 1793. She was married to James Barr, Jr., in 1812. He died in 1835, and his widow in 1880, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years and thirteen days. Grandfather Kelly came to Erie Co. in 1800, and Grandfather Barr in 1802. The first glimpse Grandfather Kelly ever had of his future wife, Mary Robinson, was when crossing some mountains during the war of 1776, along with other soldiers, he overtook a maiden driving some sheep, gallantly assisted her over a part of the rugged hills, and subsequently married her. James Barr, father of our subject, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, was married, Nov. 14, 1812, to Polly Kelly, who bore him 10 children—John, deceased in infancy; Elizabeth A., wife of Conrad Brown, both deceased; Matthew R., Indian Agent, Idaho; Louisa A., now Mrs. R. M. McCreary; George W., our subject; Harriet M., wife of L. Wright, of Michigan, both deceased; Mary K., widow of Frederick N. Bond; Martha R., wife of J. C. Munn; Ellen, deceased; James M., deceased when young. Our subject was married, Jan. 4, 1860, to Julia A. Wilder, of Vermont. They had 2 children—Alice, wife of Hamon C. Myles, a native of Canada, and 1 died in infancy. Mr. Barr was at one time a railroad builder or contractor on the L. S., P. & E. R. R., N. Y. & E. and Iron Mountain, Lake Superior.

WILHELM BERKENKAMP, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in 1832 in Prussia, and emigrated to America Dec. 23, 1853, landing in New York. From there he came to Utica, N. Y., where he remained for a few months; thence he came to Buffalo, N. Y., and after sojourning there a few months came to Erie, this county, July 4, 1854. Here he engaged with Mr. Trace, with whom he stayed about 8 years. In 1857, he married Miss Vogle, then moved to Franklin Township, this county, residing there for a few years. In 1871, our subject came with his family to the farm they now occupy. To Mr. and Mrs. Berkenkamp have been born the following-named children: William, Charles (deceased in infancy), John and George (twins, latter deceased), and Frank (deceased in infancy). Our subject is a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN BLACKWOOD, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in February, 1810, in Ireland, and came with his parents, James and Martha (Boyd) Blackwood, to America in 1819, settling in Erie, this county, where they resided 7 years, after which they moved to the farm in Mill Creek Township, where our subject now lives, and there ended their days. They were parents of 5 children, 3 now living—John, Robert, in Wesleyville, and Martha, now Mrs. Boggs, in Lawrence Co., Penn. Our subject, the eldest son and third in the family, was married, June 30, 1848, to Nancy, daughter of David Kennedy, a native of Ireland; and who never came to America. Mrs. Blackwood was second in a family of 10 children. Our subject and wife were parents of 3 children—Jane, deceased when young; Martha B., wife of J. E. Lapsley, in Mill Creek Township; and James Thomas. Mr. Blackwood lives on a farm in Mill Creek Township (half a mile from Erie City), given him by his father 40 years ago, and which is under the charge of his son Thomas. He is a member of the U. P. Church.

JOSEPH BLETZ, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Jan. 1, 1824, in Bavaria, Germany; son of Joseph and Lena Bletz, parents of 6 children, of whom 2 are now living—Lena, wife of A. Blabeck, have 3 children; and our subject, who was the only member of the family to come to America. He arrived in June, 1851, and after a short time employed in Erie, this county, moved to the farm he now owns and occupies. He was married, in 1847, in Germany, and has a family of 8 children—Melchior, married to Martha Weigel, daughter of Nicholas Weigel, have 2 children, Ida and Frank; Hermon; Mary, wife of F. Vogt, have 6 children; Catharine, now Mrs. Mealer, have 3 children; Josephine; Annie, wife of F. Horn, have 2 children, Bertha and Frank; Lewis; and John at home with his father. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bletz, besides farming, takes considerable interest in stock, of which he has some fine specimens, including a Durham bull.

SAMUEL M. BROWN (deceased) whose portrait appears in this book, was born July 30, 1807, in Erie Co., Penn., son of Conrad and Catharine (Matzebach) Brown. The former was born June 2, 1773, in Berks Co., Penn.; came to Erie Co. in 1802, and subsequently engaged in mercantile business in Erie City, with George Spang, and later, followed farming until a few years prior to his decease, which occurred Dec. 13, 1859. Catharine, his wife, was born Nov. 12, 1786, in Berks Co., Penn., died July 30, 1821. They had 11 children, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Stohlmann, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Samuel M., our subject, obtained a fair education in Mill Creek Township and Erie City. He was married in Erie, Penn., in 1834, to Eve Stough, born Feb. 7, 1811, in Erie Co.,

daughter of Martin and Sarah (Zimmerman) Stough, natives of Dauphin Co., Penn. This union resulted in 7 children—John T., Sarah C., Samuel C., William M., Mary U., George W., Charles F. E. (deceased). Mr. Brown served the people of his township as Assessor, Road Commissioner and School Director; was in an early day Lieutenant of the State Militia, serving in a creditable manner. He was an active element among the Whigs and later bent his efforts with the Republican party. He was early identified with the Lutheran Church, and died in full triumph of the same. The history of his life can be told in three words, "an honest man." His grandfather, John G. Brown, son of Philip Brown, was born March 14, 1731, and married Sept. 7, 1756, Anna B. Heckadorn, born Jan. 7, 1735.

WM. M. BROWN, Superintendent of Erie Co., Penn., Almshouse, Erie, was born Dec. 12, 1840, in this township, son of Samuel M. and Eve (Stough) Brown, who were parents of 7 children—John P., Sarah C., Samuel C., William M., Mary U., George W. and Charles F. E. (deceased). The father died Jan. 9, 1863. His widow, a lady now of seventy-four years, resides with her son Samuel C., who has charge of the home farm, located on the Ridge road, this township, on a delightful eminence 3½ miles west of Erie. Our subject received his education in Erie County, and followed agricultural pursuits till Aug., 1862, when he enlisted in Co. I, 145th Reg. P. V. I., serving at the front till July 2, 1863, when he was wounded in the right thigh at the battle of Gettysburg, Penn., and from its effects was unfitted for duty till some time the following fall. On Feb. 1, 1864, he received a commission in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where he was placed in military command of the U. S. Seminary Hospital; here he remained until the fall, when he returned home, and on Nov. 23, 1864, he was married to Rosanna, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Love, one of the pioneer families of this county. He was then ordered to Washington, D. C., on recruiting service, where he remained nearly 2 months; from thence to Elmira, N. Y., where he was assigned to duty in prison camp. Here he and his wife remained till after the close of the war. In June, 1866, he was discharged from the U. S. service, when he retired to his farm in Mill Creek Township, and followed farming up to the spring of 1880, when he received his present position as Superintendent of Almshouse.

GEORGE W. BROWN, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born July 1, 1845, in this township; son of Samuel M. and Eve (Stough) Brown, and grandson of Conrad Brown, who came to this county in 1802, and was among the first saddlers and merchants of Erie City. See his biography. Our subject, the sixth in a family of 7, was married Jan. 28, 1869, to Henrietta, daughter of Frederick Fehr, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. To this union were born 5 children—Edward C., Samuel M., deceased in 1881, Frederick C., Lillie L., deceased in infancy, and Nettie M. Mr. Brown resides on a farm pleasantly situated in a valley on the west line of Mill Creek Township.

JOHN BURTON, farmer, P. O. Erie, whose portrait appears in this work, was born Oct. 15, 1809, in Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn. His father, John Burton was born in Old Stratford, Conn., and came to Erie Co. in 1811, settling on the farm now owned and occupied by his son John. While in Connecticut, he was engaged in shoe-making and cattle dealing. The breaking-out of the war of 1812, made shipping almost an impossibility, and Mr. Burton lost heavily on a herd of cattle. He was consequently a poor man when he settled in the wilds of Mill Creek Township, this county. He was married to Phœbe Wooster of Conn. The result of this union was Sallie, married to Spencer Shattuck, they lived in Mill Creek Township till death separated them; Silas, married to Lucretia Miller, he died in Buffalo; David was first coal dealer in Erie; Polly married Calvin Foot, and died in Mill Creek Township. Mrs. Phœbe Burton was a member of the Methodist Church, and her two brothers Daniel and James were local ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. On her demise, our subject married Hannah Miller, born in Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1774, and died in 1850. To this union were born William, John, Phœbe, Matilda and Lewis. The former attended the county schools, became able to teach and with the means thus obtained, secured text-books, and recited his lessons to Rev. Robert Reed, of Erie, subsequently graduated from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and soon after engaged in the Allegheny College, of Meadville, Penn., as teacher of languages and mathematics, and in the meantime occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church. Later, he prepared himself for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took charge of St. John's Church of Cleveland, Ohio, and afterward was transferred to Tecumseh, Mich., where he died in 1856. Lewis attended the country schools, and, through means furnished principally by his father, graduated at Meadville, and then preached in the Methodist Episcopal organization at Allegheny City, after having had charge of a similar church at New Castle, Penn. He finally joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, and succeeded his brother in St. John's Church, Cleveland. Here he established 2 strong branches, known as "St. Marks" and "All Saints," and now has charge of the former; his son Lewis is pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Richmond, Va.; Phœbe Burton, married J. B. Stevens, of Harbor Creek; they both died in Illinois; Matilda, deceased, married J. Johnson; John Burton and his consorts were active members of the Methodist Church. Our subject attended the country schools as much as

was convenient, aside from the duties required of him by his indulgent parents. He was married in 1834 to Charlotte E., daughter of Thomas and Huldah Barnes, natives of Columbia Co., N. Y. This union resulted in 4 children—Julia; Phœbe J., wife of Jacob Warfel; Lydia M., wife of Heman Sprague, of Toledo; Laura E., deceased, when seven years old. His wife dying in 1870, Mr. Burton married, Oct. 8, 1876, Mrs. Margaret McNair, widow of William McNair, and daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Montgomery Burford, natives, the former of Fayette Co., the latter of Chester Co., Penn. Mrs. Burton had 6 children by her first marriage, 2 now living—Margaret J. and James E. She is a Presbyterian, while her present husband is an energetic Methodist, to which organization he has been attached 50 years. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and still clings to the Democratic "household of faith." Has served as School Director, Road Commissioner, and his full share of other small offices, where pay is not considered. Mr. Burton is the possessor of quite a little fortune, which he alone mainly accumulated by dealings in real estate and stock, together with farming.

J. E. BURTON, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Erie, was born in 1848 in the city of Erie, this county, son of Peter and Sarah (Parker) Burton. Peter Burton, a native of this township, was at one time Deputy Sheriff and afterward, by election, Sheriff of Erie County, serving 2 terms. He moved subsequently to the farm, where he carried on a dairy in connection. His father David, a native of Connecticut, was a resident of Erie City for several years. Peter Burton and wife were parents of 8 children, 5 now living—D. H. Burton (married to Mrs. Whitley, a widow), Isadore (wife of B. B. Whitley; have 5 children—Jennie, Morrison, Alice, Ray R. and Benjamin B.), Alice (wife of C. P. Diefenbach; have 3 children—Bessie, Sarah and Harry), Elizabeth (wife of C. D. Riblet; have 2 children—Ruth and Burton), and our subject, who was married, in 1880, to Ella, daughter of N. W. Russell. To this union were born 2 children—Florence Edna and Sarah Edith. Mr. Burton keeps 16 cows and supplies a portion of Erie City with dairy produce. His farm is located on the Buffalo road in this township. He is a member of the K. of H.

JULIUS V. BUSECK, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born in Fairview Township, this county, son of Lewis and Caroline (Stohlmann) Buseck, natives of Germany, former of whom came to this country with his father and brother in 1832, the remainder of the family following in 1834. They remained in Pittsburgh, Penn., 1 year, then moved to this county and worked on different farms until they purchased the one on which the father of our subject now lives, on the lake road, about 3 miles west of Erie City. Mr. Lewis Von Buseck has proved himself a most successful farmer; beginning life with but little, he now owns 4 large farms in this township. He married Caroline Stohlmann, who bore him 12 children, 9 now living—Augusta, wife of Joachim Knobloch; Charles, married to Lavina Butt; Amile, married to Mary Fickinger; Emma, wife of William Evans; Julius, Lewis, Albert, William and Caroline. Julius, our subject, manages one of his father's farms in the west part of this township. He is an energetic young man, keenly alive to the agricultural interests of the county.

JOHN H. CARTER, retired farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born Feb. 24, 1821, in the county of Norfolk, England, son of John and Mary (High) Carter, who came to this township in 1837, bringing with them 5 children, 4 of whom are now living. The family record is now Mary A., now Mrs. Ling, in England; John H.; Sarah A., now Mrs. Shank, in Illinois; Mrs. Henrietta Fassett, deceased in this township; William, a farmer in Illinois, and our subject, who was married, in April, 1838, to Anna Heidlebaugh, whose parents were very early settlers of this county. To this union were born Mary A., wife of William Hardwick, proprietor of Erie Engine Works, have 2 children, Wesley and Luanna; George W., at home; Edward D., married to Clara Robinson; have one child, Maud; Alfred M., proprietor of livery stable in Erie City; Rosa E., deceased; Luella J., at home; and John Lewis, married to Jane Rudd, have 1 child, John. John H. was induced once to take up his residence in Erie City, but unfortunately losing $5,000, he returned to the country and has since been very successful. His wife is a native of Lancaster Co., the second child of three in her family. Our subject came to this county in 1840. He has now sold the farm on which he had so long resided to William L. Scott for $39,000, and has rented a farm owned by Mr. Riblet. The family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

S. H. CAUGHEY, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born March 18, 1836, in this township; son of Samuel and Susan (Fluke) Caughey, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., who came to this county in 1800, where they ended their days. They were parents of following children: John F., residing on the old home farm on the Ridge road; Lewis, in Fairview Township, this county; and our subject, who was married, March 17, 1864, to Eliza M., daughter of James Love. To this union were born 3 children—Susan L., who has attended the State Normal School, this county, at Edinboro; J. Bert and Edwin. The family receive all the advantages of a home as well as a school and collegiate education. Mr. Caughey resides in the western part of the township, where he has an excellent farm, well provided with all essentials, including a spacious barn.

MRS. MARGARET CHURCH, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born in May, 1794, in Ireland, and came to America in 1801 with her parents. She is the oldest lady in the county, and one of the pioneers of Mill Creek Township. With well-preserved perceptive faculties, excellent memory and strong physical frame, Mrs. Church is certainly a remarkable old lady. She was twice married, on first occasion, March 17, 1812, to Andrew Martin, a soldier in the war of 1812; born in 1780, he died in 1823, from the effects of a fall. By this union were born 4 children—Mary, now Mrs. Wood, residing in Chicago; Nancy, deceased; Emily, now Mrs. Parker, and Amas C. Mrs. Church's second marriage occurred Feb. 22, 1825, with David Church; 6 children were born to this union—Jane, deceased; David, in Iowa, married to Harriett Shattuck, have 2 children; Jane, deceased in 1845; Seldon, died in 1864; Margaret, died in 1849; John died in 1835, and Helen M., who was married Jan. 30, 1868, to D. P. Tate, who was born March 15, 1832, in Summit Township, this county, son of R. M. C. Tate. They are parents of 3 children—Maggie F., Bertha A. and Seldon C. Mr. and Mrs. Tate and family reside along with our subject on one of her farms.

J. S. CONRAD, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Aug. 1, 1817, in this township, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McCoy) Conrad, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., and who came to Erie Co. in 1801, settling on the farm on which our subject now resides. They were parents of 9 children, of whom 4 are now living—Elizabeth, wife of A. Judd; Sarah A. wife of S. Wood; John M., living now on the old home farm with Jacob S. Our subject was twice married; on the first occasion to Sarah J., daughter of Freeman Patterson, who bore him 6 children, 3 of whom are living—William W., James M. and J. Lester. She dying April 6, 1874, Mr. Conrad married Emily Patterson, a sister of his first wife, Nov. 4, 1875. By this union there are no children. Mrs. Conrad is a member of the Patterson family of Girard Township, this county; is one of 11 children, 8 of whom are living.

JOHN COOK, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born Aug. 3, 1798, in Hartford Co., Conn., son of Eliakim and Lucy (Hurlburt) Cook. His grandfather's name was Benjamin, and that of his great-grandfather Eliakim. His maternal grandfather's name was John Hurlburt. Our subject's father came with his family to this county in 1800 (leaving a fine estate on the Connecticut River, on which the fifth generation of the Cook family is now residing) from Buffalo, over the ice, on which they had to spend a whole night, though Mrs. Cook had 2 small children under her care. Here he took up a claim or assumed a lease of 300 acres of land of the Holland Co., and then moved to Waterford, this county, where he died in the course of 10 years thereafter. The requirements of the case with the Holland Co. not being fulfilled, owing to possession being taken by actual settlers, the claim was lost, save 100 acres. In addition to that, Mr. Cook bought 75 acres in another part of the township. He built the tavern known as Cook's Hotel, which he kept for many years. He had a family of 5 children, 3 now living—Mrs. Hilton, of Erie City, a widow with 4 children—William, Sarah, John and Abbie; May, afterward Mrs. Zimmerly, deceased, leaving 4 daughters—Anna, Mary, Georgette and Frances; and our subject, who has witnessed the rise of the county from its untutored savage state. He was married, Jan. 1, 1840, to Mary E., daughter of Giles Russell. By this union were born Louisa, wife of C. Wood, who died leaving 1 son, Walter; Giles Russell, a soldier in the late rebellion, and who died of his wounds; John E., also a soldier, deceased, leaving a widow and son, Eddie H.; and Mary E., living with her father. Mr. Cook has been a most prominent man in the township; he has been a deacon in the Presbyterian Church for 50 years. His wife died June 21, 1883.

JAMES W. COOPER, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in Oct., 1833, in Cooperstown, Penn., son of William and Susan (Hope) Cooper, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county in 1814, and were the first settlers of Venango Township. The father of William gave his name to Cooperstown, mentioned above. William Cooper and wife were parents of 11 children, 6 now living, viz.: William (married to Elmira Gates), Albert, Zachariah, married to Kate Riblet; Mary, wife of George A. Brown; Rachel, wife of Orlin Foote; and our subject, who was married in 1867 to Susan M., daughter of George Brown, a very early settler of this township. To this union were born Cora, deceased in infancy; John L., deceased at the age of eleven; and Harry Brown at home. Mr. Cooper has been School Director for six years; is a member of the K. of H. Lodge, 99; in politics, is a Democrat.

R. S. DAVISON, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born Jan. 15, 1816, in Venango Township, this county, son of Robert and Sarah (Smith) Davison, who came from Ireland in 1797, settling where our subject was born. They were parents of 11 children, 7 now living, viz.: our subject; Elizabeth, wife of John McFarland, of Lawrence Co., Penn.; Rosanna, wife of J. McFarland, of Centralia, Ill.; Jane, wife of A. Kirkpatrick, of Corry, Erie Co., Penn.; Sarah, wife of William Schooler, residing near Erie City, Penn; Emily, wife of N. W. Russell; Margaret, residing with our subject. R. S. was married March 27, 1855, to Martha, daughter of Samuel Love, an early settler of this county, and who had a family of 12 children. To this union were born 3 children, viz.: Rosella, wife of William Hilborn (have 2 children, Flora M. and Howard D.); Alfred and Dewitt, who assist their father in carrying on the farm of 100 acres. Mr. Davison is a member of the Belle Valley Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE DOLL, farmer, P. O Erie, is a native of this township, born Sept. 18, 1839, son of Casper and Barbara (Drushal) Doll, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1837, settling in this township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were parents of 4 children—Margaret, wife of Presley Waidley; Barbara, wife of Frederick Diehl; George and Casper, who married Charlotte Rusterholtz. Our subject was married, Apr. 28, 1864, to Eliza E., daughter of Nathan and Mary Foglebaugh, parents of 9 children, 8 now living. Mrs. Doll being the 4th. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Doll adopted a girl named Lena G. when 9 years of age; she is now 15, a bright and fair young lady, in whom her foster-parents place great store. Our subject occupies the old home farm, situated in the western part of the township, 9 miles from Erie City. Mr. Doll's grandfather, Casper Doll, Sr., lived with his son Casper till he was ninety-two years of age. He died in 1866, his widow in 1881.

JOHN B. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Sept. 3, 1835, in this township, son of James and Catharine (Brown) Evans, the former of whom was born July 13, 1806, in McKean Township, this county, son of John and Nancy (Porter) Evans, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. John Evans, Sr., came to Erie Co. in 1802, and took up land, to pay which he borrowed money from Seth Reed without security. On returning the money to Mr. Reed some time afterward, Mr. Evans asked him how he came to trust him so far. "Because you have an honest face," replied Mr. Reed. John Evans was a marine in the war of 1812, and a great hunter in his day. He possessed a gun which he named "Jimmy." This gun he sold to James McKee, who, having a dispute with a Mr. Severlin, took "Jimmy" in his hand and shot him. James Evans was married, Dec. 1, 1834, to Catharine, daughter of Conrad and Catharine (Murcybaugh) Brown, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. By this union were born John B., George A., Conrad B., William E., E. J. and P. A. Our subject was married, Feb. 20, 1862, to Sophia, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Love, who came to Erie Co. in 1802, settling in McKean Township. Mrs. Evans is the 6th child in a family of 12, of whom 7 are now living. Our subject is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in this township. His farm is nicely located on the Ridge road.

CAPT. GEORGE A. EVANS, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born Oct. 29, 1836, son of James and Catherine (Brown) Evans, early settlers of this county (see their biography). Our subject enlisted in Co. I, 145th P. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, during the rebellion, and served to the close of the war. He participated in the most severe battles fought, such as Antietam, Fredericksburg (in which the regiment lost 250 men out of about 500 engaged), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (in which the greater part of the regiment was cut to pieces in charging through the wheat field on the evening of July 2, all the officers being killed or wounded in his company except our subject), Mine Run, Auburn Heights, Bristow Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and many other engagements. He passed through them all unscathed, with exception of a slight wound received at Petersburg. He was then placed on detached duty in October, 1864, and acted as Adjutant till the close of the war. On June 1, 1865, he was mustered out, and returned home, and on Dec. 26, same year, was married to Sophia J., daughter of R. G. Dunn. By this union are 3 children, 2 now living—Kate D. and Scott B. Mr. Evans owns a fine farm in the western part of Mill Creek Township. He has acted as School Director 5 years and Juror Commissioner 3 years.

CONRAD B. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Aug. 22, 1838, in Mill Creek Township, on the farm he now occupies; the 3d son of James and Catharine (Brown) Evans, former born in McKean Township, this county and State, whither his parents migrated at the end of the last century from Cecil Co., Md.; the latter near Erie, her parents having come from Berks Co., this State. Ancestors on the father's side were Scotch-Irish or Welsh, on the mother's of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. His father was a farmer; her father was a merchant in the city of Erie, and owner of large tracts of land. The brothers are John B.; Capt. Geo. A., of Co. I, 145th P. V. I.; Conrad B. Evans; Wm. E., in Fairview Township; E. James, in North East Township; Presley A., at home; the 5th in order of the brothers died in infancy. The subject of this article was married, Feb. 12, 1867, to Charlotte E., youngest daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Reed) Love. To this union were born 8 children, viz., Mary Gertrude, Frank Reed and Harry Grant (twins, Frank died in infancy), Frances Adelaide, James A., Charlotte E., Sophie L. and Ruth M. He enlisted during the war of the rebellion, Jan. 1, 1864; joined Co. A, of the 111th P. V. V. I., at Pittsburgh, Capt. Marcellus Todd in command of company. He was sent to the convalescent camp at Ringgold, Ga.; detailed while there, and soon after arriving to duty, in the Commissary Department. Being sent by imperious order to the front just before the battle of Peach Tree Creek, he entered the engagement, and was taken prisoner with many others of the right of the regiment, Col. Cobham being killed. Was sent to Andersonville Prison, where he remained until Sept. 20 following. Under Gen. Sherman's special cartel for exchange, he rejoined his regiment at Atlanta, and marched with the advancing column to the sea. After the siege of Savannah, he went with the army to Washington. He was detailed for a time at the division headquarters of Gen. Geary as a clerk to the Judge Advocate General. Was discharged in July, 1865, as Commissary Sergeant of the regiment. Being married, he has occupied the old home farm ever since, situated about 1½

miles south from the city of Erie, and added thereunto. Mr. Evans has filled several offices of trust in his town and county. He is a brother of the A. O. U. W., and comrade of the Strong Vincent Post, No. 67. Is a Republican from principle, and by birth and education as he was a soldier from pure patriotism, which he stoutly asseverated to his comrades by the camp fire. Is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, and one of its session, and earnestly believes in its doctrines and creed.

JOHN FAGAN, deceased, was born in 1812 in this township, son of John and Mary (Logan) Fagan, natives of York Co., Penn., and who came to this county in 1800-02, settling in Mill Creek Township. During the war of 1812, they kept house for a Mr. Brown, who was afraid, owing to the troublous times, to live alone. Their family numbered 5 children—James, Hugh, Honor, Judah and John, none of whom are now living. Our subject was married, June 7, 1838, to Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hadley) Moore. To this union were born 10 children, 7 now living, viz., John C., married to Ada Stedman, he is a member of the G. A. R.; William, in Chicago, he was a soldier in the late war; Charles, in San Francisco, Cal.; Frank, married to Carrie, daughter of Erue and Eliza Pherrin, have 3 children—Elizabeth, John and Mabel; Richard married to Melissa Silvers of Kan., have one child—Ethel; Mary, wife of Joseph Helterline, have 1 child—George J.; and James, at present attending the Allegany College, N. Y.; John, who is in Erie City, Penn., was a soldier in the late war; Thomas was also a soldier, and died while in the service, his body was exhumed, brought home and re-interred. John Fagan, the subject of this sketch, was Constable and Assessor for this township. He died Dec. 1, 1882. Mrs. Fagan was a native of New York State. Her mother, who came to this county in 1838, having lost her first husband, married Mr. Robert Condon, who settled in Elk Creek Township, this county, where he died.

JACOB FARVER, deceased, was born in Little York, Penn., March 10, 1810; came to this county and settled in Weigleville, a village named after his wife's father, in 1826. Our subject married Leah Weigle, who bore him 5 children, viz., Sarah A., wife of George W. Mosher, have 1 child—Carrie A.; Samuel H., married to Mary J. Thomas; Carrie C., wife of T. Tuttle, have 1 child—Jessie B.; John A., married to Emma J. Nason, have 1 child—Seth A. Jacob Farver died April 15, 1876. George W. Farver, the eldest son, was married Aug. 29, 1862, to Alzina E. Himebaugh, who bore him 8 children—Alice C., Ida A., Minnie A., William J., Frank C., Charles J., George E. and Carrie B. Mr. G. W. Farver resides on part of the home farm, located on the Ridge road in the western part of Mill Creek Township. George has been correspondent for the Erie *Observer* for many years. George Weigle, father of Mrs. Jacob Farver was born in 1776, died in 1848. He settled where Weigleville now stands, and paid $2.50 per acre. He could have bought land where Erie City now stands for $1.50, but it was too swampy. Catherine Weigle, Mrs. Farver's mother, was born in 1777, died in 1868. She was known all over Erie County. When they settled here, there were plenty of deer and bears, in fact game of all kinds. There was only one grocery then in the village of Erie.

TOBIAS FICKINGER, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born June 14, 1811, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Frederick, a miller by trade, and Elizabeth (Long) Fickinger, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. They came to this county in 1831, settling in McKean Township, and remained there till 1844, when they moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and there ended their days. They were parents of 8 children, 6 now living, viz., Samuel in Erie Co.; Jacob in Ohio; William; Maria, wife of J. L. Skinner, in Ill.; Letitia, wife of George Stinehiser in Indiana; and our subject, who was twice married, on first occasion to Sarah, daughter of John and Susan Butt. By this union were born 4 children—Sarah A., wife of J. T. Brown; J. B., who was a member of the 145th P. V. I. during the late war and died at Harper's Ferry, Va.; Sophia, deceased; and Rev. Charles F., married to Morillo, daughter of J. Evans, have 2 children—Frank and Grace. On the death of this wife, March 26, 1870, our subject married, Oct. 3, 1872, Mrs. Catharine (Butt) Farver, who was born March 15, 1813, and married in 1837 to John Farver, and by this union were 5 children, viz., Daniel, in California; John, living on the Farver farm, married to Lydia Busick, had 5 children—Henry, Kate, deceased, Oney, John and Stella; Susan F., now Mrs. G. Stone, have 6 children; Sarah, wife of C. Ott, have 2 children; Mary, wife of T. McKee, have 1 child—Edward. Our subject has been Road Commissioner and School Director for many years. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

PERRY FOOTE, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born Aug. 13, 1824, on the farm on which he now resides in this township, son of Capt. Warren Foot, a soldier of the war of 1812, born Aug. 6, 1778, in Connecticut. He moved to this county in 1802. Returning to his native State, he married Sally, daughter of William Shattuck, of Connecticut, and then moved finally to this township on the farm our subject now occupies. He died June 12, 1843, his widow Feb. 6, 1869, aged eighty-six years seven months. His family numbered 8 children, viz., Wm. S., deceased; Mrs. Eliza Root, died at the age of seventy-two, leaving 3 children; William S., second, living in New York State; Zernah, wife of Cyrus Reed, deceased, leaving 3 children in Lodi, Ill.; George, deceased in April, 1880, leaving 2 sons; Warren; Sarah, wife of F. Bell, a soldier in the late war, deceased, leaving 1 daughter; and Perry, our subject, who was married, Jan. 2, 1851, to Mary C., daughter of Henry Ewing, of Sum-

mit Township. Six children have been born to this union—Sarah Matilda, wife of Henry Parker of Harbor Creek; Lizzie Jane, deceased Aug. 10, 1872; Emma, at home; Bell R., deceased July 11, 1863; Perry Albert, at home; and Addie, deceased July 8, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Foote are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Erie.

JACOB GEIST, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Nov. 30, 1817, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Andrew and Nancy (Becker) Geist, former of whom came to this county in 1835, settling on a farm on the Ridge road, where he ended his days. They were parents of 6 children, of whom 3 are now living—Jacob; Daniel; May, wife of J. Berst, of Erie City. Our subject was married, February, 1844, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Evans, and by this union were born 12 children, viz., Mary A., wife of Jacob Zann, have 4 children—George W., Kate M., Luella and Cora V.; Thomas; Daniel, deceased; Levi, deceased; Matilda; Frank; John; Louisa, deceased; Clara E.; Alvin, married to Florence B. Noson; Charles Edward and Andrew. Mr. Geist has a farm of 234 acres, 6 miles southwest of Erie City in Mill Creek Township.

DANIEL GEIST, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born June 13, 1825, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Andrew and Nancy (Becker) Geist, who came to this county in 1832 with a 4-horse team and 1-horse carriage, settling on the Ridge road near the spot where the cemetery is now located. In the following year, Andrew Geist bought a farm of 103 acres near where the Poor House now stands, and there they spent the remainder of their lives. He died in Jan., 1873. His family numbered 5 sons and 3 daughters; 2 sons and 1 daughter now living—Jacob Geist, married Miss Mary Evens, is now a widower with 9 children; Mary, wife of J. Berst, have 4 children living; and our subject, who was married, in 1855, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Betsy (Butts) Givens, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born 3 children, 2 now living—William Z., attending college in Erie, Penn., and Emma L., at home. John I. is deceased. Mr. Geist is a widower, having lost his wife Sept. 10, 1883. He resides on his farm situated on an elevated spot about 4 miles from the court house, in this township. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

JAMES C. GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Aug. 30, 1821, in West Mill Creek Township, this county; son of Moses and Elizabeth (Foster) Graham, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. Moses Graham was born in 1790, died Sept. 10, 1847; his wife was born in April, 1797, died Feb. 20, 1850. They were parents of Josiah, who died in Springfield Towhship, this county; his widow, Mrs. Rachel (Caldwell) Graham survives with 4 children; and our subject, who was married, March 27, 1845, to Martha M. Lininger, who bore him 6 children, 4 now living—Martha E., wife of C. A. Crandle, have 1 child—Holly; James E., married to L. Emerson, have 1 child—Lola; Robert G., married to Addie L. Martin, have 1 child—Celicia; and Charles W., carpenter and joiner, who is unmarried. Our subject's first wife died June 16, 1865; he then married Mrs. Mary Rice, a widow who had four children, 2 living—Mrs. Elizabeth Bender and John Rice.

HENRY HALDERMAN, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born April 2, 1833, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Daniel and Mary (Adam) Halderman, parents of 10 children—Samuel; Mary A., deceased; Henry; Fiana, wife of E. Beck; Catharine, wife of Samuel Richtner; Rebecca, wife of Henry Cooper, in Lancaster Co.; Sarah, wife of W. Gable; Clementina, wife of Henry Moon, in Lancaster Co.; John, deceased; and Jacob. The father died in 1858, the mother is still living. Our subject was married, May 30, 1853, to Cordelia, daughter of Henry Warpel, who came to this county in 1829, settling on the farm on which Mr Halderman now lives. His family numbered 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters—Mrs. Halderman being the youngest of all. To our subject and wife were born 7 children, 6 now living—Franklin; Elam, married to Arelia Fogelbaugh, have 1 child—Florence; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Peter, have 1 child—Frankie; Charles, Martin and Ada.

JOHN HARTLEB, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Feb. 25, 1817, in Albig, Germany, and came to America in 1852; son of Francis and Maggie (Nuchel) Hartleb, parents of 5 children—Mary, deceased; John; Peter, in Milwaukee; Michael, deceased; and Matthew, in Erie. Our subject was married, June 17, 1844, to Maggie, daughter of John Beck. To this union were born 9 children, viz.: Peter; Kate, now Mrs. Volmer; Michael; Anthony; Lena; Maggie, wife of H. Baushard; Emma, at home; Elizabeth, at home; and Matthew. Mr. Hartleb resides on a farm at one time owned by Frederick Zimmerman, located in the eastern part of this township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY Y. HARTT, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in this township July 25, 1839; son of James and Elizabeth (Overton) Hartt, natives of England. The latter was third in a family of 7 and the only member to come to America. They were married in 1828, and soon afterward came to America, settling in this county. They were parents of 7 children, 2 now living—Maria E., the eldest, widow of J. M. McCreary, and Henry Y., 4th. The deceased are James, William, Mary, Edward and John. Our subject was married, Aug. 17, 1871, to Emma A., daughter of James Reed, one of the pioneers of the county, who reared a family of 4 children—William C., J. H., Emma A. and Kate J. Mr. Hartt's farm is located in the western portion of the township. The family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

G. W. HAYBERGER, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Sept. 18, 1836, in this township, on the farm on which he now resides; son of Maxson and Margaret (McCreery) Hayber-

ger, natives of Penn., who came to this county in 1813 or 1814, settling in Mill Creek Township. They were parents of 5 children, viz.: Thomas, drowned May 19, 1854, in Love's mill dam; David, enlisted during the war of the rebellion in the 144th P. V. I., and died in hospital in Virginia, April, 1864, aged twenty-six; Eli, married to Sarah Bochmer, have 2 children—Rosa and Henry M.; Margaret A., wife of O. Olds, have 2 children—May V. and Willie; an infant, deceased; and our subject, who was married, Oct. 15, 1863, to Jennie, daughter of Greenleafs and Martha (Colton) Warren, who were parents of 4 daughters and 1 son, viz.: Mrs. Hayberger; Adelia M.; Mary A., now Mrs. Sherwood; Martha, and Henry G., in Erie City. Mr. Greenleafs Warren died, in 1852, on his way home from California to his family, who were then residing in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hayberger were born 5 children—Adelia M., deceased; Genevra M., deceased; an infant, deceased; Mary W., and Jessie, at home. Our subject served 3 months during the late war, in 1865. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His farm is finely situated on an elevated piece of ground overlooking the lake, 4½ miles from Erie City.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born Oct. 26, 1828, in Cleveland, Ohio; son of Joseph and Jane (Sweney) Henderson, the former a native of Alleghenny Co., the latter of Erie Co., Penn. Joseph Henderson, a carpenter, was born June 6, 1798, and came to this county in 1820, settling in Erie City. His family numbered 10 children, 6 of whom are now living, viz.: William; Nancy, now Mrs. Goodrich; Ann, wife of Henry Dunn; Joseph, present Director of the Poor; Jane, a maiden lady; James, express agent, Corry; George, Charles and 2 infants are deceased. Joseph Henderson was elected County Commissioner for 3 years, and re-elected on the Independent ticket 3 years. He was employed on most of the original buildings of prominence in Erie City; had the contract for the carpenter work of the old court house, and was superintendent of the work; was at one time engaged on the public works of Cleveland, Ohio. He died March 28, 1883. Our subject was married, Aug. 20, 1860, to Martha, daughter of Joseph Lowry, of Armstrong Co., Penn. The father of Joseph Lowry was born Oct. 10, 1787, in Ireland, and was brought to America in 1788. For many years he was a Justice of the Peace. He was the parent of 12 children. Our subject and wife have a family of 3 children—Alfred and Elmer (twins) and Thomas, besides an adopted child, a niece, named Ida Lowry, born in California. Mr. Henderson was at one time on the staff of Government Surveyors in the gold regions of Colorado, before gold was discovered. He is now residing on the farm on which his father lived.

NOAH HERSHEY, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Zook) Hershey, who came to Erie Co. in 1832, settling on the farm then known as the John Reed farm, and on the expiration of 3 years moved to the place on which his son Noah now lives. They were married; they were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. Seven children were born to this union, 5 now living, viz.: Abram, married to Fannie Tome, have 3 children—William, Henry B. and Samuel; Mary, wife of L. Brubecker, have 8 children; Henry, married to Sarah Weidle, had 2 children, 1 deceased; Rachel, wife of F. Rose, have 4 children living; and our subject, who was married Oct. 8, 1846, to Maria S., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hesler) Sybert, parents of 8 children, 4 now living—John, Aaron D., Martha and Maria S. David Sybert and family came to Erie Co. in 1829. To Mr. and Mrs. Hershey were born 3 children, viz., Henry D., Charles M. and Ella M. S. Mr. Hershey has a fine farm situated in Mill Creek and Summit Townships, on the Edinboro road, 5½ miles from Erie City.

AMAS HINKLE, farmer, P. O. Erie, is a native of this township, born July 28, 1822, son of Andrew and Catharine (Shue) Hinkle, who came from York Co., Penn., to this county, in 1816, where they resided many years. They were parents of 9 children—William, Amas, Catharine; John, deceased; Aquilla and Priscilla, twins; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Snyder, residing in Crawford Co., Penn.; Jacob and Henry. Andrew Hinkle, the father, is living with a daughter in La Grange Co., Ind. Our subject was married, May 7, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Weis, the first miller in the county, and who came here in 1801, settling on the farm our subject now owns. He was parent of 3 sons and 2 daughters, of whom Elizabeth is the 4th child. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle were born 3 children—Amanda, wife of L. Mong, have 5 children; Jacob, married, has 3 children; and John A., at home working on a farm. Our subject has been School Director and Road Commissioner. He began life with but little, has now, by industry and economy, accumulated a fine farm of 123 acres, located in the western portion of Mill Creek Township.

ALBERT J. KELSO, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Sept. 7, 1802, in this county, son of Gen. John Kelso, an officer in the war of 1812, a native of Cumberland Co., Penn., and who came to this county in 1797. His wife used to ride home to Cumberland Co. on horseback to visit her friends. Our subject remembers quite vividly some incidents that occurred during the war of 1812, and following years; one of the occasions was a fight among the butchers in the city of Erie, which was quelled by the liberal use of scalding water by the military, who were called out. Mr. Kelso was educated in Erie, successively by Mr. Eastman, Prof. Blossom, Mr. Reed and Mr. Gunnison. He was married, Jan. 26, 1842, to Elizabeth Sullivan, who bore him the following children: Sarah, wife of Edwin Tenney, of Crawford Co., Penn.; Albert C., married to Livonia Green, have 4 children—

Philo K., Frankie, Ella and Harry; Annie, wife of E. DeWolf, have 6 children, reside in Iowa; and Edwin J. Mrs. Kelso dying in 1850, our subject married, Jan. 25, 1853, Maria L. Fales, a native of Massachusetts. By this union were born 5 children, 4 now living—Susan M., wife of J. Benson, have 1 daughter, Grace; Caroline A., Alice A. and Charles H. Mr. Kelso resided in Erie City 50 years, and on his present farm, located on the Lake road in West Mill Creek Township, 25 years. He was at one time in business in Erie City with Mr. Kellogg; is a thorough temperance man, declining even to sell barley for distilling purposes.

JOHN KILLPATRICK, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in 1821, in Erie City, this county, son of James and Mary Killpatrick, natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent, who came to this county in 1819, by way of Quebec, Canada. They were the parents of 7 children, 4 now living—Mary, Sarah, James and John, our subject, who was married, in 1856, to Maria Canada, who bore him 1 child, a very handsome girl, Mary, deceased. This wife dying in 1858, Mr. Killpatrick married, in 1864, Mary J., daughter of Alexander McClelland. Mr. Killpatrick has resided on the farm he now occupies, located on the Buffalo road, since 1864. He sold the land on which the village of Corry, this county, now stands for $298, and had to get a side bidder to accomplish that, which made the purchaser rich. In addition to farming, our subject manufactures brick and tiles. He is a F. & A. M.

JOACHIM KNOBLOCH, farmer of 200 acres of land with two new bank barns, P. O. Erie, was born Sept. 9, 1841, in this township, son of Henry and Mary (Fisher) Knobloch, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1840, and settled in Erie City, this county, where they lived many years. Henry Knobloch kept the Martin & Herring Hotel for 6 years, and finally bought a farm in the western section of this township, on part of which he now resides, having given to each of his 3 sons a farm off this property, comprising between 200 and 300 acres of excellent land, with good water privileges and commodious barns, where in addition to farming they are engaged in cattle breeding and dealing, and where they are enjoying every prosperity. Henry Knobloch's sons are Joachim, Daniel and Henry. Two others died in infancy. Our subject was married, Feb. 25, 1864, to Augusta, daughter of Lewis Von Buseck. By this union were born 7 children, viz., Lewis H., Charles D., Mary A., Clara A., Lena L., Emeal E. and Emma L.

HENRY KNOBLOCH, Jr., P. O. Erie, was born Sept. 13, 1845, in this township, son of Henry and Mary (Fisher) Knobloch, natives of Germany, who came to this county in 1840, and lived in the city of Erie for many years. Henry Knobloch bought a large farm in this township which he divided among his three sons, who are extensive stock dealers, feeders and breeders, having excellent accommodations in the way of commodious barns, water privilege, etc. The brothers are Joachim (see his biography); Daniel, married to Mary Zaun, have three children; and Henry, our subject, who was married, Dec. 26, 1871, to Elizabeth Zaun, sister of Mrs. Daniel Knobloch; they are daughters of Philip Zaun, of this township. To this union were born 2 children—Annie E. and Henry W. Messrs. H. Knobloch, Sr., and Jr., occupy 152 acres of land.

JOHN KUHN, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born Dec. 15, 1814, in Newport, on the Rhine, Germany, son of Francis and Catharine (Hait) Kuhn, who left Germany for America Aug. 12, 1840. Coming to Erie Co., they purchased a few acres of land which they cultivated into a market garden. Mr. Kuhn was also engaged in lake fishing. They were the parents of 5 children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Edinger, was twice married, has 8 children; Jacob; George; Mary, now Mrs. Winel; and our subject, who was married on the day his parents left for America, to Mary A., daughter of John and Barbara Anthony. She is fifth in a family of 8 children—Rachel, Elizabeth, Tilda, Frances, Mrs. Kuhn, Eva, Peter, Margaret. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have been born 6 children—Frank A., a noble boy, who during the war of the rebellion, begged of his father to be allowed to take the place in the army of some man who might leave a family behind. He enlisted in 1863 in the 145th Reg., Co. D, under Col. Brown and Capt. Lynch. He participated in several engage ments, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg and afterward killed at the battle of Gettysburg; Jacob, married to Rose Larie, have 6 children—Annie, John, Mary, George, Clara, Jacob; Sophia, now Mrs. O. Smith, have 5 children—Annie, deceased, Joseph, Helen, Mary, Rose; Amelia; and Mary A., now Mrs. E. Percel, who lost her busband Aug. 27, 1883; she has one child, Etta.

SAMUEL LOVE (deceased) was born May 16, 1798, in Maryland, and came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1802, settling with his parents, James and Rachel (Henderson) Love, the former born Oct. 11, 1777, and the latter May 29, 1770, in Maryland. The father died in Mill Creek Township Nov. 18, 1842, and the mother May 29, 1844. They reared a family of 5 children—Samuel, David, James, Mary A. and Robert. The eldest received a country school education and learned farming and milling. He was married, Feb. 23, 1826, to Rebecca J. Reed, born March 11, 1805, in Erie Co., Penn., daughter of George and Mary (McCreary) Reed, the former born Aug. 3, 1777, the latter Jan. 14, 1776, the parents of Rebecca J., Joseph, John, Eliza A., William and James; the first and last named now living. This family united individually with the Presbyterian Church. Our subject and wife had a family of 12 children, 10 of whom grew up, viz., Jane, Mary A., Martha, Thomas, Sophia, Rebecca J., Rosanna, George W., James F. and Charlotte E. Thomas

was married to Anna Brownand, of Kendallville, Ind., and they reside on the farm where our subject died, Oct. 14, 1865. Mr. Love was a Republican; with his wife was early united with the Presbyterian Church. His father was drafted in the war of 1812 and he went as a substitute. His widow lives on the old farm of 95 acres, which is farmed by her son, James F. He married Jeannett Dunn, the result being 9 children, 8 now living—Jessie R., Mabel A., B. D., Samuel R., George W., Rosannah, Emily J. and Clara.

WILLIAM W. LOVE, farmer, P. O. Erie, is a native of this township, born Jan. 8, 1835, on the farm on which he now resides; son of James and Eliza (Crane) Love. James Love, a native of Md., was brought, when a child, in Oct., 1802, to this county by his parents, James and Rachel Love, who remained in McKean Township 5 years, and then moved to this township, where they settled on the farm on which Mrs. Rebecca Love now lives, and where they both died; the mother of Wm. W. Love died June 11, 1840, and the father May 20, 1878, on the farm our subject lives on. Mrs. Eliza Love was a native of this county, descendant of a Connecticut family. She and a cousin, now Mrs. Harrington, were born in the same night, in the same house, and were the first white children to see the light of day in Conneaut Township. Her father was a Justice of the Peace, and held many other offices of trust in the township. Our subject was married, Oct. 29, 1856, to Lydia A., daughter of Joseph F. McCreary. To this union were born 4 children, 3 now living—Charles J., married to Emma, daughter of John T. Brown; George J. and Fred Mc., both at home. William is deceased. Mr. Love has been elected to several offices of public and private trust in his native county, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His farm, which is part of the land his grandfather bought of the Population Company, is located about 6 miles from Erie, in the southwestern part of the township. Mr. Love also engages in the lumber trade, and operates a saw mill.

JOHN McKEE, deceased, was born in 1809, in this township; son of John and Mary (Maxwell) McKee, who came here with the Nicholson families in 1793, settling near McKean Township among the first settlers. Our subject had one sister, who was married to Alexander Nicholson, now both deceased. Mr. McKee was married, June 16, 1847, to Mary A. Pherrin, who bore him 7 children, 6 of whom are now living, viz.: Winfield, married to Ida Drewry, have 2 children—Scott and Maud; Thomas B., married to Mary Farver, have 1 child—Sarah Ocean; Annie J., married to Thomas Willis, have 3 children—Gussie B., Thomas C. and Harvey Maxwell; Nancy O., wife of Clark W. Zuck, have 1 child—Floyd; Ida R., and John Clayton. Mr. McKee, who had been a farmer all his life, died Dec. 28, 1868, in this township. His widow still survives, and resides in the old homestead along with her sons, who have charge of the farm. She is a lady of good health and vigorous mind, and is a kind mother.

GEORGE McCLELLAND, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in this township in 1837, son of Alexander and Rosannah (Satsman) McClelland, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who came to this county in 1800, and settled on what is now the Buffalo road. His father was one of the very oldest settlers in the township. Alexander McClelland had a family of 7 children, 5 sons and 2 daughters; 4 are now living—George, Cyrus Alexander, Mary, wife of John Kilpatrick, and our subject, who was married in 1861 to Elizabeth, daughter of Mintey Warfel, a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. By this union were 6 children—Rose A., Catherine V., William M., Henry E. and Henrietta (twins), and Mary A. Mr. McClelland is a member of the K. of H.

S. S. McCREARY, mechanic, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born Sept. 12, 1812, in this township, son of Joseph F. and Lydia (Swan) McCreary, former a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., latter of Dauphin Co., Penn., who came to this county in 1802-03, settling near Walnut Creek. They were parents of S. S., our subject; Richard S., deceased in 1881, aged sixty-seven years, leaving 4 children; J. J., deceased when a young man; Selina C.; Mary E.; Jackson, in Mill Creek; Gen. David B. McCreary, in Erie; Lydia A., wife of William Love, in Mill Creek; and Martha S., wife of Thomas Love. Our subject was married, Oct. 17, 1839, to Joanna, daughter of John and Eleanor (McCreary) Brooks, former of whom came to this county in 1802, settling in Mill Creek Township. They were parents of 5 children, Joanna being the eldest. To Mr. and Mrs. McCreary were born 12 children, viz., Julia, deceased; Washington I., deceased; John J., married to Mary Easley, have 4 children—Florence E., Sidney S., Agnes M. and Bryant; John, deceased, and John J., twins; Winfield Scott; Nellie Lydia; Sidney B., deceased; Eva Jane, deceased; Mary A., deceased; Millie J. and Maggie B. Our subject's farm is part of that on which his wife was born, situated on an elevation in the southwest part of Mill Creek Township.

JACKSON McCREARY, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born Aug. 29, 1823, on the farm on which he now lives, son of Joseph F. and Lydia (Swan) McCreary; the former came to this county in 1802, and remained in McKean Township until 1808, in which year he moved to this township, settling on his present farm. On Sept. 12, 1811, he was married to Miss Swan, who came in 1802 to Erie Co. with her father, who operated one of the earliest mills in this county. She was the eldest of 6 children, and only daughter. Our subject was twice married; on first occasion, May 13, 1850, to Mary A., daughter of Samuel Love, an old settler of this county. The result of this union was 1 child, Emily J., wife of P. Carpenter. This wife dying March 29, 1852, Mr. McCreary married, Jan. 24,

1859, Miss R. J. Love, his sister-in-law, who bore him 5 children—Harry L., Anna L., Martha J., Blanche and Herbert. Our subject has been Justice of the Peace now 21 years; has acted as School Director, Assessor and Collector.

SETH Y. McCREARY, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born Oct. 24, 1852, in this township, son of Francis and Margaret (Pherrin) McCreary, who moved to this township from Fairview Township in 1846, where the former died in 1862. They were married May 9, 1844, and were the parents of 6 children—Ida J. (deceased in infancy), Francis M. (deceased when young), Melvin K. (deceased), Seth Y., George B. and Irvin P. William Pherrin, our subject's grandfather, had a family of 4 children—Mrs. Margaret McCreary, Maria (now Mrs. Heighmyer), William E., and Sarah J. (afterward Mrs. George McCully, now deceased). Mr. McCreary was married, Oct. 2, 1878, to Emma, daughter of Samuel Kendig. By this union is 1 child—Francis C. He resides on the old home farm near his mother, and brother, George B., but is at present building a house on the Ridge road, which he will make his future home. The family are all adherents of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. G. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W. Irvin P. graduated from Penn. State College in the senior class, in June, 1882, and is now a civil engineer in Ohio.

JOSEPH McDANNEL, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in 1837 in this township, son of Daniel J. and Catharine (Ebersole) McDannel, natives, the former of Lancaster Co., the latter of Cumberland Co., Penn. They came to this county in 1799, and settled on a piece of land 2 miles east of Erie City, where they spent the remainder of their days. They were parents of 9 children, 6 now living—Christian E., Daniel J., Oliver P., Sidney S., Celia C., and our subject, who was married, in 1861, to Lucinda, daughter of Levi Gordon. To this union were born 2 children—Homer G. and Cassie P.; Homer is a member of the Equitable Aid Society of Wesleyville, this township. Mr. McDannel was engaged in the shops of the P. & E. R. R. for several years, where he proved a faithful employe. His farm is located on the Buffalo road, 2 miles east of Erie City, the same farm held by his father and grandfather.

THOMAS McKEE (deceased), whose portrait appears in this work, was born in 1800 in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., son of Patrick and Jane (Vance) McKee, former a native of Ireland, latter of Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., Penn., the parents of Thomas, Margaret and Eliza. Our subject received a country school education, and was brought up on a farm. He was married, in 1838, to Nancy Kendig, born in 1818, daughter of George and Esther (Spence) Kendig, natives, the former of Cumberland Co., and the latter of Lancaster Co., Penn. By this union were born Mary J., Alexander, Susan, Franklin, Bennett, Etta, Thomas. Mary J. married John Stones, of Fairview Township, have 3 children—Ida J., Reed and Frank; Alexander was in Co. K, 83d P. V. I., and there contracted a disease which terminated in his death (he left a widow, Mrs. Georgia Jones McKee, and 2 children, Gertrude and Clara, to mourn his loss); Susan married Abner Powell, and with him and her 4 children—Anna M., George L., Thomas B. and Jesse E.—resides with the widow of our subject on the old homestead of 280 acres; Bennett married Matilda Moserbaugh, and lives on the home place. Mr. McKee was a Director of the County Poor House for 3 years; in politics, was a Republican; a member of the Episcopal organization, to which his widow belongs.

JACOB METZLER, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Aug. 28, 1825, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Jacob and Nancy (Workman) Metzler, who came to this county in 1828, settling near the spot where our subject now lives. They are both deceased. They were the parents of 3 sons and 3 daughters—Anne, now Mrs. Hammer; Jacob, married in 1853 to Rachel Weidley; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, wife of P. Brubaker; John, married to Barbara Gutekunst, and Samuel, deceased. Our subject and wife have no family of their own, but have reared 2 foster children. Mrs. Metzler was one of a family of 10 children, 4 now living. Mr. Metzler has an excellent farm located in the west part of the township.

JOHN J. MILLER, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1818, son of Jacob and Mary (Manning) Miller, parents of 10 children, 4 now living—Nancy, wife of Christian Tomes, of Mill Creek, have 4 children; Fanny, wife of — Kinsley; Mary J., wife of B. Hershey, in Erie City, have 3 children; and our subject, who was married to Mary C., daughter of Matthias Brindle. By this union were born 6 children—Thomas C., married to Emma J. Lewis, have 1 child, James B.; Jennie A., Hattie A., Curtis D.; Emma, who died at five years of age, and an infant. Mr. Miller owns a good farm in the western part of Mill Creek Township. He is a member of the Westminster Church.

HIRAM H. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born Dec. 14, 1830, in this township, son of Ashel K. and Laura (Leonard) Miller, natives, the former of Connecticut, latter of Massachusetts, and who came to Erie Co., settling in Belle Valley at an early day. They were parents of 2 sons and 3 daughters—Lucy J., wife of M. E. Low, of Erie, have 3 children—Frank, Jennie and Samuel; Emily, wife of J. McKinstry, in Cleveland, Ohio; Orson J., was a soldier in the late war; while on a steamer on the Mississippi River, the vessel struck a snag and sank, and Orson was drowned; Lovina, wife of E. Dunn, deceased; and our subject, who was married, March 30, 1858, to Emily, daughter of Moses Austin, a native of Ohio. To this union were born 8 children—Charles; Henry A., de-

ceased; Frederick; Laura (deceased); and Lorin, twins; Sumner, Mabel and Watter. Mr. Miller is a member of the E. A. U., and of the Belle Valley Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

ISAAC MILLS, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born August 13, 1826, in Monroe Co., N. Y., son of Isaac and Jane (Roy) Mills, natives of New York, who came to this county in 1839–40, remaining for about 2 years, when they moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where they ended their days. Isaac Mills, Sr., was twice married; by his first wife were 4 sons and 2 daughters—Peter, Aaron, John, Isaac (our subject), Jane and Eliza. The mother died before the family left New York State. By the second marriage, there was no issue. Our subject was married, Sept. 12, 1855, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Oxer, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., who came to Erie Co. in an early day. Her mother was twice married, and Elizabeth is the eldest daughter by the second union. To our subject and wife were born 7 children—James, Mary J., Harriet, George E., Perry, Samuel and Lillie B. Mr. Mills owns a farm of 67 acres located on the west line of this township, 8½ miles from Erie City.

THOMAS H. MOHR, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in Mill Creek Township on the farm on which he now resides, son of Daniel and Susanna (Thomas) Mohr, former a native of Canada, who came to this county, settling in Mill Creek Township. Daniel Mohr was married, in 1846, to Susanna, daughter of Christian Thomas, a native of Maryland, and who subsequently settled in New York State. Christian Thomas was twice wedded; by his first wife had 7 children, by his second, 1 child. Daniel Mohr died in 1848. Our subject, the only child, was married, Dec. 13, 1870, to Margaretta, daughter of Philip Zaun, of Erie. To this union were born 4 children—Charles D., Laura B., Catherine E. (deceased in infancy), and George A. Mrs. Mohr died May 1, 1882. Our subject resides on the old home farm of his father, consisting of 180 acres, with a handsome residence, located in the western part of this township. He is a member of Knights of Honor, Mystic Lodge, No. 99, Erie City; is an adherent of the Lutheran Church. He has acted in the capacity of School Director, Assessor, Tax Collector and Road Commissioner of said township.

ISAAC MOSHER, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Oct. 15, 1819, in Montgomery Co., Penn., son of George and Maria Mosher, old settlers of that county, parents of 12 children, of whom our subject is the eldest living. The father died in 1833; the mother moved to this county in 1836, bringing with her part of her family and settling near Waterford. After remaining there several years, she moved to this township, where she spent the residue of her life. Her family have all passed away, excepting three, viz., Samuel, of Fairview Township, this county; Mrs. Marsh, also of Fairview; and our subject. He was twice married; on first occasion in 1844, to Sarah Trout, who bore him 5 children, viz., William, deceased; Etta, wife of E. J. Evans; Mary, now Mrs. Miller; Sarah and Lydia. This wife dying, Mr. Mosher married in 1858, Mrs. Anna Harmon, daughter of Thomas H. Mohr (deceased), a widow with 1 child, who is now wife of Charles Mosher, a nephew of our subject. To this second union were born 2 children—Marilla, wife of W. E. Zuck, and Frank E. The family attend the English Lutheran Church of Erie. Mr. Mosher's farm, which is replete with all modern improvements, and well stocked, is located on an elevated piece of ground on the Ridge road in this township.

ALBAN MOTSCH, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in 1826 in Baden, Germany, emigrated to America in 1856, landing in New York, and from there came direct to Erie City, where he remained for a time previous to renting the farm which he in a few years purchased of the Neeley heirs. He was married, Sept. 28, 1851, in Germany, to Carie Mutterer, who bore him the following-named children: Mary, wife of Jacob Baker, have 3 children—George, Theresa and Mallie; Julia, wife of Adam Harman, have 2 children—Albert and Carie; Micheal and Theresa, at home. The farm of Mr. Motsch is situated 2 miles east of Erie City on the Lake road. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

DANIEL MYRES, farmer, P. O. Wesleyville, was born in 1834 in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Slichter) Myres, who came to Crawford Co., Penn., in 1833; thence to this county in 1858, settling in Mill Creek Township 5 miles west of Erie City. They were parents of 11 children, 7 now living—Isaac, Andrew, Nicholas, Hannah (now Mrs. Erb, in Iowa), Susan, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Canslee, has 13 children), and our subject, who was married in 1867 to Ruth E., daughter of James King, a native of England. To this union were born 6 children, 5 now living, viz., Lawrence L., Hattie B., James D., Robert K. and Herbert F. (twins). Mr. Myres came to this township in 1874, settling on his present farm of 40 acres, located on the Buffalo road. He at one time navigated the lakes for a period of 2 years. One vessel he sailed on, the Riatto, plied between Cleveland and Saginaw, and Erie and Buffalo. Mr. Myres lost his arm while on the ship Adair, by being caught in the main rigging during a storm.

JOHN E. NICHOLSON, deceased, was born Dec. 21, 1797, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of John and Isabella (Nicholson) Nicholson, who came to Erie Co. when our subject was but an infant. John E. Nicholson was the eldest of a family of 8 children. He was married in 1828, the year his father died, to Nancy, daughter of William Dogherty. Five children were born to this union, viz., Eliza J.; John, who was an As-

sistant Surgeon during the late war, and died while in the service; Martha, residing on the old homestead of her father; George, and Wm. D., living on a piece of land which was at one time owned by his grandfather John Nicholson. Mrs. Nicholson dying in 1838, our subject married in 1839, Margaret J., daughter of Patrick Brooks, a native of Ireland, of Scotch descent, who came to America in a very early day. There is no issue by this marriage. Mr. Nicholson died June 1, 1864. Mrs. Margaret J. Nicholson occupies the home farm in the south part of Mill Creek Township.

ANDREW NICHOLSON (deceased) was born May 13, 1812, in Erie Co., and died Oct. 14, 1865. His father, John, was born in County Donegal, Ireland; came to Fayette Co., Penn., in 1797, and to Erie Co. in 1800. He married Isabel Nicholson, a distant relative, by which union were born 8 children, viz., John E., Jane, Isabell, Matilda, Rebecca, Andrew, Eliza and George, the 2 latter now living. The father died Sept. 18, 1828, and Isabell, his widow, whose portrait appears in this work, died Dec. 25, 1866, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years. She mantained her mental faculties till within a few days of her demise. Our subject attended the district schools, and worked on his father's farm. He was married, Feb. 11, 1846, to Eliza Brindle, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth Brindle, natives of Franklin Co., Penn., and who came to Erie Co. in 1803, settling in Springfield Township. To this union were born 4 children—John E. (born Dec. 1, 1847, married Dec. 9, 1874, to Maria Hadley, in Crawford Co., Penn., have two children —Nellie E. and John E.), Perry M., Della I. and George W. John E. was in the U. S. gunboat service for one year on Silver Lake. He and George W. run the old homestead. Their sister, Della I., married S. H. Willis. Andrew Nicholson's parents were members of the Presbyterian Church; he attended the Methodist organization; was a stanch Republican. He died and was buried on the farm on which he was born. Further particulars of the Nicholson family will be found in another part of this work.

PETER E. NORCROSS, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born May 25, 1821, in Mill Creek Township, this county, son of Andrew and Sarah (Erwin) Norcross, natives of N. J. Andrew Norcross came to Venango Township, this county, in 1802, purchased land, and returned to N. J. soon after. He then married, and moved with his family to Venango Township, and from there, in 1812, to this township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were parents of 10 children, those now living are—William, in Mo.; Hannah, wife of E. Curtis, both deceased; Nancy, wife of E. Bennett, of Erie City; Jane, now Mrs. Wyatt, a widow residing in Wis.; Andrew F., who resides in Austin, Minn; and Peter E. John E., Elsie and Sarah A. are deceased. Our subject was married, Jan. 1, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Chas. M. Parry, and a native of N. Y. State. Her parents were born in England, came to N. Y. State in 1832–33, and settled in Oneida Co., where the father died and the mother still resides. They were parents of 9 children—John, deceased; William, Emma, deceased wife of Joseph Young; Charles, Harriet, wife of T. Smith; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Dowley; Jane, deceased wife of J. Grant; Sarah, late Mrs. Limebeck; and Mrs. Norcross, wife of our subject, who had 2 children, Addie and Parry E., both at home. Mr. Norcross has an excellent farm, situated about 3 miles from Erie City.

JONAS A. PARKER (deceased) was born May 15, 1821, in this township, son of Jonas Parker, who came to Erie Co., Penn., in an early day, settling in Mill Creek Township, where he cleared a farm. He was twice married; had 6 children by his first wife, 8 by his second. Our subject was the seventh child by the last marriage. He was married, Jan 23, 1845, to Celia P., daughter of Col. Benjamin F. Norris, of New Hampshire. She was a native of Indiana, to which State her father moved and resided in for a few years. The family then came to Erie Co., settling in McKean, now Summit, Township, in 1824. Col. Norris spent his last days with his daughter, Mrs. Celia P. Parker, but died in Summit Township, and was buried on his own farm, his wife having preceded him several years. Col. and Mrs. Norris had a family of 6 children, viz.: Cornelia H., wife of W. A. Bean; Calista P., now Mrs. Graham; Cordelia A., wife of D. A. Taylor; Clinton; Franklin; Helen V., wife of William Liddell; and Celia P., wife of our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born 10 children—Ashbell F., in Erie, has 1 child, Clare; Alfred, in Nebraska, has 1 child, Olive Celia; Charlie A., in Erie, has 3 children—Maud, Clyde and George; W. S., deceased in New Mexico; Effie L.; Ella R., wife of Wm. Arbuckle, have 1 child, Scott G.; Edgar B.; Cora E., now Mrs. Valentine; Clinton N. and Bertha A. Mr. Parker died June 7, 1883, aged sixty-two years. He was a member of the Equitable Aid Society. His widow resides on the home farm, which is well stocked, with a dairy in connection.

GEORGE REED, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born May 20, 1840, in this county, son of Joseph and Jane (Grubb) Reed, who were married in 1837, former a son of Geo. Reed, who came to this county in 1800, settling in Mill Creek Township, where Joseph was born Nov. 17, 1805. Joseph died Sept. 17, 1844, leaving a widow and 3 children, viz.: John, married to Eliza Blair; Mary A., wife of C. A. Keyse, of Binghampton, N. Y.; and our subject, who was married, Nov. 7, 1867, to Sarah E., daughter of Jonathan Calvin, of Mercer Co., Penn. Nine children were born to this union, 5 now living—Calvin E., William G., Alice J., Lizzie A. and George. The deceased are Ida, Mary, Elda Hattie and Emma. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Hon. John Grubb, who was born June 8,

1767, in Lancaster Co., Penn. He was first commissioned as Captain in the 7th Battalion Lancaster Co., Penn., militia, Oct. 12, 1792, and Sept. 11, 1794, was commissioned as Captain in the 2d Reg. Lancaster Brigade. In the spring of 1795, he came to this county in charge of a company, remaining until about 1798, in which year he went to York Co., Penn., and married Alicia, daughter of Thomas Cooper. Returning with his young wife, they settled in this township on the farm now occupied by his grandson, George Reed, our subject, where he died June 8, 1845. His family numbered 7 children, 2 sons and 5 daughters, all buried—father, mother and children—under a pine tree planted by Mrs. Grubb on the old farm, when they lost their first child. Hon. John Grubb was commissioned Major in the State militia Dec. 26, 1798; Justice of the Peace, April 15, 1797, and again May 16, 1801; County Commissioner, 1813 to 1815, and County Associate Judge Jan. 8, 1820, which last office he held till March 13, 1841. His wife was born in 1770, died Aug. 18, 1844. Benjamin Grubb, brother of the above, was born in March, 1777, married in June, 1800, and moved in that year to this county, settling in McKean Township on the farm now owned by John Pfeffer, where he died in 1845. His widow, who was 2 years younger, moved to Mercer Co., Penn., in 1856. She died at the age of eighty-six. George and John G. Reed, of Mill Creek Township, are the only descendants of Judge Grubb now remaining in this county. Mr. Reed, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Erie, in which he has held an eldership for 10 years.

CHRISTOPHER RILLING, of Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., was born Feb. 7, 1820, in Southern Germany. He was a son of Stephen and Mary (Young) Rilling, who came to America with their family in 1834, and settled in this township. Stephen Rilling, by trade, was a millwright, he died March 12, 1864; his wife died in 1843. They were parents of 12 children, 5 of whom are dead and 7 now living—Jacob and Christina, of Waterloo, Mo.; Barbara, wife of S. Speidle, and Mary, wife of H. Sherman, both of Richland, Wis.; Catharine, wife of J. Welmer, and George, both of this township, and our subject, who was married, in 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Ackerman. He worked for some time with his father as a millwright, but he soon abandoned his trade to engage in the manufacturing of oil cloths, which business he carried on quite extensively for a long time, but finally abandoned to become a farmer.

CHRISTIAN RIPLEY, merchant, Belle Valley, was born in 1842 in Summit Township, this county, son of David and Annie Ripley, who came to this county from Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1833, settling in Summit Township. They were parents of 10 children—David, in Greene Township, married to Mary A. Kuhl, have 7 children; Jacob in Erie City, married to Julia Barton, have 4 children; Sarah, wife of William Urch, of Greene Township, had 5 children, 3 deceased; Isaac, married to Elizabeth Robinson, have 2 children; Mary, wife of S. Kuhl; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Shields, of Greene Township, have 5 children; Abraham; John, in Erie City, married to Elizabeth Smith, have 2 children; Anna, wife of Charles Graham, have 6 children; and the subject of this sketch, who was married, in 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Whiteford. To this union were born 6 children, 5 now living—Berdella J., William D., Edward C., Hattie E. and Minerva M. Mr. Ripley came to this township in 1881, locating on a piece of land in 1883. He has recently erected a commodious store in Belle Valley, which he has stocked with every article requisite for a general country store, and in exchange for which he takes all kinds of produce.

NATHANIEL WILLARD RUSSELL, the first-born of Hamlin and Sarah (Norcross) Russell, was born in Erie Co. March 11, 1812. His father came to this county from Connecticut in 1802, and was married here in 1811. Our subject had very limited educational opportunities, and did not attend school after he was fifteen. He remained with his father (his mother having died when he was nineteen years old) until March 10, 1833, when he began to earn money for himself by working on a neighboring farm and teaching school. His first purchase of land was 40 acres from his father at $10 per acre. Oct. 19, 1836, he left for Harrisburg, Penn., where he had obtained a position as clerk and barkeeper in Buehler's Hotel. In April, 1836, by the aid of Gen. Simeon Cameron, he was appointed a conductor on the railroad between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and in June following was promoted to U. S. Mail Agent at an increased salary. During the winter of 1838, he was induced to return to Buehler's Hotel and given general charge of the house. This was during the period known as "the buckshot war," one of the most eventful in Penn.'s history. March 23, 1839, Mr. Russell was made Capt. of the packet boat, Thomas Jefferson, of the fast passenger line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, a position he held for 4 seasons. During the entire term of his residence in the East, he made annual visits to his parents of a few days each. The winter of 1840–41, he spent with his relatives in Erie Co., and during this period was married to Miss Eleanor S. Osborn, of Erie. The date of this interesting event was Jan. 14, 1841. March 1 he resumed his place on the canal, Mrs. Russell accompanying him to the State capital, and spending the summers with Mrs. Buehler. While in Harrisburg she was seized with bilious fever, which terminated in quick consumption, and Mr. Russell was obliged to bring her back to Erie, where she died on the 6th of January, 1842. In November of the same year he resigned his place on the canal and returned permanently to his old home. Soon

after he purchased a farm of 90 acres within 3 miles of Erie. Sept. 1, 1843, he was married to Miss Frances A. Hubbell, of Troy, N. Y., and they went to housekeeping immediately after. A son was born in July, 1844, to whom the name of Henry Buehler was given. Mrs. Russell died on the 30th of January, 1849, and in January, 1851, Mr. Russell was married (for the third time) to Miss Emily Davison, of Mill Creek. Their only child is a daughter born May, 1853, who was named Ella Frances Russell. In April, 1855, Mr. Russell purchased and moved on the tract of land where he was born, and on which he still resides. The post office at Belle Valley was mainly established through his efforts. In 1849, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Johnston, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and, in 1868, he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he has held continuously ever since. Mr. Russell is known in every part of Erie Co. as one of its wealthiest farmers and most intelligent citizens. He is remarkable for his wonderful memory, and is the standard authority on all matters connected with the early settlement of Erie Co.

J. C. RUSSELL (deceased) was born May 12, 1827, in Belle Valley, this county, son of Hamlin and Sarah (Norcross) Russell, who were among the pioneer families of the county. Our subject, in his youth, united with the Presbyterian Church of Erie City, Rev. Dr. Lyons being then pastor. Beginning life with a purpose, he lived an upright, useful and influential citizen. Mr. Russell married, in Feb., 1856, Miss O. A., daughter of James Chambers (see his biography). To this union were born 3 children, 2 now living—Albert L. and Ruth A. Our subject died Nov. 9, 1874, deeply lamented. He was a leading business man, and held the offices of Collector and Assessor, also School Director. Mrs. Russell occupies the home farm, which is well regulated and nicely located.

URAS SCHLURAFF, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in Switzerland Nov. 18, 1818, son of Joseph and Maria (Stech) Schluraff, also natives of Switzerland, who had a family of 7 children—Catharine, Mary Ann, May and Uras surviving. Joseph came to America in 1833, settling in McKean Township, where he purchased 310 acres of land, and died in 1840. His widow removed to Waukesha, Wis., where she died about 1853. Uras Schluraff, our subject, was married, Jan. 30, 1844, to Rosannah, daughter of George and Fanny Waidley, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn.; 5 children were born to this union—Levi W., Sarah J., Louisa D. (deceased), George R. and Franklin S. Mrs. Schluraff was born Aug. 24, 1824, and died March 16, 1878. Mr. Schluraff, who is by trade a carpenter, worked at the same at intervals for 25 years. On the death of his father, he became owner of the home farm, which he sold in 1859, removing in 1860 to West Mill Creek, where he purchased his present farm of 75 acres, 8 miles from Erie, which is well stocked and has excellent farm buildings. Mr. Schluraff served as Road Commissioner of McKean Township 1 term, and of Mill Creek Township 3 terms; he was also School Director of the former and Assessor and Auditor of the latter. For some time he was President of the Humboldt Trust & Deposit Co. of Erie. In politics he is a Democrat. Levi W., residing on the home farm with his father, was married, April 17, 1867, to Polly A., daughter of John and Hannah (Burr) Buys, natives of N. Y. State and Penn. respectively. She was born July 20, 1846, and was the mother of Minnie I., Osie R., Maggie U. (deceased), Burr U., Orr L. and Wade Winfield. Levi W. Schluraff owns a farm of 63 acres in Crawford Co. He has held the office of School Director 3 terms and Assessor of Mill Creek one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; in politics is a Democrat.

JACOB SHUE (deceased) was born Dec. 25, 1812, in York Co., Penn., and came to this county with his uncle, Mr. Hinkle, in 1828. He married, in 1842, Anna, daughter of Jacob Rhoades, who bore him 4 children—William H.; John, married to Margaret Waidley; Jacob C., deceased; and Tillie, deceased. Our subject died in 1877. He was a successful farmer of Mill Creek Township and had accumulated an excellent property, located in the central portion of the township, on which the surviving members of the family now reside. His widow has in her possession a German Bible over 100 years old, which she prizes very highly, the property at one time of her great-grandfather.

C. N. STARK, farmer, P. O. Belle Valley, was born at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1828, son of Jeremiah R. and Lucy (Champion) Stark, natives of Connecticut, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. They were the parents of 9 children, 2 sons and 7 daughters, of whom C. N., our subject, is the eldest now living. His early education was received in the State of New York, and in Sept., 1850, he was married to Dora, daughter of G. W. Turner, of Oswego Co., N. Y. He then came with his wife to Erie Co. and bought land of the Population Co. Their family numbered 7 children, 5 sons and 2 daughters, of whom 4 are now living—Irving N., married Mary Smart, have 1 son, Thos. N.; Edwin E., married Deborah Foutch, have 2 children—Jasper and Edna; Rosamond E., wife of Virgil Foote, have 1 child, Mamie; and Stukely A.

ALEXANDER J. STEWART, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Feb. 26, 1816, in this township, son of John and Eleanor Stewart. John, a native of the North of Ireland, came to America alone in 1809, and took up 800 acres of land in North East Township, this county, where he resided until 1816, when he moved to this township. His family numbered 9 children—Mrs. Mary Stewart; Mrs. Eleanor Browley, deceased; Mrs. Eliza McCreary, deceased; Jane, wife of William Browley, in Crawford Co., Penn., their sons are in Washington Territory, and wealthy; Margaret, a widow, in McKean Co., Penn.

(had 4 children, 3 now living); Charles, deceased, leaving 5 children; Archibald, in Woodbury Co., Iowa, has 5 children; Samuel, in Battle Creek, Mich., has 11 children; and our subject, seventh child and third son. He was married, June 6, 1854, to Annie K. Mast, of Champaign Co., Ohio, daughter of John Mast, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., who moved to Ohio, locating in Champaign Co., Ohio, where he brought up a family of 8 children, one of whom is P. P. Mast, of Springfield, Ohio, the celebrated "Champion Machine King." Mrs. Stewart lost her entire family, 3 children, but has an adopted son, Willie H., now (1884) a youth of fourteen, at school. After his marriage, and in the same year, our subject moved with his wife to Champaign Co., Ill., where they remained till 1861, when he enlisted, serving 3 years and 3 months, chiefly in the Western division of the army, in rear of Gen. Price. His wife accompanied him 6 months. On his discharge he returned to Illinois, and came thence to this county in 1865, settling on the old home farm.

CHRISTIAN THOMAS, farmer and miller, box 209, P. O. Erie, was born June 26, 1817, in Conestoga Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Christian and Maria (Myer) Thomas, who came to this county in the spring of 1834. Christian Thomas, Sr., was twice married, and had by his first wife 10 children—David, Anna, Elizabeth, Christian (1st), Sancratus, Elias, Jacob, Christian (2d), Isaac and Rudolph, all now deceased except Anna and Christian 2d, our subject. David, Anna, Christian 2d and Isaac came to this county. Our subject was married, March 26, 1841, to Anna, daughter of Jacob and Mary Miller, and who came with her parents to Erie Co. in 1828, settling in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, both now deceased, had 10 children, 4 living, Mrs. Thomas being the 4th in the family. Our subject and wife are parents of 4 children, all living, and who have never required the attendance of a physician for sickness of any kind. Their names are Levi C., married to Susan Waidley; Sarah A., wife of C. H. Haidler, have one daughter, Ida F.; Mary J., wife of Samuel Farver; and Amos M., married to Katie Schumacher, have one son, Burton E. Our subject resides on a portion of the 200 acres of land bought by his father at $5 per acre, now worth $80 to $100 per acre, which was divided equally among his children at his death. Mr. Thomas has acted as School Director. He operates a feed mill, saw mill and cider mill. His father was a carpenter, millwright and machinist. The family name, Thomas, was formerly, in Germany, "Dumass."

S. B. WAGNER, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in 1816 in this township, son of Abram and Susan (Brown) Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania; Abram Wagner came from Berks Co., Penn., to this county, settling in Mill Creek, near what is now Wesleyville, where he died in 1849. He was the father of 2 sons and 2 daughters. Our subject, who is the eldest now living, was married in 1844 to Hannah, daughter of Anson Leland. To this union were born Myron L., Abram L., Cassius S., Harriet E., Jos. A. (deceased) and Chas. O., married to M. A. Bliley, daughter of Chas. Bliley, have 2 children—Inez E. and George G. Myron married a Miss Cook, who bore him 2 children—Harry E. and Frank A. Harriet E. is wife of Marion Cook, have 6 children—Ross, Hannah and Anna (twins), Joseph, Leroy and Bernard. Cassius S. is a widower, his wife was Esther Parry. S. B. Wagner has been an influential School Director for many years; also Road Commissioner.

PRESLEY WAIDLEY, farmer, P. O. Erie, is a native of this township, born Dec. 19, 1836, son of Jacob and Martha (Weis) Waidley, who came to this county in 1828, settling in Mill Creek Township. They were parents of 9 children, of whom are now living Presley; Noah, in Fairview Township, this county; Ealom; Joseph, in Kansas; Isaiah; Jacob, in Tuscola Co., Mich; Susanah, in Janesville, Wis.; Caroline and Elizabeth having died. Our subject married, in 1857, Margaret, a daughter of Casper Doll, who was parent of 4 children, Mrs. Waidley being the oldest. To this union were born 8 children—Barbara A. and Martha A. (twins), Levi P., George E., Margaret E., John W., Willie C. and Harvey L. Martha A. is wife of S. E. Schuetz. Our subject began life with limited means, but has saved a good competency. His farm is located in the west part of this township.

CAPT. THOMAS WILKINS, deceased, was born in South Wales, Great Britain, March 4, 1794, and when but a lad of 11 years of age went off to sea, beginning sailor life on a sloop, on which he remained 2 years. He then sailed on a larger vessel for 1 year, at the expiration of which time he was bound apprentice to a trading ship, plying at first between England and Ireland, in which latter country he saw, for the first time in his life, drinking and dancing on the Sabbath. From Cork he sailed to London; thence to Dublin, Portugal and other countries, and in this way roamed the high seas for several years. Visiting his father's house for the last time (his mother had died before he was apprenticed to sea), our subject came to America, where he obtained a vessel under his own command. He was married, May 4, 1821, to Annie Henton, who bore him 2 children—Benjamin and Mary Jane. Benjamin was born in Erie City, this county; married, Sept. 12, 1848, Annie, daughter of Joseph Barkus, an early settler of Harbor Creek Township, this county. He was Captain of the sailing vessels Cuyahoga, Ontonagon, and the steamers Planet, Winslow and India. The early portion of his lake sailing was between Buffalo and Chicago, and the latter portion from Buffalo to Lake Superior ports. He was educated in Erie City; was an F. & A. M. He died Sept. 8, 1881; his widow still occupies the homestead on 21st street, Erie City. Their children are Joseph H., married to Nellie Nickerson, have 3 children—Benjamin, Ralph P. and Birja M.; Thomas, married to Emma

Atchison, have 2 children—Ada and Nellie; Cleveland P., married to Catherine Waters, have 3 children—Clara B., Percival and Alfred R.; Clara L., wife of E. Meloy; Mary J.; William D., and Sadie P. Our subject, Thomas Wilkins, lost his 1st wife in 1833. By his 2d wife were born George and Annie. He died Oct. 2, 1870; was a member of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS WILLIS, deceased, was born July 16, 1795, in London, England, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Willis, who came to America in 1803, bringing our subject with them. They were parents of 7 children, of whom but one now lives—Henry, in Michigan. Our subject was twice married. His first wife was Mary Weidley, who bore him 5 children, 4 of whom grew to maturity, viz., Frank, Edwin, Matilda and Martha. On her death, Mr. Willis married, Aug. 12, 1841, Marilla M., daughter of Jeremiah Osborne, a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Osborne's family were 3 in number—Eleanor, the first wife of N. W. Russell, Esq.; Seth, in Kalamazoo, Mich., and Mrs. Thomas Willis, who had 2 children—Thomas D. and Seth H. Thomas D. was married, Sept. 26, 1876, to Annie J., daughter of John McKee, and to them were born—Gussie B., Thomas C. and Harvey M. He enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in the 15th Penn. Cav., serving in the Cumberland division 3 years, when he was discharged. Seth H. was married, Nov. 6, 1873, to Adella, daughter of Andrew Nicholson, one of the pioneers of this county. By this union were born Geo. A. and Florence M. The 2 brothers reside with their families on the home farm of their late father, located on the Ridge road, in this township.

DAVID WOLF, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Oct. 17, 1817, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Henry and Charlotte Wolf, natives of Penn. They came to Erie in 1832, settling in Mill Creek, where they reared a family of 9 children, 2 of whom are now living—Elizabeth, wife of Ephraim Boyd, of Fairview Township, and David. The names of the deceased are Jacob, Cyrus, Catharine, Levi, Maria, John and Margaret. Our subject was married, in 1852, to Susannah Bochner, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn. She is third in a family of 7 children, of whom 6 are now living. Her parents came to this county in 1833, and settled in Fairview Township. To Mr. and Mrs. David Wolf have been born 9 children, of whom 5 are now living, viz.: Robert, married to Barbara Linegong, have 5 children—Emma, William, Maggie, Ida and Eddie; Hattie, Bertha, Ephraim and Maggie. Our subject has lived on the home farm since his father's death, and has prospered.

ISAAC WOLF, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born March 17, 1828, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Jacob and Catharine (Platt) Wolf, who came with their family to this county in 1836, settling in Mill Creek Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were parents of 2 children—Elem, deceased in 1869, his widow is also since deceased; their children were—Catharine, Jacob, Tillie, Ida, Levi, Frank, Annie and Elem; and our subject, who was married, Nov. 26, 1850, to Fannie L. Hidler, of Fairview Township, this county, a daughter of Curtis Hidler, of Fairview Township. To this union were born 6 children, viz.: Curtis H., in Nebraska; Sophronia, wife of J. B. Burton, have 2 children—Hattie and Eda; John C., whose wife, Lillie, daughter of Amos Church, is deceased, leaving 1 child—Lillie; Charles A.; Hattie J., wife of F. Foote, have 1 child—Maud; and S. H., at home. Our subject is a member of the Lutheran Church.

REV. W. S. WRIGHT, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church in this township, formerly the old Fairview Church, was born Aug. 7, 1840, in La Fayette, Ind., son of Edward W. and Henrietta M. (Swift) Wright. His father was a native of Lancaster, Ohio. They were parents of 6 children—J. E., pastor of Market Square Church of Philadelphia, married to Ellen M. Kerr, of Allegheny City, Penn.; Jane Etta; Edward E.; Lucy H.; E. P., married to Miss Whippo; Edward, married to Agnes Alston, all residing in Allegheny City; and W. S. Our subject was married, May 22, 1866, to Annie M., daughter of Washington Davis, a physician of Romney, Ind. To this union were born 3 sons—Edward W., Henry H. and Will E. Rev. Mr. Wright received his education at Jefferson College and Allegheny Theological Seminary. He was a graduate of both those institutions, and was ordained Sept. 6, 1865, in Delphi, Ind., where he remained 3 years; then supplied the church at Clarksville, Penn., 1½ years, and finally received a call to the Westminster Presbyterian Church in this towhship. Mr. Wright's father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Delphi, Ind., for many years.

CAPT. W. G. ZIMMERLY, retired sea Captain, P. O. Kearsarge, was born Oct. 8, 1817, in Philadelphia, son of Isaac and Rosanna (Rindernecht) Zimmerly, natives of Germany, the former a tailor by trade. They emigrated to America in 1817. There were 7 children in the family, 5 of whom are now living, viz.: Lydia, now Mrs. Moke; Eliza, now Mrs. Davis; Mary, now Mrs. McComb; Nancy, now Mrs. Jackson, and our subject. Isaac Zimmerly moved to Ohio, remaining in New Lisbon, and from there came to Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1828 to Erie Co., settling on the farm on which Daniel Tracy now resides. From there he again moved to Pittsburgh, where he died in the fall of 1836. Our subject was educated in Erie, and in 1830 entered service on board the revenue cutter "Erie" on which vessel he remained 8 months. Afterward sailed on merchant vessels on the lakes until 1836, when he went on the Ohio River. In 1837, he went to sea on the barque James Anderson, trading between the Rio Grande, New Orleans, Cuba, Philadelphia, etc.; following that, again went on the Revenue Cutter for two years. In 1844, he was appointed

Captain of the schooner R. C. Mead, which he sailed 3 years; then took charge of the Effort, 3 years; the Colt, 4 years; the Signal, 3 years, and lost her; subsequently built the Arrow, and sailed her 6 years. His last vessel was the barque Excelsior. In 1871, our subject retired from seafaring life, and settled on his present farm. Capt. Zimmerly was married, Dec. 8, 1845, to Susanna, daughter of Jacob Gintz. By this union were 4 children—Susan C., deceased; Samuel J.; Annie E., wife of Dr. Garries; and Mary L., wife of Frank Shirk.

S. B. P. ZUCK, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born July 10, 1815, in this township, son of John and Sallie (Ebersole) Zuck, who came to this county from Bedford Co., Penn., in an early day, settling in Mill Creek Township. They were parents of 6 children, 4 now living—Catherine, wife of Levi Gordon, have 2 children—John and Lucinda; Franah, widow of Levi Wolf, has a large family; J. C., and our subject, who was married, Aug. 24, 1837, to Mary A., daughter of John McLaughlan, of Lancaster Co., Penn. To this union were born 5 children, 3 now living—G. W., Mary E. and J. J. The deceased are Catherine A. and Sarah A. Mr. Zuck owns an excellent farm located near the court house, on an elevated piece of land overlooking the lake.

C. W. ZUCK, farmer, P. O. West Mill Creek, was born Aug. 1, 1857, in Mill Creek, Erie Co., son of John C. and Martha (Fry) Zuck, former a native of Lancaster Co,, Penn., latter of this county. They were married, Sept. 22, 1853, and are parents of 4 children, 3 now living—Wayne E., married to Morilla Mosher; C. W. and Lester J., at home. One son, William, is deceased. John C. Zuck, who resides in this township, is a son of James and Sallie (Ebersole) Zuck, who came to this county in 1802. Clark W. Zuck, our subject, was married, Sept. 21, 1881, to Ocene, daughter of John McKee; they have 1 child—J. Floyd. They reside near the schoolhouse on the Ridge road, near the Grange Hall, this township.

NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP.

DARIUS ABER, farmer, P. O. North East, was born Dec. 11, 1836, in Steuben Co., N. Y., son of H. C. Aber, a native of Pennsylvania, who had 2 children—Calista, wife of Mr. Sorrenson (they had 5 children), and our subject, who married Mary Alice, daughter of S. A. and C. A. Benedict. To this union were born 4 children—Roy, Amy E., Charles and Lela M. Mr. Aber enlisted in Sept., 1861, in the P. V. I., Co. D, under Col. Schlaudecker, of Erie. He was in several battles, including Antietam; was wounded in the leg, and lost an arm, for which he received a pension.

W. F. ALLISON, proprietor of the Brawley House, North East, was born in 1829, in North East, son of David and Elizabeth (Mills) Allison, former born in North East, Penn., latter a native of Canada, and who came to the United States in 1815. The father of David Allison, William Allison, Sr., came to Erie Co. in 1793, settling near the mouth of Twenty-Mile Creek, and subsequently bought the farm owned by Mr. Urich, where he died. David and Elizabeth Allison had 4 children, 2 living—Harriet, married, in 1848, to Robt. O. Hills, who died in 1876; she has 4 children living—Frank H., Charles, Nellie and Caddie; and our subject, who was married in 1863 to Antoinette Brawley, daughter of Richard Brawley. To this union was born 1 child—Lizzie B. Mrs. Allison died in March, 1874, an excellent member of society and a good mother. Mr. Allison has been in the hotel business for several years, and the Brawley House is one of the leading hotels in the county.

WELLINGTON T. APPLEBEE, farmer and machinist, P. O. North East, Penn., was born March 6, 1827, in Harbor Creek Township, this county, son of Thomas and Sarah (Fuller) Applebee, who came to Erie Co. in 1820, settling in Harbor Creek Township. They were the parents of 12 children, 9 living, viz., Nancy, wife of A. Barrett (had one daughter Zoe); Sarah A., wife of R. Vrooman; Laura R., wife of A. J. Culbertson; Jenny, wife of G. Soules; Malvina, wife of Jerry Stell (their children are Jennie, Dora, Eva, Hattie, Early, William, Thomas and George); Josephine, wife of John Ables (have 1 child, Nellie); Nellie, wife of B. D. Videto (had 1 child by her first husband, Madison Wells); John married to Maria Stell, and our subject, Wellington T. He is a farmer as well as practical machinist; is much sought after to do repair work, in which he gives great satisfaction. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, 399, North East. He was married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Mary J., daughter of John and Rebecca (Stafford) Butt, they have 1 child, Ella A. John Butt was a native of Va., and a son of Wendle Butt of German descent; had 3 children, 2 living—Mary J. and Daniel S., who had 3 children—Charles W., Carrie E. and Rose M.

JAMES BANNISTER, brewer, North East, was born in England in 1833, son of Henry and Rachel Bannister. He came to America in 1864, and being a cloth fuller by trade, went to work in woolen mills. In 1866, he bought the brewery business of one Ackerman, which he has since considerably increased. This industry he has carried on

for 17 years. The brewery is 1½ miles from North East. Our subject was married in 1854 to Emma Grimshaw, sister to Benjamin Grimshaw, by whom he had 3 children, 2 living—Mary L. and another. Mr. Bannister intends soon to retire from active business.

HUGH BEATTY, farmer, P. O. Northville, was born in 1814 in Union Co., Penn., son of John and Catherine (Sax) Beatty, whose forefathers were natives of Ireland. John Beatty, was a widower when he came to Erie Co. in 1820. He was 3 times married, and his children were Mrs. Eleanor Ross, a widow, with a large family; Jacob, deceased; Jacob, second, deceased; William, a widower, has several children; Jane, wife of P. D. Ross, has 5 children; John, deceased; Timothy N., deceased; John M.; Ann Eliza, wife of Wm. Loomis; Elizabeth, wife of O. W. Wheeler; Thomas S.; an infant, deceased; Melvina, deceased; Eveline, wife of W. L. Shortman, and George O. N. John Beatty died Dec. 16, 1868, in North East. Hugh Beatty was married 4 times, his last wife being Mrs. Margaret DeLong, a widow. By his second wife was 1 child—Ella, born Nov. 8, 1845. By his third wife, were 3 boys—Isaac, John and Elbridge. Our subject has acted as Commissioner for one term; is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; a member and Steward of the M. E. Church. His farm, consisting of 114 acres, has all modern improvements, with the largest, best arranged barn in the county, and a productive vineyard.

IRA T. BEECHER, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, North East, was born Aug. 22, 1837, at Clymer, N. Y., son of David and Electa (Campbell) Beecher, natives of New York. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1868, settling in the village of North East, where he engaged in the dry goods business with a Mr. Nason, under firm name of Beecher & Nason. This continued for two years, when Mr. Beecher sold out his interest to A. Short, and entered the drug business with Mr. Swarts, the title of the firm being Beecher & Swarts. He remained in this 7 years, when he sold to N. H. Clark, and entered his present occupation. He was married, Jan. 7, 1868, to Cornelia, daughter of E. G. Cook, of Panama, N. Y. They have 2 children—Frederick C., born Dec. 1, 1871, in Clymer, N. Y.; and Maud Blanche, born Oct. 10, 1877. Mr. Beecher resides in North East Village, and has held the office of Notary Public 6 years, Assessor 2 years and Treasurer 1 year. He has also been a member of the Council 3 years; is a member of North East Lodge and Chapter, A. Y. M.

MRS. SARAH A. BELNAP, North East, was born in 1820 in North East Township, Penn., daughter of Harmon and Sally (Hall) Ensign, natives of Connecticut, the former of whom came to Erie Co. in 1815, settling near North East Village. In 1855, he moved with his family into the village, and there died in 1875, his wife having preceded him in 1872. They left 2 children—William A., and Sarah A., who was married, Feb. 6, 1855, to Volney, son of Gilbert and Polly Belnap. To this union were born 2 children—William E. and Sarah E. Mr. Belnap was twice married. His first wife left him 2 children—Cornelia Antoinette, wife of Robert McCord, and C. L., now in the grocery business in North East. Mr. Volney Belnap was Postmaster for many years in North East, and was a man of considerable influence. He died Sept. 6, 1881, aged fifty-eight years.

S. M. BELNAP, grocer, North East, was born September 25, 1827, in North East Township, son of Gilbert and Polly (Gardner) Belnap. The former was a native of Pennsylvania; the latter, who was a widow at the time she became Mrs. Belnap, was a native of Connecticut. They came to North East Township and settled there in 1814. Their family numbered 4 children, viz., Volney; Maria A., deceased; Nancy Jane, deceased when young; and our subject, who was married, Feb. 11, 1851, to Sarah E. Orton. To this union were born 2 children—Clara A., wife of S. O. Minegar, have 1 child—Anna L. (by his first wife, Mr. Minigar has 2 children—Charles L. and Clarence O.); and Mary E., wife of L. B. Hitchcock, have 1 child—Clarence. Mrs. Belnap dying Jan. 30, 1873, our subject married Eveline A., daughter of Glover P. Wattles. Mr. Belnap has held some of the township offices. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

CLARK BLISS, retired farmer, P. O. North East, was born July 16, 1814, in Genesee Co., N. Y., son of Charles and Margaret (Holmes) Bliss, the former of whom came from New York in 1821 to Erie Co., settling in North East Township, where he died. He held several township offices and was regarded as a man of high literary attainments. Our subject was married, in 1843, to Angelina, daughter of Jesse Custard, and to this union were born 4 children, viz.: Margaret, deceased in infancy; Kate, wife of Thomas Pettit (have 1 child, Jessie A.); Charles L. and Emma (both deceased). A grandfather of Mr. Bliss came from his native State, Rhode Island, to this county in 1815, and became one of its earliest citizens. Our subject has held several county offices from School Director to Commissioner. He is a F. & A. M.

ANDREW BOYER, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born June 16, 1834, in Chester Co., Penn., son of Samuel and Margaret (Supplee) Boyer, who had 10 children, viz.: Mrs. Harriet Graham (has 2 children); Lewis, in Allegheny Co., Penn. (has 5 children); Sabina (deceased, leaving 6 children); Mrs Rachel Dunlop (deceased, leaving 5 children, 1 died in infancy); Mrs. Mary Grube (has 4 children); Peter (has 8 children); Levi (deceased); Elizabeth (deceased); Mrs. Margaret A. Storry (has 8 children); and our subject, who was married, Dec. 18, 1858, to Louisa, daughter of Jacob Grube, and a native of Lancaster Co., Penn. To this union were born 10 children, viz.: Elam E. (deceased), Samuel J., Annie

E., John J., Lillian M., Margaret L., Emma C., Mary E., Clara J. and Eddie G. (died in infancy.) Mr. Boyer works a rented farm.

R. BRAN, plasterer and mason, North East, was born Feb. 7, 1819, in the county of Kent, England, son of Thomas and Susannah (Osborn) Bran, the former of whom was married 3 times, and was the father of 14 children, 4 of whom are now living—David Bran and Mrs. Mulvihill, Erie; Mrs. McLauglin, Harbor Creek; and our subject, who was married, Feb. 20, 1844, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Maria Lowrey Caldwell. To this union were born Maria, wife of W. P. McClure; Nancy, wife of N. M. Cross, and Abbie, wife of W. M. Riblet. Mr. Bran possesses an elegant residence in North East Village. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Equitable Aid Union.

REV. F. BRIODY, present priest of the Catholic Church, North East, was born in 1851, in Ireland, son of John and Ann (Lynch) Briody. He came to America alone, in the interests of his church only, leaving father, mother and friends behind, and entered St. Bonaventure College, State of New York, from which he graduated, and in which he was ordained priest. From there our subject came to Erie, and was shortly assigned by the Bishop to the charge of the church at North East, which is composed of 50 families, chiefly farmers. The church is in a prosperous condition, and the flock a quiet and contented people.

TRISTRAM H. BROWN, farmer, P. O. North East, was born April 19, 1824, on the farm he now resides on, son of Lyman (born in 1800), and Lavina (Shadduck) Brown, natives of Connecticut. His grandfather came to Erie in 1778, and took up land at 50 cents per acre, the same land on which the family now reside, and where he lived and died. Lyman Brown had 12 children, viz., Betsy, Lyman, Sewel, Lavina, Harriet and Henry (twins), Maria, Lydia, Eunice, David, Mary, and our subject, who was married, in 1847, to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Dippo. To this union were born 6 children—Harvey L., married Sept. 25, 1872, to Kate Killhane, have 3 children—Katie, Annie and Hattie; Barnett W., married, in 1878, to Josephine Ennis, have 2 children living—Bertie and May E.; Mary E., at home; Horace T., married June 4, 1881, has 1 child—Maude A.; Joseph D., married, June 27, 1876, Carrie Geibel, have 3 children—Lillie P., Carrie R. and Rosa T.; and Hattie S., a most estimable young lady, killed by the cars at the crossing in North East Township. Mrs. Brown died in 1879. Mr. Brown's brother, David, served during the rebellion, in Capt. Dyer Loomis' company.

AMOS BURCH, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born in 1826 in Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., son of Benjamin and Phebe (Newman) Burch, parents of 5 sons—Clark, deceased; Henry, deceased; Reuben, deceased; Benjamin, and Amos, our subject, and 3 daughters—Clarissa, wife of Thomas Miles, deceased; Emeline, wife of Charles Moore, deceased, and Sarah, wife of Samuel Miles. Benjamin Burch, Sr., died in 1828. Our subject was married, Nov. 6, 1853, to Permelia, daughter of John and Sarah (Hammond) Jones, natives of England. To this union were born—Frances, married to Clinton Shadduck, have 2 children—Jessie and Tamott; Emory, and Sarah, wife of Prof. Adison Chatley, have 2 children—Estella and Bertha. Mr. Burch served in the navy during the war of the rebellion, and was discharged on account of sickness. He is a member of a free Baptist Church; is owner of 300 acres of land. For a long time after he and his mother, brothers and sisters moved to this section, the only guide to their home through the woods was marked trees. Maple sugar was made in the frying-pan, tea kettle or other such vessel, and sold for 6 cents per pound. The nearest store was 7 miles distant; their mansion a rude log-house with a roof of bark, and floor of something like split rails. Two of our subject's cousins, Peter and Eli, sons of Ellet Burch, went into the woods one wintry November day to hunt up the cattle, and they wandered about until the younger died. His brother then buried him in the snow, leaving his handkerchief to mark the spot, and going a little further on laid down and died, no doubt of a broken heart, as, when found, his body was not frozen. Mr. Burch can relate many incidents of the many trials he had to undergo in his boyhood days, when he had to go miles to the nearest school without coat or shoes, and of the determination he made to be some day equal at least to those who sneered then at his poverty.

CHAUNCEY CAMPBELL, retired farmer, P. O. North East, was born in 1803, in Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., son of John and Abigail (Barlow) Campbell, natives of Massachusetts, and who came to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where they died. They were parents of 5 children, viz.: Vincent, deceased, leaving 3 children—Chauncey, Electa and John; John, Jr., killed in a water-wheel, leaving 1 child—Laura A.; Mrs. Betsy Moses, deceased, leaving the following children: John, Amasa, Frank, William Edward, Chauncey, Vincent, Emeline, Laura; Mrs. Electa Beecher, who has 3 children—Ira T., Eli and Emeline; and our subject, who was married, September 20, 1832, to Leonora Abells, of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. By this union were 3 children, viz.: L. C. (married to Frank A., daughter of Garrow Taylor, have 2 children living—Fred L. and Ruth L.; Lou (deceased), John B. (married to Mrs. Mary Ett, daughter of Noble Remington, have 1 child—Noble C.), and Abel B. (at home, having the care of his parents, who are now aged). He is a carpenter by trade, which he works at the greater part of his time.

E. E. CHAMBERS, oil producer and farmer, P. O. North East, was born in Harbor Creek Township in 1835, son of David and Mabel (Nash) Chambers, who came from Chambersburg, Penn. (named after the Chambers family), to Erie Co. about 1812–14, settling on a 400-acre tract of land purchased from the Holland or Population Co., and which has been in possession of the Chambers family to the present time. They were parents of 10 children, 8 now living—Wesley, Norman, Cordelia (deceased), Mary (wife of Benjamin Bunnell), William, Robinson (deceased), Eliza, Martha (wife of John Gordon), John, and our subject. He was married, March 9, 1865, to Louisa, daughter of William and Rosanna (Crawford) Davis, natives of New York State, and who came to Erie Co. in 1790, settling on the Lake Shore road. By this union were 2 children—Mabel Louise and Mary (deceased). Mr. Chambers received his early education in Harbor Creek Township. He studied medicine 2 years under M. M. Moore, of Wesleyville, and during the late war was in the Medical Purveyor's office for a time, and subsequently was appointed Hospital Steward. He was discharged in 1864. Since then, Mr. Chambers has engaged in farming and producing oil in the vicinity of Bradford, Penn.

FREDERICK CLARK, farmer, P. O. North East, was born July 22, 1839, in North East Township, son of Timothy and Calista (Atkins) Clark. The former, a native of Mass.; came to Erie Co. in 1800, died in 1865; the latter, a native of N. Y. State, came to Erie Co. in 1816, died in 1869. They had 7 children, viz.: Timothy (deceased), May F. (wife of Geo. F. Griffin), Elizabeth L., Levi (deceased in 1860), Benjamin (deceased in 1879, was married to Mary A. George, and had 2 children—Burtin and Blanche), Jonathan R. (deceased 1883, was married to Willia A. Wightman, and had 1 child—Walter Scott), and our subject. Mr. Clark served during the rebellion, and was present at the battle of Antietam. He lost an eye in the service, and was in consequence discharged. He owns a farm of 100 acres of fine land 5 miles from North East. He is a member of the M. E. Church in Harbor Creek.

MRS. KATE COURTNEY, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in Ireland in 1845, daughter of Michael and Bridget O'Shay. She emigrated to America in 1856, and lived for some time with L. S. Skinner, at Westfield, Penn. In 1863, she married Daniel Courtney, also a native of Ireland, by whom she had 5 children—Mary A., James D., Kate, Margaret R. and Lillian A. Mr. Courtney died in 1875. Our subject and her husband came in 1865 to the farm she now owns and carries on, assisted by her son. The children are receiving a good education at the Union School, North East. From an elevated piece of ground adjoining Mrs. Courtney's house, a magnificent view of Lake Erie can be had.

MRS. MARY (ROGERS) CRAWFORD, North East, was born in 1807 in Orange Co., Vt., daughter of Zenas and Hannah (Annis) Rogers, parents of 6 children, of whom our subject is the only survivor. She was married in 1824 to James, son of Thomas Crawford, an old settler on the Lake Shore road. To this union were born 11 children—Mary, wife of A. B. Fuller, in Nebraska (they have 5 children—Nettie, Kate, Clyde, Maynard, Hattie); Martha, wife of Ephraim Jones, have 4 children; Ida, wife of Leroy Butt, have one daughter, Nellie; George, married to Mrs. Emeline Finch, have one child, Mrs. Kate Comstock, mother of 3 children, Carl, George and Ruth; James, now County Treasurer, married to Helen, daughter of Michael Mills, have 4 children, James M., Allison, Harry and Helen; Hattie, wife of W. O. Wing, had 4 children, Arthur, William, who died young, George and Mabel; Mrs. Ella Stone (deceased, leaving 1 child, Ella Zenas); Ellen Helen; Eliza; Warren, and one died in infancy. Mrs. Crawford's great-grandchildren are Edith, Lottie, Lizzie and Nettie, daughter of Mrs. Outhwait; John B., Mary and Nettie, children of Mrs. Freeland; Layton, son of Clyde Fuller and Gertrude, daughter of Mrs. Ira.

ALEXANDER B. CRAWFORD, deceased, was born in North East Township in 1821; son of William and Nancy (Blaine) Crawford, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was married in 1846 to Mary Symonds, daughter of Stephen and Prudence Symonds, natives of Connecticut. To this union were born—Charles E., married to Emma E., daughter of Henry and Cornelia McIntyre, of New York State, have 2 daughters—Alice and Rosa L.; Rose M.; Hattie, wife of J. Kendig, a merchant in North East, have 2 children, Charles D. and Mary; John C.; William B. (deceased, March 23, 1857); Bertha and Annie B. Mr. Crawford, the subject of this biography, who had been a farmer in his lifetime, died in 1858. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in this county. The widow and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of North East.

MRS. SYLVIA CRAWFORD, North East, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1828, only daughter of Henry and Almira (Lott) Terry, who moved in 1830 to Ripley, near Erie County line, and from there to North East, where they settled. Our subject was married, in 1851, to Robert M., son of Thomas and Mary (Custard) Crawford, and one of the leading farmers of North East Township. To this union were born 2 children—Leona E., wife of E. Webster, Danville, Ill., and Edith at home. At the time of his death, which occured in Sept., 1878, Mr. Crawford was owner of several farms. His death occurred in North East, at the residence where his widow now resides.

CUSHMAN BROS., North East, Penn. (D. R. Cushman, L. B. Cushman, C. C. Cushman.) Danford Rockwell Cushman was born April 7, 1844, at Stafford Springs, Tolland Co., Conn., came with his parents in 1856 to Plymouth, N. Y., and in 1857 to North East, Penn., and in 1860 to Fairview, Erie Co., Penn.; received an academic education at

the State Normal School, Edinboro, Penn., studied law, and was admitted to the Erie Co., Penn., bar, and has since practiced law at North East, Penn. He was married Nov. 25, 1868, to Emma S. Brecht. They have 4 children—Cora Victoria, born Jan. 5, 1873; Leverett Elias, born Aug. 29, 1875; Danford Rockwell, Jr., born Aug. 12, 1878; Carlton Rider, born Sept. 10, 1881. Loren Benjamin Cushman was born at Stafford Springs, Conn., July 22, 1846; came to Fairview, Penn., in 1860; received an academic education at the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penn., and a commercial education at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Clayton Clay Cushman was born at Stafford Springs, Conn., July 23, 1848; received an academic education at the State Normal School, Edinboro, Penn. Cushman Bros. established the North East Sun Printing House Sept. 26, 1868, and have since been editors, publishers and proprietors of the same. During the past three years, C. C. Cushman has traveled extensively in the West. Herbert F. Cushman, a brother of Cushman Bros., was born Nov. 15, 1850. He is a farmer at Fairview, Penn. He married Lizzie Bradagum. Eliza A. Cushman, a sister, was born Feb. 15, 1853, married Adelbert Cushing, of Nebraska, in 1878. She died in 1881, leaving an only daughter, Edith. Emma L. Cushman was born July 25, 1855; was married to Fred. B. Brockway, of Ripley, N. Y. . They have 2 children—Byron and May. Georgia A. Cushman was born Nov. 25, 1857. She married H. E. Gardner, of Jamestown, N. Y. They have 2 children—Grace and Gertrude. Bertha May Cushman was born Aug. 27, 1866. She resides with her parents at Fairview, Penn. Leverett and Ann Cushman were the parents. He has always been engaged in farming, at which he has been successful, and they now reside on their farm at Fairview, Penn. They are natives of Connecticut, Leverett being a direct descendant from the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock.

EDWIN C. CUSTARD, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in Nov., 1833, on the farm on which he now resides, son of Robert and Vashti (Phillips) Custard, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject's grandfather, Abraham Custard, who was of German descent, came to this county in 1796, and moved his family the following year, when there was but one cabin where the city of Erie now stands. He had a family of 7 children—Jesse, who served in the war of 1812; William, Polly, Sarah, Benjamin, Robert and Jane. Robert was born in 1797; was married to Vashti Phillips, by whom were 6 children—Dimmis, Elsie A., Abram, Sarah, Martha J. and Edwin C., our subject, who was married, in 1867, to Sarah E., daughter of F. B. Skinner. The old homestead on which he now resides was purchased of the Government by his grandfather.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. North East, was born Nov. 4, 1808, in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., son of Andrew and Hannah (Hine) Davidson, parents of 6 children, of whom 2 survive—Mrs. Betsey Atkins (has 4 sons, who were all in the army during the rebellion, and 4 daughters), and our subject. Andrew Davidson was engaged in the war of 1812, during which he died of fever. The widow then, in 1816, moved with her 5 children from Buffalo, N. Y., to Erie Co. They came on the ice in a large sleigh drawn by 2 yoke of oxen, bringing with them also 5 cows. Mrs. Davidson then bought 200 acres of woodland, and in the course of time, by industry and thrift, acquired a good property. Alexander Davidson, her youngest son and the subject of this sketch, was married, Feb. 4, 1831, to Mary A. Andrews, who died in 1837, leaving no issue. Mr. Davidson then married Marrilla Curtis, by whom were 2 children—Augusta, married to Wm. P. Taylor, of Buffalo; and Roscoe, station agent at North East depot. Our subject losing his second wife by death, married Mrs. Mary Messer, a widow with 2 children—Willis P. and Emma, a school teacher. By this union there were 2 children—Perry and Mary E.

O. W. DAVIS, Postmaster, North East, was born December 5, 1843, in North East Township, son of William and Rosanna (Crawford) Davis; the former, a carpenter and farmer, was a native of New York State, the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to Erie Co. at the same time, 1805 or 1806, the Crawfords settling on the lake shore. Their family numbered 4 children—Louisa L., wife of E. Chambers, living in North East; Dwight, died in Colorado in 1882; Agnes, wife of John Pabody, living on the old homestead near the lake; and our subject, who was married in 1868 to Carrie, daughter of D. J. Hopkins, natives of New York State. To this union were born 4 children, viz., Fred, Arthur, Rosa and Agnes. Mr. Davis has held the position of Postmaster since 1869, and has served as Constable 2 years.

W. A. ENSIGN, President of the First National Bank, North East, was born June 7, 1827, in that borough, son of Harmon and Sally (Hall) Ensign, natives of Litchfield, Conn., the former of whom came to Erie Co. in 1815 on foot, with a pack on his back, but in a short time returned to Connecticut. On peace being declared with Great Britain, he again came to Erie Co. where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in March, 1875. He left 2 children—Mrs. Sarah A. Belnap and our subject, who was married Oct. 14, 1856, to Miss J. Y., daughter of John McCord, and a native of Pennsylvania. To this union was born Charles A., now Cashier First National Bank, North East.

OREN O. FARNSWORTH, farmer, P. O. Northville, was born in 1815 in the village of Greenfield, son of John and Sarah (Whitney) Farnsworth, natives of New York, and who came to Erie County in 1814, settling in Greenfield Township, where they died, the former in 1834, the latter in 1858. Their children were Josiah, Thomas, John, Zuba,

Polly, Hiram, David, Titus, Lucetta, Eliza, Manander, and our subject, who was married in 1846 to Sarah, daughter of William and Mary P. (Brown) Ackles, natives of the North of Ireland. To this union were born Mary (wife of George Taylor, have three children—Frederick, Bertie and May), Sarah A. (wife of Eugene Dudley, have four children—Victor, Clyde, Charles and Lee), Emma (at home), Carrie, Nat and George. Mary was a school teacher seven terms; Sarah taught music. The family have all received good education with instruction in music. Mr. Farnsworth has a farm of 50 acres on the line of New York State, in a fine location and with every improvement.

ISAAC R. FITHIAN, merchant, Buffalo, N. Y., is a son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Judd) Fithian, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Connecticut, who came to Erie Co. in 1800, settling on the Lake Shore road, where Thomas Crawford now resides in North East Township. They remained there till 1837, when they sold their farm and moved to Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Eastman, who bought the Judd farm, and Capt. Freeman Judd, Mr. Fithian's godfather, were founders of the paper mill now owned and managed by D. A. Swaney. Freeman Judd, Sr., came to Erie Co. in 1800, and died of cholera in North East in 1834. His daughter, Mrs. Haywood, has 3 children living—Alfred A., Stephen, and Margaret, wife of Thomas Youngs. Capt. Freeman Judd was a seaman, and he along with Benjamin Fithian bought the iron of the vessel sunk by Com. Perry in Lake Erie, and used it in the construction of the "Swiftsure," a trading ship plying between Buffalo and New York. Capt. Judd also built the "Navigator." Freeman Judd, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier of 7 years' service. He and his 3 sons built the old block-house near Erie. His brother Philo, who was a Government Surveyor of lands in Michigan, contracted fever there, died and was buried in North East. Benjamin Fithian had 4 children—F. J. (attorney-at-law and Judge of the Court, New York), Harriet (who died in Erie), Maria (wife of R. M. Skeels) and Isaac R., who was married, in 1851, to Caroline Winchester, of Lockport, N. Y. To this union were born Frank (married in California), Kate (wife of William Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.), and Clara (at home). Mr. Fithian has for many years been engaged in mercantile business at 162 Virginia street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIAM and FRANK FROMYER, carriage-makers, North East. Their father, who was a tanner by trade, came with his family to America in 1851, remaining in Buffalo one year, and from there went to Versailles, N. Y., thence to Silver Creek, N. Y., and finally to North East. William and Frank came to North East in 1873, and bought the shop then owned by Sampson Short, and formerly carried on by French & Sons, and also by a Mr. Randall. Messrs. Fromyer are doing a successful trade, turning out the very best of work at remarkably low figures. They are credited with making the finest sleighs in the county. They are attentive to their business and popular in the community in which they reside.

E. N. FULLER, retired farmer, P. O. North East, was born in 1809 in Madison Co., N. Y., son of Elisha and Rachel (Brainard) Fuller, natives of Connecticut, and parents of 6 children, of whom the only survivor is our subject. He was married in 1835 to Louisa Yeomans, a native of New York State. He came to Erie Co., settling in North East Township on a farm now owned by Mrs. Griffith, on which he set out one of the finest vineyards in the township. He remained on the farm till 1859, when his business called him into the borough of North East, where he has an elegant residence near the Lake Shore R. R. His children are: Mrs. Sophia Fuller (has 2 children, Lytle and Ella, now Mrs. Weaver, with one daughter, Mabel); Mrs. Melvinia Boice (has 2 sons, William and Lee); Elisha, married to Miss Shanklin (have 1 child living, William Newell); Leander Sparrow, married to Miss Betty Bennett (have 4 children, Carrie, Lulu, Newell T., Ella M.); Jenette, wife of G. W. Butt, deceased in 1872, leaving 1 daughter, Nellie. Mr. Fuller taught the first school in the township after the new laws came in force, and was School Director for many years. He is a Universalist in religious belief, and is anxious that the creeds of the Evangelical Churches should be revised. Universalism is not known in Evangelical Churches.

I. R. GAY, miller, P. O. Northville, was born of parents Henry and Clarissa Gay, of Herkimer Co., N. Y. State, in 1830. His parents moved to Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1832, where he resided until 1858, when he removed to a farm in North East Township, Erie Co., Penn.; he removed from there to Washington Hollow in 1876, where he still resides. This is a deep ravine surrounded by an amphitheater, in the eastern part of the county; here in company with his brother-in-law, he ran 2 mills, a saw and grist mill. The site is the oldest in Erie Co., the mill having stood there 90 years. Our subject was married to Diana, daughter of Hezikiah and Rosanna (Rich) Mason, by whom were 3 children—Edith, wife of J. Bartlett, who has 2 children, Fannie E. and Allen P.; Bertha R., wife of M. H. Smith, deceased, have 3 children, Jay G., Ira R., Guy M.; and Cassius M. Mr. Gay has held the office of Road Commissioner; is a member of the Equitable Aid Society of Ripley, N. Y., A. O. U. W. in Ripley, also Royal Arcanum society

J. L. GREEN, Justice of the Peace, North East, was born in Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., son of Lewis and Mary (Tew) Green, the former a native of New York State, the latter of Connecticut. They were the parents of 2 children—Martha A., wife of David

Pease, of North East, had 7 children, viz.: L. E., in Iron Works, Erie; James A., died in California; Mrs. May Bentley, also died in California; Lillie, in North East; Mrs. Martha W. Graham, in California; Nellie, deceased, and Eddie, at home; and our subject. He was married in 1861, to Mary, daughter of Seneca and Matilda Downer. To this union were born 2 children—one died in infancy, and George A., at home. Mr. Green came to North East in his tenth year. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace, and has been Clerk of the town several years. He is a member of the Masonic order.

GEORGE HALL, farmer, P. O. Northville, was born Jan. 19, 1808, in New Haven, Conn., son of Harvey and Sarah (Hull) Hall, natives of Connecticut, and who came to Erie Co. from Washington Co., N. Y., in 1821. They cleared land and lived near the village of Waterford. In the spring of 1831, they moved to Ripley, N. Y., where they remained until 1851. They then removed to Erie City, where they died, the former March 2, 1863, aged eighty-three, and the latter in 1868, aged ninety. They were parents of 12 children, 7 now living—Mrs. Hannah Hood and Mrs. Olive Hood, widows; Harvey, Samuel, Luther, Peter, and our subject, who was married, May 4, 1834, to Rachel, daughter of Abijah Hull. To this union were born 4 children—Delilah L., Mary E. (deceased), Huldah M. (deceased), and Ottilia A. (wife of D. C. Bostwick). Mr. Hall has a well-regulated farm situated on the eastern line of the township and county, where he first settled in 1834. He well remembers in 1814, standing on a bench to help saddle the horse for his father, who was called out at a moment's warning to meet the "Britishers" at Plattsburg.

A. E. HALL, retired farmer, P. O. North East, born Dec. 26, 1812, in Litchfield, Conn., son of William and Therina (Waugh) Hall, natives of Connecticut, who came to North East, then Burgettstown, in 1815. William Hall, one of the first merchants of North East, took up 400 acres north of the village, and also 10 acres within the same, on a portion of which he built the North East House (Brawley House). William Hall died while returning from Cuba, accompanied by his son, A. E., at Grand Gulf, Miss., March 6, 1833, aged forty-eight; his widow died August 24, 1873. They had 9 children—Wm. L., born 1809, died 1883; Elizabeth, born 1810, died 1845, married N. A. Lowry; Augustus E.; Sally S., born 1815, died 1819; Susan, born 1818, married Joel Loomis; Lydia A., born 1821; Mary, born 1823, married Chas. Metcalf; Samuel W., born 1825, died 1866; Sarah L., born 1828, married William Ross. A. E. Hall married Nancy B., surviving daughter of John and Mary (Harkness) McCord, Dec. 12, 1839; they have 1 child—William A., married to Burga Fry, have 3 children, John Mc., Mary E., Nancy B. John McCord came to North East in 1800, and took up 400 acres, a portion of which is now the farm of Sampson Short. Mrs. Hall's 2 sisters, Peggy and Griselda, were burned to death when their father's house was destroyed by fire in 1819. A. E. Hall was Postmaster at North East from 1834 to 1842.

L. G. HALL, physician, North East, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 6, 1820; son of Justus and Rachel (Gibbs) Hall, who moved from Saratoga Co. to Genesee Co., N. Y., about 1825 or 1826. They remained in Genesee Co. till the winter of 1834, at which time they moved into Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; very much of this county was at this time a wilderness. Our subject remained with his parents 6 years, helping them to clear the farm, enduring the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. At the age of twenty years, he left home and went to Lodi, now Gowanda, a village located partly in Cattaraugus, and partly in Erie Co., N. Y. Most of the following 3 years were spent in attending school summers, and teaching school winters. The Doctor commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Seth Fields in Gowanda, N. Y., in 1843, remaining in office one year. In 1844, he entered the office of S. G. Ellis, M. D., as a student, and attended for a time medical lectures at Geneva, N. Y. In the term of 1845–46, he attended a full course of lectures at Willoughby, Ohio. On May 14, 1846, our subject commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Tidioute, Warren Co., Penn., where he remained till the fall of 1849, and then went to the university of Buffalo (medical department) where he graduated in Feb., 1850. In the spring of that year, Dr. Hall located in the city of Meadville, Penn., remaining till fall, when he removed to Wattsburg, where he practiced his profession for 10 years. Then moved to North East, where he has since remained, save a few years during and following the war of the rebellion, when he was in the city of Dunkirk, N. Y. Our subject was married, Sept. 13, 1848, to Miss Mary Ann Graves, daughter of Lester and Sophia (Ransford) Graves, of Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. To this union were born 3 daughters and 1 son. The second daughter is married to J. J. Graham, farmer, North East, Penn., and the son is a graduate of Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons.

JAMES H. HAYNES, retired merchant, North East, was born Aug. 4, 1804, in Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., son of Sanford and Hannah (Gould) Haynes, who were natives of Connecticut, and also parents of Mrs. Rachel Bently, Mrs. Sophia Webb, Mrs. Lucy Harper, Mrs. Rebecca Ingersoll, Hiram, Huron and Samuel—all deceased. The winter of 1812, our subject removed with his parents to a farm near Westfield, N. Y. At the age of fourteen years, he was left a homeless orphan, and engaged as an apprentice in a carriage manufactory. Success attended his efforts, and he remained working at his trade at the above-mentioned place, where, in 1825, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bently. To this union were born 6 children, viz., Harriet M., wife of J. M. Mills, North East, Penn.; Anna, deceased 1863, wife of Burton Campbell, Baltimore, Md.; James S.; Charles B.,

who was in Government employ in Denver, Colo. In 1861, went to Mexico, was robbed by Spaniards; then returned to Denver, where he was appointed Quartermaster, and served during the rebellion; was elected to the Lower House, and next to the Senate of Colorado. He was drowned by the great flood of Cherry Creek in 1864; Byron, was clerk in his brother-in-law's store, and died in 1873; Josephine, wife of W. W. Pierce, hardware merchant of Erie, Penn. His first wife dying Nov. 15, 1869, Mr. Haynes married, Jan. 12, 1871, Mrs. Eunice Welsh, of Plymouth, Ind. She had one child—Eva, wife of George Sterrett, Erie, Penn. Mr. H. came to Erie Co. in May, 1829, and settled in North East, where he built a flouring mill, to which he subsequently attached the first smut machine used in this county. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for 27 years, retiring in favor of his son, James S., in 1862, who still continues the business. The large hotel on the corner of Main and Lake streets, known as the Haynes House, was built by him in 1853. He also built the Methodist Church, of which he has been an honored member for 55 years. About the building up of North East as a town are many enduring testimonials of the energy, perseverance, self-reliance and enterprising spirit which was ever characteristic of Mr. Haynes in all his undertakings. Life's battles he has bravely fought, and now, resting in the satisfaction of acquired wealth, the once penniless boy is scarcely to be recognized in the faltering step and gray-haired pilgrim of nearly eighty years.

THADDEUS HISTED, farmer, P. O. North East, was born Oct. 8, 1833, in North East Township, son of J. S. and Alzina (Perkins) Histed, natives of New York, and parents of 8 children, 3 now living, viz., Esther E., wife of C. O. Smith (have 3 children—Jay, Effie and Berzilla); Henry E., has 2 children; and our subject, who was married, April 18, 1866, to Emma J., daughter of Jeremy and Amy Bird. To this union were born 4 children—Flora M., Nettie B., John E. and Charles B. Mr. Histed enlisted Sept. 10, 1861, in Co. I, 9th N. Y. Cav.; went into camp at Westfield, N. Y., drilled for a few weeks; then went to Albany Barracks; from there to Washington, and went into camp, drilling all winter. In the spring of 1862, he went to Yorktown, thence back to Washington, where they were mounted and equipped for active service; crossed the Potomac; was in some slight skirmishes and at the second battle of Bull Run. In the winter of 1862, our subject was detailed at Brigade Headquarters at Hall's Hill, Va., to carry the mail to and from Washington. In the spring of 1863, he was detailed as Forage Master for the regiment, and did duty in that capacity until May 7, 1864. When his train lay at Chancellorsville, Mr. Histed found his regiment near Todd's Tavern, Va. On the skirmish line, he asked the Colonel when he should come with the forage; his answer was, "God only knows." He remained with the regiment but a short time, before they were ordered to the left to support a battery near the Wilderness. When they arrived at the battery, the orders were to prepare to fight on foot, count off by fours, every fourth man to hold four horses. Our subject had no weapon except a Colt's revolver, so he asked a comrade, William Shadduck, for his carbine and cartridges, and went into the fight. They drove the enemy back to their breastworks in the woods. While loading his carbine, Mr. Histed received a musket ball through his right arm below the elbow, breaking the arm in splinters. His carbine fell to the ground, and in stooping to pick it up, received an explosive ball in the left hand, badly lacerating the flesh. Before he had time to move, he received a charge of fine shot in the right hand, a revolver ball in the left arm near the shoulder, breaking the bone. He carried the ball in his arm 13 months before it was extracted. He had also a very bad shell wound in the left breast; a slight wound in the neck; had his watch struck with buck and ball, which badly demoralized the gearing; was taken prisoner, but re-captured next day; was then sent to Washington, thence to Philadelphia, thence home, where he staid until Dec., and then went back to Philadelphia, thence to Washington, where he remained till Sept. 1, 1865. Mr. Histed was discharged, and returned home a mere wreck of his former self as to health and strength.

CHARLES A. HITCHCOCK, attorney at law, North East, was born Aug. 9, 1836, in New Haven, N. Y., son of Miron and Sarah A. (Wright) Hitchcock, natives of New York State, the former of whom came to Harbor Creek Township, and died in May, 1869, in Greenfield Township; the latter died March 10, 1877, in North East Township. They had 10 children, viz., Mrs. Helen Watson; Esther; Milton, a widower; Newton, married to Ellen Lewis; Mary, wife of William Addison; Sarah, wife of S. E. Mitchell; Annie, wife of William Burnley; Alice, wife of J. Spofford; Ida, deceased; and our subject. He was married, Oct. 13, 1859, to Hannah, daughter of Wm. P. and Elizabeth (Charlock) Edwards, former a native of Connecticut, latter of New York City. To this union were born Alice, deceased Jan. 9, 1863; Frederick E., deceased May 22, 1864; Emma I., deceased April 5, 1869; Josie L., deceased March 20, 1877; E. C.; Sarah, married in 1869 to S. A. Mitchell, have 3 children—Anna M., Charles A. and Alice S. Mrs. Edwards, mother of Mrs. Charles A. Hitchcock, died Oct. 25, 1883, in the village of North East, Penn. Our subject was a Justice of the Peace 2 terms, and was twice elected Assemblyman. He was appointed Internal Revenue Collector, but resigned in order to give his time to an invention for separating gold dust in the mines, and he is now in California operating the same.

CLARK D. JAMESON, cabinet-maker, dealer in furniture, and undertaker, North East, was born April 5, 1823, in Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., son of Hugh and Susanna

(Moore) Jameson, the former of whom was twice married. His first wife was the mother of 7 children, three of whom survive—William W., in Genesee Co., N. Y., has four children; Helen J., unmarried; and our subject. His second wife was Mrs. Mahala Clark, a widow, who had four children—Susannah, Herrick, Ruth and Henry. Our subject was also twice married. On the first occasion, Sept. 7, 1848, to Eliza Henshaw, by whom he had 2 children—Grace A., wife of J. P. Goodrich, of Sherman, N. Y., has one child—Lorency G.; and Lillie A., at home. Mr. Jameson's second marriage occurred Dec. 11, 1862, with Mrs. Lorency Stull, a widow with one child—James B., now at college. Mr. Jameson learned his trade in 1841, of Chappell & Perkstaff, of North East. He is a highly-skilled and competent workman, as his work will testify in his shop in North East, which is stocked with everything connected with his trade.

HORACE JANES, farmer, P. O. Northville, was born Aug. 23, 1825, in North East Township, son of Oliver and Emily (Lee) Janes, the former a relative of the eminent Dr. Janes, and the latter a sister of the well-known Elder Lee, natives of Vermont; came to Erie Co. in 1816 with his father, Humphrey Janes, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a farmer of good standing. Oliver Janes had ten children, of whom are now living Mrs. Betsy Goodrich; Oliver, married to Ellen Philip; Hannah, married first to Moses Barnett, afterward to Mr. La Rue; Hiram, married to A. Tidd; Seth O., and our subject, who was married March 27, 1860, to Mary, daughter of Harry and Polly (Crawford) Rogers, the latter a daughter of Thomas Crawford, an old settler on the lake shore. To this union were born 6 children, viz.: Emma L., born July 17, 1861, died Jan. 10, 1880; Addie M., born Jan. 29, 1863; Arthur H., born Jan. 9, 1865, died Sept. 1, 1883; Frank C., born May 9, 1868, died Jan. 10, 1869; Wm. H., born Nov. 18, 1869; Mary E., born Sept. 7, 1871. The deceased are Frank, Emma and Arthur. Mr. Janes is a strongly-built man, at one time weighing 267 pounds. He once lifted a 43 gallon pipe of liquor from the floor to the top of the counter and back again to the floor.

JAMES S. JOHNSON, retired farmer and paper manufacturer, North East, was born in 1813, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of Uriah L. and Mahitabel (Sprague) Johnson, early settlers of Chautauqua Co., where they died. Their family numbered 8 children, 4 now living—William in Omar, N. Y.; Parl, in Laona, N. Y.; Marilla, wife of Joel Day, of Springfield, Penn., and our subject. He was married in May, 1840, to Nancy B., daughter of Theodore Childs, who built the first carding mill in Erie Co. To this union were born 6 children, viz.: Caroline C.; C. U., one of the propietors of the *Dispatch*, Erie, married to a daughter of Mr. Mills, of North East, have one child—Maud Haynes; Hattie F., wife of Frank P. Taylor, West Liberty, Ohio, have 2 children—Ralph and Sprague; Helen May, wife of J. B. Parker; N. T., wife of Frank Mills, of Erie; and Lulu, wife of Eugene T. Funk. Mr. Johnson was foreman of a paper mill for 40 years, and is a practical paper manufacturer of 55 years' experience. He commenced the trade when a boy, first making paper by hand. On coming to Erie he engaged as journeyman with Wm. L. Hall, and in 1852 bought the mill from John Scouller, and ran it till 1883, when he sold to Cochran & Young, of Erie City. In politics, he is a Republican; his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson.

A. F. JONES, merchant, North East, was born in 1833, in Allegany Co., N. Y., son of Reuben and Celia M. (Partridge) Jones, natives of Connecticut, and who came to Erie Co. in 1835, settling on Walnut Creek, 9 miles north of Erie; the former died in 1842, the latter in Feb., 1881, aged eighty-four years. They had 4 children—Bradford, in Minnesota; Sarah, deceased; Sophia: and our subject, who was married, in 1872, to Nellie, daughter of Joseph B. Moorhead. By this union were 5 children, 4 living—Frank H., Corinne M., Paul P. (died in infancy), Walter B. and Ruth M. (twins). Mr. Jones has been engaged in mercantile business for 30 years in Erie Co., chiefly in North East. He is now located in the Webb Block. He has served as Councilman; is a member of the K. of H.

HENRY KENDALL, son of Abel Kendall, was born at Royalton July 19, 1816. He came to North East with his father, and settled on the farm which is now the old homestead, and which comprises 100 acres of well watered and highly cultivated land. Our subject married Susan McCann Apr. 4, 1839. To this union were born 7 children—Mary S., born March 25, 1840, married M. C. Putnam March 14, 1860, and had 4 children—Lizzie, Jennie, Eddie, Grace; Calista S., born Apr. 28, 1842, married D. Gifford March 22, 1882, and has 1 child, Clayton Randall, by previous marriage; William H., born June 11, 1844, married Roann, daughter of John Hardy, Feb. 27, 1872, and had 4 children—Carrie, Albert, Melvin and John; Charles M., born Dec. 25, 1846, married Mary, daughter of Marcus Colby, Dec. 14, 1870, and had 1 child, Marcus; Byron, born May 6, 1850, married Alice, daughter of —— Storey, Dec. 27, 1873, and had 1 child, Harry; Hiram, twin mate of Byron; Bertha G., born Sept. 26, 1861.

E. H. KENNICOTT, merchant, North East, was born in Montgomery, N. Y., son of Joseph and Julia (Foote) Kennicott, parents of 8 children, of whom 6 are now living, viz.: Julia, widow of Noah Denton (deceased), she has two children—Frank and Edward; Harriet, wife of E. Spire, have 5 children living—Lydia Ammon (killed in the Angola disaster in December, 1868), Ellen, William and Elizabeth, residing in Fulton House, Pennsylvania; S. A. Kennicott, now in Erie, has 1 child—Emma; Emily, wife of C. D. Butler, of Edinburg, N. Y., have 1 child—Erwin; George, deceased in infancy; Martha, wife of Dr. Keis,

of Edinboro (she died in 1876, leaving 1 child—Anna); and E. H. Our subject was married in 1862 to Jennie, daughter of R. S. and Rebecca (Greer) Browley. To this union was born 1 son, William B., at home with his father. E. H. Kennicott has been engaged in merchandising for twenty years, and probably carries the largest stock of any merchant in the borough. In 1879, Mr. Samson Short, and the firm of Short, Blaine & Co , succeeded to an interest in the business, and the firm became as now known. The capital is ample, and they are enabled to purchase goods on the lowest cash basis. Their stock embraces almost everything in the way of dry goods, notions, hosiery, underwear, groceries, provisions, flour and feed, and a considerable assortment of hardware, cutlery, glassware, etc., aggregating in value from $10,000 to $12,000. These goods are all sold at prices which cannot be discounted. Mr. Kennicott is a thorough merchant, and a good judge of what will best suit the demands of his trade. He enjoys in an unusual degree the confidence and respect of his neighbors, and occupies a prominent position among the business men of the town.

ZENUS M. KING, blacksmith and wagon-maker, North East, was born in 1825 in North East, son of Earl and Persina (Brown) King (latter a daughter of Dr. Tristam Brown), who came from Rhode Island in 1798. They had a family of 11 children, 8 now living, viz., John, has 4 children; Peter, has 5 children; Rufus S.; Martha R., wife of Norman Nash; Mrs. Dorcas Green, has 3 children; Mrs. Mary Cheney, has 1 child; Mrs. Phœbe Beshore, has 5 children; and Z. M. Our subject was married in 1854 to Elizabeth, daughter of Horace and Hannah Rice. By this union there were 2 children—H. R., married to Agnes Barrett, and Eoline. Mr. King is a lifelong resident of North East Township, in which he has held some of the offices. He resides on East Main street, North East Village.

SAMUEL B. KINGSBURY, farmer, P. O. Moorheadville, was born in 1834 in North East Township, son of Samuel and Mary (Nutting) Kingsbury, who had 4 children—Caroline, deceased; Casper M., deceased; Mary M. Sadd, deceased; and Samuel B. The parents were married, Oct. 28, 1829, in Ware, Mass., and came to Erie Co. same year, settling in the western part of North East Township, where they resided until the death of the father in 1866. Samuel B. Kingsbury was married, Apr. 4, 1870, to Sara J., daughter of William and Saphronia (Brooks) Allen, of same township.

EBENEZER KNAPP, farmer, North East, was born in 1824 in Port Henry, N. Y., son of Nezer and Eunice (Miller) Knapp, natives of New York State, and parents of 11 children, 4 of whom survive—Augustus H., in North East; Sarah, wife of J. Reynolds; Mrs. Emily M. Lewis, has 1 child, Mrs. Emma Miller; and our subject. He was married in 1856 to Mary Sophia, daughter of Dr. Richard W. Stockton, of North East. She died in 1875, leaving 3 children—Sarah E., Susan M. and James E. F. S. Mr. Knapp was a manufacturer of linseed oil for many years before the days of railroads in this section of the country, and this business he operated as well as his farm. He still owns and farms a fine property near North East, although he now resides in the village.

DYER LOOMIS was born in 1810 on the farm on which he now resides. Was married in May, 1839, to Eliza M. Robinson. By this union were 3 children—Mary E., deceased; Joseph W., on the homestead; and George Lamartine, deceased. He formed a company of volunteers in 1862, of which he was Captain. His son, J. W., enlisted in Co. F, 111th Reg., in his nineteenth year. George Lamartine enlisted in Co. C, 145th Reg., his father's command, in his eighteenth year; he contracted the typhoid fever at Harper's Ferry, and died 4 weeks after being brought home, in Nov., 1862; his sister, who nursed him, took the same fever and died the following month. Mrs. Dyer Loomis died Nov. 30, 1867. He was taken prisoner at the battle at Chancellorsville, and imprisoned in Libby Prison; was discharged from the service in Sept., 1863. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1845, and continued in office 35 years; is now a Notary Public. Was elected an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1849, and still retains the office. His father and mother, Dyer and Nancy (Wood) Loomis, came to Erie Co. in 1796–97, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Rhode Island, and settled on the farm occupied by our subject. He was the first Constable and Deputy Sheriff in what was then known as Upper and Lower Greenfield. Dyer Loomis, Sr., died in 1842, leaving 12 children from a family of 15, 6 of whom are now living—Sally, a maiden lady in North East; Nancy, a widow in Batavia, Ill.; Eliza Gilman, in North East; Mary Glidden, Kansas; William, in Pullman, Ill., and our subject.

R. S. LOOMIS (deceased) was born Jan. 20, 1811, in North East, Penn. He received his early education in the place of his nativity, and at the age of fifteen left home to seek some pursuit in which to engage through life. He chose the trade of carpenter, and after an apprenticeship and some time occupied as journeyman, he became a master workman. In 1828, he came to Erie Co., and carried on his trade in North East Village till 1830. He afterward purchased a farm, which he cultivated until his death. He was there appointed Chorister in the Presbyterian Church, a position he held for 30 years. He was married in 1833 to Sarah, daughter of Amos Tuttle. To this union were born the following children: Sarah A. and Susan A., twins, both deceased; A. T., married to Marion Colt, have 2 children—George C. and Mabel T.; John J. and Ella May, at home with their mother; Mary Louise, deceased; Francis A., deceased. The subject of this sketch was a

man much respected in the community in which he lived, and was greatly missed at his death, which occurred Aug. 12, 1873. He was a member and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Mrs. Loomis, her daughter and 1 son reside on the old homestead built by Mr. Loomis many years ago.

JOEL LOOMIS, JR., farmer, P. O. North East, was born in 1813 in North East, son of Joel and Susannah (Baird) Loomis, natives or Massachusetts. From that State the latter moved to New York State, and from there to Erie Co. in 1798, bought land, and returned to New York State, where he married. In 1800, he and his wife came to Erie Co., settling on the land bought. They had 9 children, 3 of whom survive, viz., Jedediah, John, and Joel. Our subject was married in 1841 to Susan, daughter of Wm. and Therina Hall, of Connecticut, who came to Erie Co. in 1816, settling in North East Township. To this union were born 5 children—Mrs. Mary Loomis, Mrs. Anna Buckle, Charles M. (married to Ida Smith, have 2 children—Harriet E. and Catherine S.), Cora and Georgina. Mr. Loomis was a teacher in his earlier days. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

D. D. LOOP, physician and surgeon, North East, was born in Sherman, N. Y., in 1827, son of Peter and Sena Loop, natives of New York, latter a daughter of Rev. Orange Spencer. Peter Loop came with his family to Sherman, N. Y., in 1827, and in 1830 moved to Erie Co., settling 2 miles southeast of North East Village, where he died in 1855. His widow died in 1880, at the residence of her son, aged eighty years. Our subject received his early education at North East, commenced the study of medicine when eighteen years of age, and after attending 1 course of lectures at Buffalo, temporarily abandoned reading owing to ill-health. He began the practice of medicine in 1853, for that reason, and by the advice of Prof. Austin Flint. In 1864, in which year he graduated, he renewed study at Buffalo, and at the end of the course was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 145th Reg., but was prevented from serving owing to an attack of acute rheumatism. He was elected a curator of Buffalo Medical College, which position he still retains. He was married in 1850 to Rebecca, daughter of Cyrus Dolph, and a native of New York. To this union were born 2 children—Alice A., wife of A. Husted, Buffalo, and Carrie, at home. The Doctor has practiced medicine in North East for over 30 years, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of the county.

WILLIAM McCORD, SR. (deceased), was born in Paxton, Penn., July 29, 1797, and was brought to Erie Co. by his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth McCord, in 1798, settling on the farm now occupied by the widow of our subject. He was twice married, on first occasion to Jane, daughter of Thomas and Jane Moorhead, by whom were 5 children—Thomas M., married to Adella Durst (have 4 children—W. C., H. D., Fred M. and Helen A.); Kate E., at home with her stepmother; Joseph, deceased; William A., formerly a soldier during the rebellion, was married to Mary E. Backus, and had 4 children (he died in 1876); and Isaac, deceased in 1872. His first wife dying, our subject married Mrs. Sarah Cowles, by whom there was 1 son—Montgomery C., deceased. At the time of her marriage with Mr. McCord, she (Mrs. Cowles) had an adopted son, afterward drowned in Lake Michigan. Our subject died April 24, 1883, aged eighty-six. He was one of the first settlers of the township, and lived on the same farm for 84 years.

W. F. McCORD, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in North East Township in 1856, son of John and Catherine A. (Dada) McCord. John McCord was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth McCord, pioneers of Erie Co., coming here in 1798, and settling on the Lake Shore, where he died, aged forty-seven. The father of our subject was twice married, and by his first marriage had 4 children, viz.: Jane Y., wife of W. A. Ensign, have 1 son, Charles A.; James M., deceased; John C., married to Lizzie Downer, of Chicago (have 2 sons—Downer and John C.); Joseph T., married to Mary Blane, have 2 daughters—Florence and Ruth. John McCord was married, on the second occasion, in 1853, to Miss Catherine A., daughter of Nora and Sarah (Clark) Dada. The latter, who came to Erie Co. from New York, a widow, is a remarkable lady, and, though ninety-two years of age, still retains her mental faculties. Her family consisted of 5 children, viz.: Noah C., has 1 son, Winford E. Dada; William B., in Nebraska, married Laura Lyon, has a son, Arthur H.; Edward P., married Rose Taggart, have 2 daughters—Lillian E. and Valma R.; S. Maria, now Mrs. Thomas Moorhead, and Mrs. Catherine A. McCord, who is also a widow, her husband dying April 9, 1871, leaving 2 children—W. F. McCord, our subject, who married Miss Florence E., daughter of Dr. E. M. Bemus; and Caroline, at home.

JOSEPH McCORD, farmer, P. O. North East, was born May 19, 1810, in North East Township, son of Joseph and Elizabeth McCord, natives of Dauphin Co., Penn., and came to Erie Co. in 1798, settling in North East Township. They came across the Alleghany Mountains on horseback with their 2 children, Eliza and William. There were afterward 5 children born to them in this county—Sarah, James, John, Nancy and Joseph, the subject of this sketch, who still occupies the old homestead on the bank of Lake Erie. Our subject was married, Sept. 6, 1838, to Amanda, daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Neeley) Leet. To this union were born 9 children, viz.: Hannah E., wife of George Selkregg, their children now living are Chassie, Mary and Anna; Simeon, married to Nancy M. Loomis, by whom he has 6 children—Margaret A., Ella, Joseph L., Frank H., Alice and

Andrew; Andrew, deceased, whose wife was Anna M. Tuttle; Robert, married to Nettie Belnap; Eliza, wife of Samuel T. Moorhead; Nancy M.; Anna, wife of G. A. Hampson (have 3 children—Helen and Hattie, twins, and Alice); Joseph; and Susan, deceased in 1880, aged twenty-two years. Mr. McCord is the owner of 100 acres of valuable land; has held the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director, and is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He followed the lakes for 10 years, and was mate and master of several of the first-class vessels of that day. In 1842, Mr. McCord quitted the lakes and settled down as a farmer on the land where he still resides.

WILLIAM E. MARVIN, retired farmer, North East, was born in March, 1814, in the State of New York, son of Elisha and Minerva (Prendergast) Marvin, the former of whom came to Erie Co. in 1796. He was a Land Surveyor for many years, Justice of the Peace for 9, and was connected with the Population Company for a considerable period. He purchased land largely, and was at one time owner of several hundred acres. He was the parent of 2 children—Elizabeth, a maiden lady, and W. E. Our subject was married in 1848 to Catherine T., daughter of Wm. Spencer, of Connecticut. Mr. Marvin filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years in Greenfield, as well as several township offices. He is an old established farmer, and has accumulated a comfortable competency.

JACOB MEEHL, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in 1843 in Boston, Erie Co., N. Y.; son of Michael and Sallie (Follmer) Meehl, parents of 10 children, viz., Michael, Sallie, Kate, George, Christ, Christiana, Lena, William, Elizabeth, and Jacob. They were citizens of Buffalo, and the father, who is now in his seventy-third year, came to North East Township in 1865, preceded by some other members of the family. Our subject was married in March, 1867, to Mena Heiden. To this union were born Carolina, Charles, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Kate, Lena and Augusta. Mr. Meehl enlisted in 1863 under Capt. Geo. Wortz and Col. Veitrick, of Buffalo His farm is situated about 2½ miles from North East Village. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

A. J. MILLER, farmer, P. O. North East, was born July 24, 1838, in Fairview Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of John and Elizabeth (Traut) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, who had 9 children, viz., Amos; George; Susan, wife of C. Rhusterhultz, have one child—Ella V.; John W., married to Jennie Turner, have 4 children—Claud H., Edward, Gilbert and Bertha; Rebecca, wife of A. Weidle, have 7 children—Minnie, Sarah, George, Charles, Ida, Clyde, one deceased and Mary; Mary, wife of S. Zinn, have 4 children—Floyd, Harry, Lillie and Elton; William; Henry; and A. J. Our subject was married Jan. 25, 1872, to Mary, daughter of Isaac Mosier, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born 3 children, viz., Anna E., George Elwood and Walter A. Mr. Miller served during the rebellion under Capt. D. B. McCrary, and was mustered out in 1865. He owns an excellent farm of 93 acres, 2½ miles from North East Village.

J. M. MILLS, farmer, P. O. North East; was born in North East Township in 1823; son of James and Margaret (Blain) Mills, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania, who was brought, when two years of age, on horseback to North East Township, Erie Co., in the year 1811 from Cumberland Co., Penn. Their family numbered 5 children, of whom 2 are living—Margaret, wife of William A. Selkregg, and our subject. He was married in Sept., 1847, to Marania, daughter of J. H. Haynes. To this union were born 7 children, viz., Royal James, married to Elwena Waldorf, of Monroe, Mich., he is with Adams Express Co. in St. Louis; Florence Margaret, wife of C. U. Johnson, one of the proprietors of the *Dispatch*, Erie, have one child—Maud Haynes; Frank Charles, married to Tillie Johnson, they reside in Erie; John Marcellus, married to Lizzie Beverson, of York, Penn., he is a physician and surgeon in Antrim, Tioga Co., Penn.; Annie Josephine, at home; Burton Campbell, telegraph operator on C. & A. Railroad; and May Elizabeth, at home. Mr. Mills has been Town Clerk and School Director for many years. He was engaged in mercantile business with his father-in-law, J. H. Haynes, for several years. The family are members of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches.

BARNETT MOORHEAD, son of George and Matilda (Barnett) Moorhead, was born Jan. 17, 1822. The parents of George Moorhead came to this county as early as 1805, located land in Harbor Creek and North East Townships, where they subsequently lived and died. George Moorhead married Matilda Barnett, and with her reared his family on his farm in Harbor Creek, and there he died in 1861. He was father of 5 children—James, Barnett, Catherine Ann, Eliza Jane, and a daughter deceased in infancy. Their eldest son, James Moorhead, died aged twenty-five years. The others are living, married, and residents of this county. Barnett Moorhead owns the farm on which he was born, but retired from farming in 1869, and now resides in the village of North East. He has 2 children living—Rose E. and Victor Moorhead. His eldest son, George Harvey Moorhead, came to his death at the age of ten years by being thrown from a wagon. Catherine Ann, now Mrs. M. Moore, has 4 children living—George M. Moore; Anna (Mrs. J. Pettit); Lillie and William Moore, also 2 deceased in infancy; Eliza Jane, Mrs. Joseph McCarter, of Erie City, has 2 children—Cora B. (Mrs. Boyer), and William McCarter. Barnett Moorhead and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, North East, C. J. Hunter, D. D., pastor. Matilda Barnett Moorhead died in 1874, at the residence of her son in North East.

H. L. MUNGER, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in North East, son of Stephen and Polly (Edmunds) Munger, natives of New York State, and who came to Erie Co. 60 years ago. They were parents of 10 children, 4 now living, viz., Lemuel, a resident of North East, has 4 sons; Melden, also living in North East, is the parent of 2 sons; Eliza A., now Mrs. Leonard, has 5 children, and resides in Union Township; and H. L. Munger. Our subject was married, in 1858, to Miss Matilda, daughter of Joel Pellor, and a native of Sherman, N. Y. Her parents, now residents of North East, had a family of 8, viz., Phebe A., wife of Malden Munger; Ellen, wife of L. C. Hart; James, who served in the 145th Reg. during the war; Diana, wife of Peter Brower; Joseph R., also serving during the war of the rebellion; Frank P.; Peter, deceased, during late war was a member of the 83d Reg.; and Matilda, wife of our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Munger have been born 4 children, viz., Belle, a teacher; Josephine, now Mrs. Alfred L. Short, have 2 children—Anna and a babe; Cora and Mark, at home. Mr. Munger is a worthy citizen, and has a well-cultivated farm on the Buffalo road, on which is a spacious barn and other improvements. He and his estimable wife have been ambitious to see their children well educated, spending much of their means to further this end, and their labor has not been unappreciated by them.

SYLVESTER J. NASH, retired farmer, P. O. North East, was born Dec. 10, 1819, in North East Township; son of Justin, Jr., and Maria (Underwood) Nash, natives of Connecticut and who came to Erie Co. in 1814, with Justin Nash, Sr., son of Elisha Nash, of Massachusetts, settling in North East Township on the Nash homestead now owned by Frank J., son of Sylvester J., son of Justin, Jr., who had the following-named children: S. J., our subject; Julia M., wife of S. Crawford, have 3 children; Hopkins J., married to Annette, daughter of Judge Francisco, have 2 daughters; S. J. Nash was married in 1844 to Lina, daughter of Joseph and Mahitabel (Brown) Wolsey, of Ohio, the former of whom originally from Connecticut, was a Justice of Peace for many years in Cuyahoga, Co., Ohio. To this union were born 2 sons—Henry, married to Alice, daughter of S. C. Smith, and Frank J., who has been President of the Y. M. C. A. for the past 4 years. Our subject and his son Henry are members of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY S. NASH, farmer, North East, was born in 1844, in Girard Township, son of S. J. and Lina (Wolsey) Nash, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. They were parents of 2 children; Frank at home and H. S. Our subject was married Dec. 24, 1872, to Alice, daughter of Sidney C. and Julia (Valentine) Smith. To this union were born 4 children, viz.: Martha, Mabel, Jessie and Lina. Mr. Nash is Justice of the Peace and has served as School Director. His farm of 126 acres is situated on the Buffalo road 1 mile and a half east of North East, in a delightful locality near the old residence of Mrs. Nash's grandfather.

MRS. MARTHA R. NASH, North East, was born in Amity, Erie Co. Penn., daughter of Earl King, a native of Rhode Island, born in 1790. In 1806, he with his parents moved to Connecticut, and, in 1816, came to North East, this county, where he died Sept. 24, 1856. On Aug. 10, 1823, he married Persiania Brown, born Nov. 23, 1802, in North East, Erie Co. To this union were born 11 children, 9 now living, viz.: Zenas M., John W., Peter B., Rufus S., Martha R., George W., Dorcas W., Mary S. and Phebe A. Mrs. Persiania (Brown) King, died April 7, 1883. Martha R. King married, May 23, 1865, Norman, son of Justin Nash, of North East, Erie Co. He was a member of the M. E. Church, of which he had held most of the offices as well as those pertaining to the township. As a valuable citizen and a good man, he was held in high respect. He died Feb. 27, 1876, having had poor health for some years. His widow is comfortably settled in the North East Village, and a sister, Mrs. Dorcas Green, makes her home with her.

E. K. NASON, Justice of Peace, and tanner, North East, was born July 19, 1833, in Otsego Co., N. Y., son of Northrop and Esther (Rowse) Nason, natives of Rhode Island, and who in 1835 came to Erie Co., residing in Girard Village 8 years, when they went to Ripley, N. Y., where they died. The former was an attorney at law, and Justice of the Peace for many years in Ripley. They had 10 children, 7 of whom are now living, viz.: Mrs. Henrietta Root, has 7 children; Mrs. Lydia J. Hesler, a widow, has 6 children; D. O., married to Ellen Gifford, have 2 sons, one named Augustus, married to Elnora Brown, have 1 child; Sarah, wife of J. F. Strickland, one of the proprietors of the Spring Mills, Girard; Elizabeth, wife of William R. Miles, have 3 children; and E. K. Our subject was married, Dec. 4, 1851, to Caroline E., daughter of Ezra Burrows. By this union there are 3 children—Mrs. Caroline E. Howard, has one child, Nason; Cassius E. and Ella M. E. K. Nason, was elected Burgess of the borough in 1868, and served 3 years. In 1876 was appointed Justice of the Peace; was elected by the people in 1877, and served until 1882, in which year he was re-elected. He was Notary Public for several years, School Director and Secretary of the School Board. He was engaged in the dry goods business for eight years, and is still carrying on the tannery he has been operating for many years in North East. He is a member of the United Workman, Knights of Honor, Equitable Aid Society, and is a Knight Templar.

JOSEPH OTTO, miller, North East, was born in Germany in 1851, son of George Otto. He came to America in 1873. His brother George, who is now a cooper in Oil City,

came in 1868. Our subject first settled in Union City, Erie Co., and there worked as a butcher. In 1874, he engaged with Crouch Bros. in their flour mills, remaining four years, and from there came to North East and took charge, as chief miller, of the mills now owned by Ezra Scouller, 1 mile from North East. The capacity of these mills is 75 barrels per day. Mr. Otto was married, in 1878, to Harriet Wolverton, who died in 1879, and our subject was again married, in 1881, to Alice M. Graham, by whom there is one son, George, and one daughter, Hellen.

WILLIAM L. PALMER, dealer in land, bonds and mortgages, North East, was born Sept. 28, 1824, in Vermont, son of Tyler and Acenith (Varney) Palmer, the latter a native of Maine; the former, a farmer, a native of Vermont, came to Erie Co. in 1852, where he died a year or two after. He was twice married, his first wife being Lucy Champlain, who bore him 3 children—Daniel, Thomas and Rosanna. By his second marriage were 3 children—Amos (married to Mary Ball; have 4 children—Eunice, John, Ellen, and Ira), Maryette (wife of Nathan Ball; have 3 children—Edwin, William and Alvin), and W. L. Our subject was married, Aug. 9, 1846, to Irene M., daughter of Levi Babcock. To this union were born 4 children, viz.: William D. (married to Myra, daughter of John Peters; have 2 children—Pearl and Bertha I.), John L., Sarah (wife of B. T. Southwick; have one child—Glenn) and Frank B. Mr. Palmer came to Erie Co. in 1851, remaining in Greenfield Township, and in 1853 returned to New York State. In 1854, he came a second time to Erie Co., and settled in Greenfield Township. In 1862, he again returned to New York State, and in 1863, for the third time, came to Erie Co., and finally settled in North East Township. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Palmer's father, who is now an old gentleman, came to Erie Co. in 1806; her mother was Miss Sally Belnap, and W. L. Palmer is the only surviving member of her family.

SETH PETTIT, farmer, P. O. North East, was born June 22, 1806, in Galway, N. Y., son of Elisha and Hannah (Rowe) Pettit, who died in New York State. They had 14 children, of whom are now living—James, in Minnesota; Elisha, in Wisconsin; Clark, in Medina, N. Y.; Lawton, at Lake Road, N. Y.; Clinton, at Wilson, N. Y.; and Mrs. Hannah Nash, of Galway, N. Y. Seth Pettit was married to Nancy M. Mellon, of North East, Sept. 19, 1833. Their family numbered 10 children, 6 now living—Charles E. (married Nellie Wickwire; have 4 children—Guy, Ray, Inez and Cora), S. Alsina (married Capt. C. H. Culver; have 2 sons—Fred and Charlie), D. Clinton (married Phœbe Arnott; have 2 children—Bert and Stella), Thomas (married Kate E. Bliss; have 1 child—Jessie A.), Martin (married to Mary Seay; have 1 child—Bertha), Lillie Pettit (at home). Mr. Pettit has been a resident of North East for 50 years; is a member of the M. E. Church.

M. C. PUTNAM, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in 1826 in North East Township, son of Joseph and Joanna (Russell) Putnam. Joseph, who came to Erie in 1814, settling in Greenfield Township, was a son of Col. Clark Putnam. He purchased a piece of land from the Population Co., and became one of the first settlers in the township. Col. Clark Putnam had 3 children—Mrs. Sarah Tuttle, Mrs. Prudence Culber, and Joseph, who was parent of 7 children, viz.: Clark, married to Mrs. Sarthom, have 1 child—Ella; Mrs. Theresa Rowley, has 3 children—Frank, Mary and William; Luciens, married to Miss Ellicot; Lorenzo, married to Miss Dippenhaugh, have 1 child—Joseph; Mary, deceased; William, married to Eveline Allison; and M. C. Our subject was married, in 1860, to Mary, daughter of Henry Kendal, and to this union were born the following: Mrs. Elizabeth Brounell (has 1 child—Mary J.), Jennie, Edward and Grace. Mr. Putnam has a farm of 281 acres, situated within sight of North East Village.

BURTON H. PUTNAM, physician and surgeon, North East, was born Sept. 12, 1849, in Westfield, N. Y.; son of George W. and Alpa A. (Van Vleet) Putnam, the former a native of New Hampshire, and who came to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1828; the latter a cousin of Gen. Van Vleet, of Gen. Grant's staff. Mr. Putnam traces his genealogical tree almost to the landing of the Pilgrims in 1634. George W. Putnam had 5 children, viz., Lillian F., wife of Dr. Meeder; Ida, deceased in 1879, wife of Horace Jones; Bradford V., pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Huntington, L. I.; Mary E., wife of H. R. Brown; and B. H. Our subject was married, April 17, 1876, to Flora, daughter of Harvey Blowers, of Portland, N. Y. By this union were born 2 children—Cleo E. and George W. The Doctor received his early education in Westfield, N. Y., and was prepared for Amherst College by Prof. Wedge. Changing his mind, however, he went to Buffalo Medical College, graduating from there in 1876 with several prizes which placed him at the head of his class in surgery and anatomy. He studied medicine with Dr. Strong, of Westfield, N. Y., and commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1876, in North East, where he enjoys a good practice. Our subject is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is Dictator of the Knights of Honor, and President of the Erie County Medical Society.

J. H. REED, organ manufacturer, North East, was born Sept. 1, 1846, in Mill Creek Township, this county, son of James L. and Margaret A. (Grubb) Reed, natives of Pennsylvania. James L. Reed's father, George, came to Erie Co., settling in Mill Creek Township in 1800. The family of James L. Reed was 6 in number, 2 living—Rebecca, wife of Samuel Love, had the following children: Jane, Mary A., Martha, Thomas, Sophia, Josephine, Rosanna, Washington, James F., Charlotte E., one died in infancy; and James

L., who had the following children, viz.: William C., deceased in 1855; Emma A., wife of H. Y. Hart; they have 3 children—James P., Walter E. and Cora and Kate J., at home; and J. H. Our subject was married, May 7, 1874, to Emma, daughter of Theodore Sprague, of East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y. To this union were born 3 children—Howard S., Margaret B. and Emily C. Mr. Reed has been engaged in the manufacture of the New Era Organ, in North East Village, for the past four years. This organ can compete well with any other, and is sold throughout the entire Union. He has been a member of the Council 3 years; is now Burgess of the village. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W.

N. C. REMINGTON, farmer, P. O. North East, was born Sept. 1814, in Pierpont, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, son of Seth and Asenath (Bisbee) Remington, natives of Connecticut, who went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1812, and afterward came to this county in 1817, settling in Springfield Township. Their children were one daughter and three sons, viz.: Lucy, wife of E. Phillips; Amos, married to Matilda Munger; Jonathan, deceased, and N. C. Our subject was married in Dec., 1837, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Munger, a native of Saratoga, N. Y., who died Jan. 8, 1878. To this union were born 8 children—Asenath, wife of Charles Barker; Mary E., wife of J. B. Campbell (have 1 son); Seth R., has 1 son and 1 daughter; Malissa; Luzerne, married to Sarah Linden Lilbern, died March 1, 1852; Bernice, died Oct. 29, 1866; and Amos C. Mr. Remington has a farm of 100 acres, situated 2 miles east of North East, on the Buffalo road.

JOSEPH RHODES, manufacturer of cider and vinegar, P. O. Northville, Penn., was born in New Jersey Nov. 1, 1828; son of George and Anna (Vanderhoof) Rhodes, natives of New Jersey, and parents of 8 children, 4 now living, viz., Caroline. Joseph, Hosea and John. Caroline is the wife of Robert Clark, parents of 6 children—John, Lilly, Mary, Peter, Carrie and Hosea. Joseph was married, March 31, 1853, to Sarah Townsend, by whom was born 1 son, Marcus, married to Martha Merrill. They are the parents of 4 children—Maria, Merrill, Joseph (deceased) and Sarah. Our subject is carrying on a large cider and vinegar factory, run by water and steam, in the gulf near North East. The capacity for cider is 5,500 gallons, or 2 car loads per day, and 3 car loads per week of vinegar. This mill stands at the base of the great amphitheater which surrounds the gulf, and is 4 stories high, complete in all departments, and equipped with everything essential to the business. In the basement are immense storage tanks; in the west flat, store rooms for the raw material used in the production of vinegar; and in the third flat are the engine, still, vats and press; fourth story for apple storage. On the outside of the building, standing on the table-land, are huge tanks for cider. Mr. Rhodes is also a skilled machinist and draughtsman. He it was who planned and surveyed the docks at Buffalo and Dunkirk, and he is at present interested in a machine which it is calculated will soon be in domestic use by millions.

FRANK SCANDLON, farmer and railroad contractor, P. O. North East, was born Jan. 1, 1825, in the North of Ireland, son of James and Catherine (Keenan) Scandlon, also natives of Ireland. Our subject, who was a civil engineer in his native country, emigrated with his family to America in 1848, soon after locating near Rochester, N. Y. In 1863, they removed to Erie Co., settling in North East Township on a farm formerly owned by a Mr. Warner, one of the first settlers of the county. Our subject married Margaret Brogan, a native of Ireland, who bore him 9 children, viz., James, George, Mary J. (wife of D. McGaughey, of North East), Catherine, Margaret E. (wife of Patrick Hough), Robert F., Lillie, John J. and Effia. Mr. Scandlon has been an extensive and successful contractor on various railroads in the States, and has accumulated a fine property, located in the eastern part of the township.

EZRA SCOULLER, miller, North East, was born in 1839, son of John and Sarah (Andrews) Scouller, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, three now living—John B., Mary L. (wife of C. F. Ellis, of Erie), and Ezra. Our subject was married in 1862 to Joanna E., daughter of John Webb, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union were born 4 children—John W., Annie B., William and Esther. Mr. Scouller is proprietor of the mill his father built, having some time previously bought the mill built by John Scouller in 1844, and rebuilt in 1867 and 1883.

M. L. SELKREGG, dealer in groceries and hardware, North East, was born in November, 1834, in North East Township; son of Osee and Harriet (Robinson) Selkregg. He was married, Oct. 20, 1865, to Carrie, daughter of B. T. Spooner, and to this union were born 5 children—Mary L., Clara H., Jennie B., Edward M. and Fanny P. Mr. Selkregg's extensive business was founded by himself in 1858, and has ever since been under his able management. The salesrooms are the largest in town, occupying 2 floors and basement, each 40x50, and are filled with a very desirable stock of hardware, in shelf, heavy and novelty goods. A full line of stoves is carried, besides a large assortment of farming tools and agricultural implements. In the grocery department he carries a complete line of such goods as are required to meet the wants of an extensive trade. A part of the second floor is set apart as a tin shop, and one skilled workman is engaged in supplying the wants of the customers in this direction.

CAPT. GEORGE SELKREGG, farmer, P. O. North East, was born in North East in 1838; son of Osee and Harriet (Robinson) Selkregg, natives of Connecticut and early settlers in North East Township. Osee Selkregg took up land near the village of North East. He died in 1883. Our subject was married, Oct. 30, 1866, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph McCord. To this union were born 4 children—Chassie, Mary, Annie and Laura. Capt. Selkregg enlisted in 1861 under Col. Schlaudecker in the 111th P. V. I. Among the principal battles he was engaged in were Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Savannah. From a private he rose to be Captain, and had charge of a company till his discharge at the close of the war in 1865. He is a member of the School Board, of which he has been Secretary four years; is a member and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church. The Captain resides on the old homestead situated a short distance from North East Village.

SAMPSON SHORT, son of John Short, was born at Chatham Valley, Tioga Co. Penn. He left home for Potter County, Penn., when sixteen years of age. He had few advantages of education, total attendance being 2 terms of district school. Early in life he turned his attention to lumbering, which has been his principal business. Removed to Horton Township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1860, and to North East, Erie Co., in 1867. Our subject married Olive Sherman, daughter of Geo. W. and Artmisa Sherman, of Sharon Township, Potter Co., Penn. They had 2 children, 1 boy, who only lived a short time, and Alfred, born Jan. 1, 1847, who now resides in North East. His wife dying, Mr. Short was married to Lucinda Wilcox, daughter of Simeon Wilcox, of Independence, N. Y. Only 1 child was born to this union, named Frank (deceased). His second wife dying, our subject was married again to Cate Nissell, daughter of Sebastian Nissell, of St. Marys, Elk County, Penn. Three children were born to this union—Anna, died in 1880; Geo. Sampson, born in May, 1875, and Mary Catherine, born in 1883. Mr. Short is present President of the North East Canning Co., limited, one of the largest stock-holders of the People's Savings Institution of Erie Co. He built the Palace hotel, which he now owns; is part owner with Alfred Short of the Handle and Heading Factory and Planing Mill and Lumber Yard in North East; owns a lumber yard at Pittsburgh, Penn., several fine farms about North East; is interested in several oil and lumber projects and timber lands in Michigan and Missouri. He was 1 of the founders of the banking firm of Short, Blaine & Co., who were succeeded May 14, 1883, by the People's Savings Institution of Erie Co.

ALFRED SHORT, son of Sampson and Olive (Sherman) Short, was born in Jan. 1, 1847, in Sharon Township, Potter Co., Penn., where he attended the district school. He afterward attended Richburg Academy, Friendship Academy and Alfred University; removed to Horton Township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1860. He engaged in lumbering in 1867, and removed to North East, Erie Co., in 1870; was made Cashier of Short, Blaine & Co.'s Bank in May, 1872, and served in that capacity until Aug. 1, 1878. He served in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, session of 1878-79. At present he is President of People's Savings Institution, and is interested in several lumbering and oil company partnerships in Pennsylvania. Our subject married Helen A. Horton, daughter of Isaac and Sarah S. Horton, of Ridgway, Penn., Jan. 1, 1872. Their children are Ida Olive, born June 10, 1873; Alfred Lee, born July 17, 1875, and Alice Lyle, born Sept. 18, 1882. Mr. Short was the Democratic candidate for Congress in Erie District in 1880, and was defeated by L. F. Watson, of Warren Co., by a majority of 1,206. Garfield's majority in district same election was 3,886. Mr. Short is at present Burgess of North East Borough.

ALFRED L. SHORT, farmer, P. O. North East, was born May 23, 1860, in Pennsylvania, son of Lovell and Harriet (Lovell) Short, natives of Pennsylvania. Four of their family survive—Anilla, Ellis, Mary, and A. L. Our subject was married Jan. 12, 1881, to Josie, daughter of H. L. Munger. To this union were born 2 children—Annie and Glenn.

THOMAS SILLIMAN, farmer, P. O. North East, was born April 24, 1802, in Northumberland Co., Penn.; son of James and Mary (Hunter) Silliman, parents of eight children—Mrs. Nancy Cochran (deceased leaving 6 children), Alexander (deceased), James H., Asey, Mrs. May Smith, John (deceased), William (in Michigan) and Thomas. James Silliman came to Erie County in 1802, settling where his son Thomas now lives. He built the first brick house in the township. Our subject was married, in 1848, to Jane, daughter of John Shultz, and by this union had 3 children—Henry (married to Belle Bort; have 2 children—Thomas and Lorenzo), Frank (married to Alice Adams), and Frederick (deceased). Mr. Silliman is now in his eighty-third year, and is remarkably active for his age. He has a fine farm near North East Village, which has been in possession of the Silliman family for over 80 years. He has held most of the township offices, and has always been a leading man in the township.

SIDNEY C. SMITH, retired farmer, North East, was born July 28, 1819, in the township of North East, son of Samuel G. and Betsy (Arnaut) Smith, natives of New York State, the former born in 1791, the latter in 1796. They were married in 1813, and came to Erie County in 1816, settling on what is now known as the Scanlan farm. They had a family of 7 children—Oscar F., Sidney C., Mary A., Rosetta (deceased), Sarah Jane, Cornelia

(deceased) and Sophia. Samuel G. Smith was the first builder to any extent in this township. He served in the war of 1812, and kept a hotel, built of brick in 1832, where the old homestead now is, from 1833 to 1836; then leased 2 years; was a public tavern from 1833 to 1839. Our subject was married May 10, 1847, to Julia A. Valentine, of Ogden Township, Lenawee Co., Mich. To this union were born 5 children—Alice A., born March 10, 1848, married to Henry S. Nash, December 24, 1872 (have four children—Martha, Mabel, Jessie and Lina); Samuel G., married March 26, 1873, to Nora Alexander; Moses H. (deceased) was married Dec. 31, 1873, to Bertha Gay (had three children—Jay, Ira and Guy); Sidney H., married Oct., 1883, to Mary Hagerty, of Bradford, McKean Co., Penn.; Frank L., in Bradford, Penn.

CALVIN SPOFFORD, who is a legal descendant of the first John Spofford, who came to America in 1640, and who was our subject's great-great-great-great-grandfather; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1807, son of Thomas Spofford, who was born in 1775, married Bulah Ransom. Our subject was married in 1829, to Polly Rundell, daughter of H. Rundell. To this union were born 3 children—John K., Phebe and Helen. His first wife dying in Feb., 1843, Mr. Spofford married his second wife, Eliza Lamberson, Feb. 28, 1844, daughter of James Lamberson, Herkimer Co., N. Y. By this union was born 1 son, James L., who married Alice Hitchcock (have 3 children—Edith, Calvin, James). Our subject's other grandchildren are Jay M., John D., Charles C., Gertrude, Cassia and Mary. Calvin Spofford settled in Mina, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1829, and moved to North East, Erie Co., Penn., in 1831, and is now living on the farm that he now occupies. He had been a teacher many years; is a member of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS W. STEWART, farmer, P. O., North East, was born Aug. 5, 1830, in Erie City, Penn., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ovington) Stewart, natives of New Hampshire, married in Erie in 1819. The former was born Feb. 3, 1794, in the house in which Horace Greeley afterward first saw light. Mrs. Stewart died in 1862. At the age of eight years, Thomas Stewart was left an orphan by the death of his father, and he had to be content with such education as circumstances afforded him. He learned the trade of builder in Albany, N. Y., a business in which he met with much success, and in which he excelled. After putting up extensive buildings in Ohio, he went to Erie in 1819, when he married. He then moved to Pittsburgh in 1820, and there erected the Allegheny Bridge Penitentiary and other county buildings. He died April 20, 1878. He was elected Burgess; was several times Assessor; was for 10 years a Poor House Director, and was among the founders and builders of the First Baptist Church in Erie. He had 5 children—Mrs. Mary Moore (has 4 children—John, Annie, Stewart and Edson); Mrs. Hannah Williams (has 2 children—Frank and Mary); Mrs. Eliza Tage, deceased (had one child—Essie); Sarah, wife of Dr. J. T. Clark (have 3 children—Frederick, Nellie and James); and T. W. Our subject was married Dec. 25, 1859, to Sarah A., daughter of Dr. D. T. Bennett, of Venango, and a native of Delaware Co., N. Y. To this union were born Bennett A., and Charles T. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the A. O. U. W. He has filled the offices of School Director and Township Auditor. Bennett A., a graduate of the Art School of Cincinnati, stands at the head of his profession as an artist.

GEORGE B. STOCKTON, jeweler, North East, was born March 10, 1855, in Dunkirk, N. Y., son of Dr. G. B. and Catherine (Vassault) Stockton, who came to Erie Co. in 1860, settling in the village of North East. The former, a prominent physician, was a son of Dr. R. W. Stockton, an old settler of the county. Dr. G. B. Stockton died July 4, 1880, leaving 2 children—Julia and George B.; another son, Charles, died in infancy. Our subject was married, Oct. 5, 1882, to Hattie, daughter of Silas and Eliza (McLane) Kendig, of North East. He commenced the trade of jeweler with a Mr. Inglis, formerly proprietor of the store which our subject now owns exclusively. He first purchased Mr. Dinsdale's half-interest and finally the entire stock. He has now a first-class stock of everything in his line, amounting to about $8,000, and enjoys a good patronage.

D. A. SWANEY, proprietor of the Lakeside Paper Mill, North East, was born in 1846 in Allegheny Co., Penn., son of John and Matilda (McCully) Swaney, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Maryland. John Swaney went to California, when his son, our subject, was a young lad, and was never seen by him after. In 1862, D. A. enlisted in the 6th Penn. Art., serving 2 years. In 1865, he was mustered out, returned home and entered the Duff Business College at Pittsburgh. He commenced learning the art of paper-making with C. P. Markle & Sons and continued with them 3 years, after which he went to Mumford Falls, Ohio, and was with the Cleveland Paper Co. for 1 year. From there he returned to Markle & Sons' warerooms in Pittsburgh, remaining 5 years. For some time afterward he traveled for that firm as salesman until he entered the new paper mill of Mannis Beer & Co., Garland Springs, Penn.; he next engaged as paper broker in the office of P. Duff & Co., Pittsburgh. A few years afterward he entered into partnership with a Mr. West, as paper dealers. On Jan. 1, 1883, they received into the firm Mr. A. A. Jackson, of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*. Mr. West and Mr. Jackson soon after withdrawing from the firm, Mr. Swaney took the mill into his own hands Aug. 1, 1883, and is now sole proprietor. The capacity of the mill is 4,000 pounds of paper (chiefly manilla) per day. Our subject was married, in 1866, to Annie, daughter of John Henderson, of Westmoreland Co., Penn., by whom he had 2 children—Robert and Corey (deceased).

DANIEL R. TAYLOR, retired farmer, P. O. North East, was born in 1812, in Greenfield Township, Erie Co., son of James and Anna (Reed) Taylor, natives of Virginia, and who came to Erie Co. in 1803, settling in Greenfield Township. In 1812, they removed close to the State line where they died, Mrs. Taylor in 1836, and Mr. Taylor in 1840. They had 6 children, 2 now living—Mary A., wife of Isaac Morey, have 3 children—James O., Milton and Eunice, now Mrs. Hopper; and D. R. Our subject was married, in 1834, to Phœbe O., daughter of John T. Myers, of New York State. By this union were 2 children—Wm. P., married to Augusta M. Davison, have 1 child, Alice; and Clarence D., formerly relieving station agent on the Wisconsin R. R., now station agent on the West Shore R. R., at Clyde, N. Y. Wm. P. Taylor began life by peddling apples, which he carried in a basket, to the passengers on the L. S. R. R. This he continued until he was employed, at the age of fifteen, as telegraph operator at the State line. Promotion quickly followed, first to train dispatcher, then to Division Superintendent on the L. S. R. R., and finally to the position of General Manager, Canada Southern R. R., but has now abandoned railroad business and gone South for the benefit of his health. Our subject has acted as Assessor, Collector and School Director under the new law. In 1843, he moved to New York State, where he remained until 1875, in the spring of which year he returned to North East. He is a Democrat in politics.

B. C. TOWN, of North East, Penn., was born June 16, 1820, in Grandville, Washington Co., N. Y., son of Bester and Betsy M. (Martin) Town, the former a native of New York, the latter of Vermont, who came to this county in 1824, settling in North East Township. They were parents of 8 children, 6 now living—M. C., B. C., B. F., John J., Joseph J. and Mary T., deceased, Wm. Martin and Geo. W. The father died Dec. 2, 1870, aged seventy-six, the mother in following year, aged seventy-seven, having faithfully fulfilled their mission on earth, leaving an honored name and highly respected family. Mr. Bester Town, during his time, was engaged in farming, hatting (though not a hatter by trade), hotel keeping and general merchandising, all being carried on successfully at the same time, each department serving as a help to the other. Being a man of sterling qualities and of strict business habits, he held a leading position in mercantile trade. Miss Mary T. Town, a maiden lady, occupies the old homestead of her parents. B. C. Town, our subject, was married, Aug. 7, 1841, to Juliette, daughter of Wm. D. Burdick, and to this union were born Rollin H., Warren C., Geo. E., B. D. and Dennison, all of whom are now living except Rollin H., who died in infancy. Warren C. married Adda Ferris; Geo. E., Eliza Emtka; B. D., Ella M. Scott; Dennison remaining in single blessedness. Our subject has been connected with mercantile business since he became a young man. In 1843, he entered into partnership with his father and brother, M. C., in North East and Wattsburg, under firm name of B. Town & Sons. After a time, M. C. withdrawing, the firm name was changed to B. C. Town & Co., who continued business both at Wattsburg and North East for 7 years, when the partnership closed, and our subject took a season of rustication in collecting, farming, milling, and finally landed on the beautiful shores of Maryland, where he spent five years. Grim death taking away his father, recalled him to North East, where he is now engaged in the business harness.

N. C. TYLER, tanner and currier, North East, was born Aug. 18, 1833, in Girard, Erie Co., Penn., son of James S. and Hannah (Cass) Tyler, the former a native of Vermont (and who was in the war of 1812), the latter a native of Massachusetts. They came to Erie Co. about 1817–18, settling near Girard, where they died, he in 1869, and his wife some years previous. Their family numbered 9 children, 4 now living, viz.: Mary A., wife of Geo. Winkler, have 8 children; James, married to Lydia Gleeson, have 4 children; Mrs. Eliza Trout, has 7 children; and N. C. Our subject was married, in 1856, to Mahala L., daughter of Wm. Jones. By this union there was 1 child—James W. Mrs. Tyler dying in 1865, Mr. Tyler was again married, in 1873, to Eliza McLain, a sister of Col. McLain. He, together with Mr. John Scouller, of North East, built the extensive tannery known as the Tyler & Scouller Tannery; it is run by steam, and does a large business. Mr. Tyler enlisted in 1861 under Capt. Richards, and served in the 6th Ohio Cavalry under Col. Lloyd, being engaged in all the principal battles of the Potomac. At the end of 2 years' service he re-enlisted as a veteran under Gen. Steadman, and was discharged July 18, 1865.

JAMES B. WASS, sexton and cooper, North East, was born in England in 1816, son of John and Sarah (Bedford) Wass, natives of Lincolnshire, England. They came to Rochester, N. Y., in 1823, where the father died. The children of John and Sarah Wass were Walter (deceased), Elizabeth, James, John, Sarah, Thomas, Jane and Charles. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1841; was married, in 1844, to Laura, daughter of Bassett Cobb. To this union were born—James Franklin, married to Miss Ball, have 1 child—Murl; John, deceased; Mary E., wife of O. Hall, have 1 child—Laura; Charles A., married to May E. Page, have 1 child—Laura; and Colin P.

SAMUEL P. WHITEHILL, farmer, P. O. North East, Erie Co., Penn., was born in 1839 in North East, son of James and Sophia (Platt) Whitehill. James Whitehill was a native of Pennsylvania, his wife of New York State. They came to Erie Co. in 1822, and settled in Greenfield Township on a farm purchased of Judah Colt, and in 1830 they moved to

North East, where they spent the remaining part of their lives. They were parents of Mary, wife of E. H. Doolittle; Eunice, wife of L. P. Stephens; Anna, wife of H. W. Gleason; Helen, wife of E. W. Butt, and S. P. Our subject was married, in 1863, to Catherine S., daughter of Frederick Smedley; she was a native of Connecticut. To this union were born Jessie A., James S., John F. Mr. Whitehill's farm, which is the old homestead of his parents, is situated 2 miles east of North East Village, on the middle road between the Buffalo and Lake roads. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY WOLF, farmer and stock-feeder, P. O. North East, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1825, son of Cyrus and Mary (Platt) Wolf, who came to Erie Co. in 1833, settling 4 miles south of Erie. They had 6 children, 4 of whom are now living, viz.: Isaac, near the State line; Margaret, wife of Henry Gingrich, in Erie; Kate, wife of Joseph Henderson; and Henry. Our subject was married in 1847 to Caroline Hayberger, daughter of George Hayberger, who served as Lieutenant under Captain Perry in his naval engagement on Lake Erie. He was one of the first settlers in Erie Co., having come about 1802 or 1805. To this union were born 7 children, 6 now living, viz.: Hannah, wife of William Woolsey, in Nebraska—have an adopted child, Mary C.; Amanda, wife of E. W. Merrill—have 1 child, Nellie; Evelyn, now Mrs. Coon, has two children, Burney and Ralph; Presley C., married to Miss Bell Wolsey, have 1 child, Carl C.; Marion, wife of Lida V. Graves, have 2 children, Mary C. and Henry F.; and Ida May, wife of Henry E. Mosher. Mr. Wolf has served as Road Commissioner for 2 terms, also as Auditor and Judge of Elections, and has filled many other offices. He has been Director, Treasurer and Vice President of the Savings Bank, as well as a stockholder.

ISAAC WOLF, farmer and merchant, P. O. Northville, was born in 1827, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of Cyrus and Mary (Platt) Wolf, who came to Erie Co. in 1833, settling near Walnut Creek Bridge, in Mill Creek Township, south of Erie City, where they died. They had 7 children, viz.: Henry; Mrs. Margaret Gingrich—her children are Mary, Etta, John, Charles, Willis, Lewis, Walter and Gertrude; Mrs. Maria Sherman, deceased, leaving 1 child, Alice; Cyrus, deceased, leaving 3 children—Horley, George and Wilber, Mrs. Catherine Henderson, had 4 children—George, Edward, Ross and Mary M.; 1 deceased in infancy, and Isaac. Our subject was married Oct. 14, 1853, to Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Heiss) Myers. To this union were born Mrs. Clara Moore, has 1 child, Clyde; Perry, married to Flora Phear, have 1 child, Hattie; Willis, married to Elsey Woolsey; Ford; Edward, deceased in infancy; Frank, deceased; Nelson; Mary; Charles and Boyd A. Mr. Wolf has a farm on the east line of Erie Co., and he also carries on a dry goods store at Northville, Penn. He is a member of the Patronsof Husbandry and of the A. O. U. W.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

AMOS BAKER, farmer, P. O. Conneaut, Ohio, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 23, 1811, ninth child and fourth son of Elias and Irany Baker, natives of Massachusetts, who reared a family of 9 children (the 10th died in infancy), 3 now living. The parents were consistent members of the M. E. Church. Elias Baker was a prominent farmer; he departed this life July 28, 1831, his widow following him Dec. 31, 1857. Our subject married, Sept. 21, 1837, Jane Sessions, a native of Broome Co., N. Y., and a daughter of Leonard and Azubeth Sessions. The latter died Jan. 9, 1860. The former, who now resides with our subject, is probably the oldest man in Erie Co., born July 26, 1787, in Mansfield, Conn. He settled in this county in 1876, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was the father of 7 children, 4 living, and has about 70 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild. He used tobacco 60 years, but thinks he added to the length of his life by stopping it 12 years ago. He cast his first vote for James Madison, and, with the exception of the campaign of 1856, has voted at each Presidential election since. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have 4 children now living—Mary A., wife of W. H. Webb; Harriet L., wife of Ralston Harvey; Jerome A., who served 3 years in the 2d Ohio Bat. during the late war; and Lydia S., wife of Hiram E. George. Mr. Baker owns 77 acres of land situated in the northwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania. In politics, he is a Republican.

C. L. BARKER, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Girard, Erie Co., Penn., May 7, 1835, son of Levi and Isabell Barker, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They are among the early settlers of Erie Co., and reared a family of 8 children, 5 now living. Our subject is the 4th child in this family. Mr. and Mrs. Barker, now in their eighty-third year, are residents of Girard Township. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1862, with Lovilla, daughter of Wm. Luther, both natives of Fairview Township, this county. This union has been blessed with 3 children, 2 now

living—Jennette, married, Nov. 28, 1883, by Rev. E. M. Kernic, to J. S. Cudney; and Harry. Mrs. Barker dying in 1869, our subject married a Miss Nancy Gibson, also a native of Erie Co., by whom he had 3 children, viz., Charles S. and Jennie, surviving. Mr. Barker is a member of the M. E. Church, his wife of the Baptist denomination. He owns 63 acres of well-improved land, and is a Trustee of the East Springfield Academy. His grandfather McClend was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the first settlers of Girard Township. Our subject is a Republican in politics.

NATHAN BLICKENSDERFER, farmer, P. O. Conneaut, Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, April 13, 1823, son of Jacob Blickensderfer, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., who moved to Ohio in 1811. He reared 3 children; the oldest, Jacob, is now chief engineer of the U. P. R. R. Jacob Blickensderfer departed this life in 1856. Nathan, the 2d son, received his education in one of the Moravian schools of Lancaster Co., Penn., and in his younger days followed surveying in his native county. He studied law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in the spring of 1849. The following winter he gave up his profession and came to Erie Co. Here he purchased 2 tracts of land of 3,000 acres each, in Springfield and Le Bœuf Townships. He then engaged in real estate business in Erie City for 3 years. He made the purchase alone, but subsequently took a partner—Judge Miles, who had a third interest. This land he has sold until now he has but 325 acres left in this township. In 1853, he moved from Erie to his present residence. He was united in marriage, in 1844, with Catherine M. Canfield, a native of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, by whom he had 7 children—Ulric, James C., George C., William J., Mary H. (wife of G. T. Jordan), Charles E. and Susan A. Mr. Blickensderfer is now Independent in politics.

JOSEPH BRINDLE, farmer, P.O. North Springfield, was born March 5, 1802, in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Matthias and Elizabeth Brindle, natives of Cumberland and York Cos., Penn., respectively. Matthias, in 1800, took up 400 acres of land on the banks of Lake Erie, where our subject now lives. In the fall of 1800, he went to Franklin Co., and married Elizabeth Hossler, returning with his bride in the spring of 1801. They settled on the farm, and reared 11 children, 6 of whom are now living. He filled some of the township offices, was a prominent farmer, and with the help of his boys finally cleared all his land. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the incorporators of the beautiful cemetery at East Springfield. He served in the war of 1812. His wife departed this life in 1840, and he in 1845. Our subject, the 2d child of this pioneer family, was the 1st white boy born in Springfield Township. He married, Oct. 5, 1826, Lodosska Putney, a native of Canada, daughter of Jewet Putney. This union has been blessed with 7 children, namely: Sarah E., wife of Adolphus Maxina; Franklin M., deceased; Charlotte M., deceased; Louisa H., deceased; Martha, now living; and Willie J., deceased. Mrs. Brindle departed this life in Oct., 1880. Mr. Brindle owns 103 acres of well-improved land, a part of his father's old homestead. He is a member of the Christian Church; in politics, a Republican.

P. M. BRINDLE, retired farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born Nov. 19, 1820, in this township, twelfth child of Matthias and Elizabeth Brindle, natives of Franklin Co., Penn., who came thence to Erie Co. in 1801, driving a span of horses. They settled on the farm now owned by P. M., then a wilderness. Matthias was a soldier in the war of 1812, a prominent farmer, and held some of the township offices. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church and the first cemetery in East Springfield. Mrs. Brindle went back to Franklin Co., a distance of 300 miles, traveling on horseback, with a neighbor, Sam'l Holliday, carrying her baby. Mr. and Mrs. Brindle were the parents of 13 children, 11 living to be men and women. She died July 20, 1840, and Mr. Brindle Oct. 10, 1845. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1846, with Janet, daughter of Sela and Elizabeth Walbridge, who came to this county from Vt. in 1828; she is a native of Vt. Three children were born to this union, 2 surviving—Adelbert H., and Charlotte E., wife of A. W. Walker, of Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Brindle have been members of the Christian Church for over 30 years. He owns 100 acres of fine land, the original old homestead; is a member of the E. A. U.; in politics, a Republican.

WM. CROSS, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in this township July 12, 1806, and is the eldest child of Oliver and Margaret Cross, natives of Vt. and Washington Co., Penn., respectively. Oliver Cross came to Erie Co. in 1797, driving a yoke of 4-year-old steers from Genesee Co., N. Y. Margaret, his wife, was a daughter of Wm. Porter. They reared a family of 7 children, 5 of whom are now living. One of the sons served in the war of 1812, Mr. Cross providing a substitute for himself. He was a prominent farmer. He departed this life in 1853, his widow following him in 1868. Our subject was reared in this county, with but few opportunities for acquiring an education. He was united in marriage, in 1842, with Emily, daughter of Ira Allen, who came to Erie Co. about 1830. Two children blessed this union, both dying in infancy. Mr. Cross owns over 1,000 acres of improved land, most of which lies on each side of the Ridge road, in probably the finest part of the county. He is an extensive grain-grower, and buys and feeds cattle extensively. He is a self-made man, acquiring his property solely by hard work. During the late war, he went out in answer to Gov. Curtin's call for minutemen and also contributed liberally to the Union. He gives liberally to the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a mem-

ber, and is one of the founders of the beautiful cemetery at East Springfield, which will remain a lasting monument to his memory. Mr. Cross is a prominent man of this town ship. In his day he filled all its offices of trust, and has also acted as Associate Judge. He is a Republican in politics.

JOEL DAY, East Springfield, was born in Bradford, Vt., June 22, 1810, and is the 4th child of Elifert and Louisa Day, both natives of Conn. Our subject was united in marriage, Apr. 9, 1835, with Marilla L. Johnson, a native of N. Y. State, and daughter of Uriah and Mehitable Johnson, natives of R. I.; the former was a soldier in the war of 1812. This union has been blessed with 3 children, viz., Oscar R. (deceased), Alice A. and Albert R. Alice was married, July 24, 1866, to T. B. Fickinger, who was a soldier in Battery B, Independent Artillery, and served 3 years in the Army of the Cumberland; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Two children were born to this union, both deceased. Mr. Fickinger is now a conductor on the Canada Southern Railroad; is a member of O. R. Conductor's Association; was a brave soldier, and is a good citizen. Mr. Day purchased his farm of 114 acres over 30 years ago, and is one of the prominent farmers in his section. Mrs. Day is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Day is a Republican in principle, as are all his children.

OSCAR C. DE GROODT, miller, East Springfield, was born Nov. 15, 1842, in East Springfield Township, second son of Peter and Clarissa De Groodt, natives of Madison Co., N. Y., and Mass. respectively. They came to this county in 1841, but in 1855 moved to Iowa; after a year, they went to Minn., where they now reside. They reared 2 sons. Our subject served nearly 3 years during the late war, enlisting in 1863, in Bracket's Minn. Cav., doing duty in the West. He participated in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was honorably discharged in May, 1866, and returned to Minn. He was united in marriage, in Sept., 1868, with Laura V. Hurd, a native of this township, and daughter of Morris Hurd, a resident and one of the oldest settlers of Springfield Township. This union has been blessed with 4 children, viz., Reuben H., Linnie L., Cortland M. and Myron B. The last mentioned was but an infant when Mrs. De Groodt died, Oct. 30, 1883. Mr. De Groodt owns 4 acres of land and a beautiful residence at Springfield. He has been engaged in milling for the past 18 years, most of the time in the Springfield Mills. He is a member of the E. A. U., P. M. of a lodge of F. & A. M., and a member of the Commandery at Conneaut, Ohio; also a member of G. A. R., Post No. 42, at Wellsburg, Penn.

PERRY DEVORE, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., March 5, 1816, seventh child born to John and Elizabeth Devore, natives of Bedford Co., Penn., who came thence to this county in 1796, and reared a family of 14 children, 7 now living. John Devore was a prominent farmer in his day; he built the first frame barn, and filled most of the township offices. He was a man of strict honesty, and a consistent member of the Old-School Presbyterian Church. During the war of 1812, he was Quartermaster of the minutemen at Erie. He departed this life in Oct., 1838, his widow in 1866. Perry, the subject of this sketch, married, Oct. 20, 1837, Marsha Walbridge, born in Vt., daughter of Selah Walbridge, who came to Erie Co. in 1827. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Devore owns 125 acres of improved land, one of the finest grain farms in the county, located on the Ridge road. He also does a large business in his general collection and loan office. He is a generous, upright man, who during the late war contributed liberally to the support of the Union army. He is a representative man of this section; in politics, he is a Republican.

THOS. J. DEVORE, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born on the farm he now occupies in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., Sept. 6, 1827, thirteenth child of John and Elizabeth Devore, natives of Bedford Co., Penn., and a brother of Perry Devore (see his sketch). Our subject had fine educational advantages for his day. He married, Feb. 24, 1864, Emily C., daughter of Zacariah Thomas, an early settler and prominent man in this township, in which his daughter was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Devore has been born 1 daughter—Louisa E. Mr. Devore owns about 200 acres of improved land, and a fine residence near the village of East Springfield, besides other property. He has served as County Treasurer 1 term. He raises a large amount of grain, and buys and feeds stock extensively.

HOSEA DEWOLF, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born at Luzerne, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1808, son of Steven and Diobery DeWolf, who emigrated to Erie Co., Penn., in 1819, reared 6 children, only Hosea and a sister now surviving. Steven DeWolf was a son of a soldier of the war of 1776. He was a prominent farmer, and a professor of religion. His wife departed this life in 1840, he following her in the year 1842. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1836, with Eleanor Taylor, a native of Hadley, N. Y., and a daughter of John and Orella Taylor, who settled in this county in 1824. This union was blessed with 5 children, only 1 surviving—Louisa. Mr. DeWolf is the owner of 78 acres of well-improved land, a part of which was his father's old homestead. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN EAGLEY, farmer, P. O. North Springfield, was born on his present farm in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 7, 1805, second son of Abraham and Cather

ine Eagley, natives of Dauphin Co., Penn., who came to Erie Co., Penn., in Oct., 1803, taking up 325 acres of land, which he and his sons cleared and improved, and which is now one of the best farms here. He reared a family of 8 children, 4 now living. His wife died Dec. 26, 1842, aged seventy years and twenty-one days. He departed this life June 8, 1851, aged seventy-eight years two months and four days. He was a prominent farmer, holding several township offices. Our subject's educational advantages were limited to what could be obtained in a new country. He was united in marriage, in 1842, with Iantha May, of Kingsville, Ohio, who departed this life June 21, 1851. On March 3, 1852, Mr. Eagley married Nancy F. Anderson, a native of Crawford Co., Penn. This union has been blessed with one son, John, born April 2, 1854. Mrs. Eagley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Eagley's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was in active service during the Jersey campaign of 1776 and 1777. Our subject owns 280 acres of well-improved land, part of which was his father's homestead. He is a Republican in politics; was elected County Auditor in 1848, and has filled various township offices.

ABRAHAM EAGLEY, farmer, P. O. North Springfield, was born in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., April 8, 1809, sixth child of Abraham and Catherine Eagley, natives of Penn., who came to this county from Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1803, and settled on 325 acres of land, part of which he cleared and gave to four of his sons. He had a family of 8 children, 4 deceased. Mr. Eagley, Sr., was a prominent farmer, and held some of the township offices. His wife departed this life Dec. 26, 1842; he died in June, 1851, aged seventy-eight years. Our subject was united in marriage, Nov. 14, 1843, with Sarah A. Gerred, a native of Vt., by whom he had 3 children—Henry C., Catherine, and Eunice, wife of Henry Weis. Mrs. Eagley departed this life Nov. 4, 1850. Mr. Eagley was again married, Jan. 9, 1858, to Christiana S. Smith, a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with 8 children, 7 now living—Casper A., George, Millard, Frank, Jessie C., Charles R. and Smith J. Mrs. Eagley went to her rest May 14, 1879. Mr. Eagley owns 144 acres of well-improved land. He is a man of integrity; a stanch Republican in politics.

DANIEL EAGLEY, farmer and apiarian, P. O. North Springfield, was born Nov. 5, 1815, in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., and is a son of Abraham and Catharine Eagley, and brother of John and Abraham Eagley, whose sketches appear above. Our subject married in 1842 Jane Guthrie, born in same township, daughter of William C. and Mary Guthrie. William C. Guthrie was a soldier of the war 1812; he came to Erie that year and took up 100 acres of land, and reared a family of 9 children. He died in 1834, his widow surviving until 1857. Lawrence, the only child by this union, served over 2 years in the U. S. Navy during the late rebellion. He returned home, and in 1867 was drowned in Lake Erie, near Dunkirk, N. Y. Mr. Eagley worked at blacksmithing until a few years ago, carrying on his business near his present residence. He keeps from 30 to 50 swarms of bees, and sells bees and has home demand for honey. He owns a fine brick residence, and 22 acres of land, part of his father's homestead, situated on the banks of Lake Erie. Here he keeps boats for the accommodation of the public. He has a fine dining hall, with 2 rows of tables, and kitchen attached; in the grove near by, there are speakers' and band stands, swings, etc. He has a register for guests to record their names, and keeps a plentiful supply of ice, etc. This is an excellent summer resort, which will increase in popularity from year to year. Mr. Eagley is a member of the Universalist Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE ELLIS, physician and surgeon, East Springfield, was born in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., and is the third child of David and Ruannah Ellis, and a grandson of David Ellis, Sr., who on May 28, 1794, was appointed Ensign in the 5th Reg., 2d Brig., 4th Div., of the Mass. Mil., and on September 4, 1795, was promoted Lieutenant of the same. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was a grandson of Richard Ellis, who came from Dublin to America in 1641. In 1823, the father of our subject brought his family in an ox-team from Mass. to Erie Co., Penn., making the trip in just six weeks. He reared 9 children, 7 of whom are still living. Peter Ellis, whose sketch appears in this work, is one of his sons. He was a prominent farmer, and died Feb. 1, 1866, his widow surviving until May 18, 1869. Our subject married, Sept. 5, 1846, Eunice B. Lyon, born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., daughter of Marshal Lyon. Two children were born to this union—Orry M. and Lue D. Mr. Ellis lost his wife by death April 5, 1862. He then married Lizzie, daughter of Rev. Josiah Flower, and a native of Poland, N. Y. She departed this life Jan. 31, 1872. His present wife was Sarah F. Mauck, a native of Va. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ellis graduated in 1866, from the Cleveland Medical College, and has followed his profession in this township for over 30 years. He has a large practice, and enjoys the respect of the community. He is a self-made man, and owns 104 acres of well-improved land. The Doctor is a K. T. He is a member of the Christian Church; a representative man of his county; in politics, a Republican.

PETER ELLIS, farmer, P. O. North Springfield, was born May 18, 1824, on his present place of residence in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of David and Rhu-

mina Ellis, and brother of Dr. Geo. Ellis. Our subject had but the limited educational advantages of the district school; he married, Feb. 11, 1846, Violetta, daughter of Paul Davenport, and a native of Mass., her parents lived in this township over 20 years, and were much respected by all. Five children have been born to this union, 3 living—George W., Hazen and Flower. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the Christian Church at East Springfield. Our subject owns 24 acres of well-improved land, situated in the most fertile portion of the township, specially adapted to grain-raising. Mr. Ellis hereafter intends making the poultry business a specialty; he supported the Union, financially, during the war, and is a stanch Republican.

JOSEPH ELLIS, farmer, P. O. North Springfield, was born on the farm on which he now resides in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 28, 1831, and is a son of William and Rhoda Ellis, natives of Mass. William came to this county with his father in about 1808; was a brother of David Ellis, and the father of 10 children, 5 still surviving; was a prominent farmer, and much interested in the Baptist Church; his wife died in 1864, and he in 1873. Our subject, the 7th child of these pioneers, married, in Feb., 1863, Martha Weed, a native of Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., and a daughter of William Weed, one of the early settlers of this township. Five children blessed this union, 3 surviving—Nevada A., George W. and Ralph G. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the E. A. U. He owns 160 acres of fine land in the most fertile part of the township, and raises grain extensively, also buys and feeds cattle. He is a representative man, has filled several of the township offices; in politics, Mr. Ellis is a Republican.

CHARLES C. FRENCH, hotel keeper, East Springfield, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Feb. 1, 1850, son of William and Jemima French, natives of N. Y. and Penn. respectively. They reared 2 children. William died Dec. 17, 1851, and Jemima Jan. 13, 1875. Our subject came to this county in 1863 and taught school at an early day. He was united in marriage, Aug. 15, 1872, with Emma A. Reed, born in Mass., July 27, 1864, 2d child of Cyrus and Polly W. Reed, natives of Mass. and Vt. respectively, who came to Erie Co. in 1854; reared a family of 3, and are now living at West Springfield. To Mr. and Mrs. French have been born 2 children, viz., Willie R., who died when three and a half years old, of scarlet fever, and Clyde B., born Jan. 14, 1878. Our subject farmed from the time of his marriage until 1882, when he bought the Keith House at East Springfield, which he has since conducted. He furnishes pleasant accommodation to the traveling public, and with his wife is aiming to keep the hotel up to its original high standing. Mr. French is a sociable gentleman; he is an F. & A. M.

GEORGE K. HALL, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born on his farm in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., May 24, 1831, son of John and Polly Hall, both natives of Mifflin Co., Penn., and who came to Erie Co. about 1807. John Hall was a prominent farmer, a soldier in the war of 1812, member of the Presbyterian Church. He had 5 children, now living. His wife departed this life in 1843; he followed her in 1848. Our subject was the 4th child of this family, and at an early day taught school. He was united in marriage in 1864 with Martha J. Dickson, a native of Springfield Township, and a daughter of Henry Dickson, an old settler of Erie Co. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Presbyterian Church at East Springfield. Our subject owns 150 acres of fine land, 100 of which was part of the old homestead of his father; he raises grain, and feeds stock extensively during the winter season. In politics, he is a Republican.

HENRY G. HARVEY, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born Dec. 4, 1839, in Springfield Township, Erie Co,, Penn., the only child of Lorenzo D. and Lucia M. Harvey, natives of N. Y. State and Vt. respectively. Lorenzo, a farmer, came to this county about 1830, and departed this life in 1872. His widow still lives on the old homestead in this township. Our subject, during the late war, enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, in the 145th P. V. I., serving in the 2d Corps under Gen. Hancock, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Cold Harbor, where he was wounded in the leg, which had to be amputated. He was promoted gradually from private to Captain, and was honorably discharged, Dec. 19, 1864, on account of his wounds. From 1866 to 1871, he served as Register and Recorder of Erie Co. In 1867, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage with Sarah A. DeWolf, a native of this township, and daughter of Erastus DeWolf, one of the early settlers of Erie. Our subject owns 100 acres of well-improved land, a part of which was his father's old homestead. He is a representative man of his section, a member of the G. A. R.; was a good soldier, and is a first-class citizen. Politically, he is a Republican.

HUMPHREY A. HILLS, retired merchant and insurance agent, East Springfield, was born in Vernon Center, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1811, third child born to Elisha and Lucy Hills, natives of Conn., who came to Erie Co. in 1819. Elisha Hills engaged in mercantile business and taught school. He died at the home of his son at Albion, Penn., July 23, 1847. Humphrey A. came to this county Nov., 1822, attended school 3 years, then served an apprenticesnip as carpenter and joiner at Albion, where he remained until 1863, when he came to East Springfield. Mr. Hills has served as Justice of the Peace, School Director, County Commissioner from 1847 to 1850, surveyed the boundary line between Crawford

and Erie Cos. in 1880, and the same year was appointed U. S. Marshal and collected the census. In 1852–53, was in the State Legislature. Our subject married, Sept. 11, 1834, Antha, daughter of George and Eunice Reed, of Cranesville, Penn., and had 9 children, viz.: Charles W., a soldier in the late war in 7th Iowa V. I., and discharged as Capt.; Marquis Alonzo, honorably discharged as 1st Lieut. 3d Iowa V. I.; Alice P., deceased; Henry H., a soldier in 1st Colo. Infy.; Mary A., widow of Charles Van Sickles; Winfield, a soldier who served in the New Ironsides; Lucy E., wife of J. Barnes; Humphrey A., Jr., and Eager L. Mrs. Hills departed this life at Albion, Penn., June 16, 1853. Mr. Hills was again united in marriage, Dec. 11, 1864, with Louisa A., daughter of Hiram and Susan Williams, of Elk Creek Township, by whom he had 4 children—Willie P., James L., Victor and Jessie M. Mr. and Mrs. Hills are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hills has a nice residence in East Springfield, besides property in Conneaut, Cleveland and other places. He is now living a retired life; in politics, formerly a Whig, now a stanch Republican.

SAMUEL HOLLIDAY, farmer, P. O. North Springfield, was born Sept. 27, 1805, in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., on the farm where he now resides. He is the fourth child born to Sam'l Holliday, Sr., who was probably the first white settler in this township; was a native of Franklin Co., Penn.; came to this county in 1796, and purchased 700 acres on the borders of the lake. He returned to Franklin Co. in the fall of 1796, and there married Jennette Campbell. They returned in the spring of 1797, settling on a tract of land in the woods, and built the first cabin in Springfield. They reared a family of 3 boys and 3 girls, of whom only our subject survives. S. Holliday, Sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. He erected the first saw mill and grist mill here, and conducted the business 25 years. He was a prominent man, was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at East Springfield, and helped to establish the old graveyard. He departed this life in 1841, aged eighty-six; his widow followed him in Aug., 1851. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1840, with Elizabeth Porter, born in Girard Township, daughter of Robt. and Elizabeth Porter, natives of Westmoreland Co., Penn., and Mifflin Co., Penn., respectively. They were among the first settlers of Girard. Eight children have been born to this union, 7 surviving—Robert P., Charles C., Benjamin W., W. Wallace, Susie M., Francis J. and Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday and their daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns a part of his father's old homestead, consisting of 170 acres of well-improved land. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES C. HOLLIDAY, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. North Springfield, was born April 30, 1843, in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn. He is descended from a pioneer family, second child of Sam'l and Elizabeth P. Holliday, also natives of and residents in this township (see sketch), and grandson of Sam'l Holliday, who moved to this county from Franklin Co., Penn., in 1796. Our subject attended school at Edinboro, Penn., and Conneaut, Ohio. He enlisted Sept. 25, 1862, in Co. I, 14th P. V. C., serving 3 years under Col. Wm. Blakeley, Gen. Averill's brigade, and under Gen. Sheridan. He participated in the following engagements: Rocky Gap, Droop Mountains, Salem raid, Lynchburg, Martinsburg, Snicker's Gap, White Post, Darksville, Fisher's Hill, Forestville, Mount Crawford, Middleton, Mount Jackson, Libertyville, etc. He was honorably discharged at 1st Lieut. at the close of the war, and returned home. Then for 2 years he attended Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich. He married, Oct. 27, 1881, Mary Z., daughter of Wm. Blakeley, of Allegheny, Penn. One child, William B., born Dec. 22, 1882, has blessed this union. Mrs. Holliday is a member of the Presbyterian Church in East Springfield. Mr. Holliday owns 100 acres of fine land, is a prominent farmer, and deals extensively in cattle. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Miles Grove, and of the A. O. U. W.

JAMES HUBBARD, farmer, and Justice of the Peace, P. O. West Springfield, was born in West Springfield, Penn., Oct. 16, 1816, the eldest child of Anderson and Oris Hubbard, natives of Conn. and Canada respectively, and who emigrated to this county in 1812. They reared a family of 6 children, 4 now living. After the death of his first wife, in 1846, Mr. Hubbard married again, and had a family. He was a tanner and shoe-maker by trade, at which he worked most of the time, although he owned a farm. He was Justice of the Peace for 10 years, and died about the year 1869. Our subject married, Nov. 29, 1843, Hester Ann Devereaux, a native of the State of N. Y., and daughter of John Devereaux, who came to Erie Co. about 1833. This union has been blessed with 5 children—Anderson, Mary A., Sarah J. (wife of Edward Ellis), Orie M. and Celia L. Mrs. Hubbard and her daughters are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hubbard owns 80 acres of land, is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is improving the grade by introducing the short-horn Durham cattle. He is a Republican in politics, and for nearly 8 years has been serving as Justice of the Peace, following the example set by his father, who was a noted peace-maker, using moral suasion instead of the strong hand of the law.

ORANGE S. HUNTLEY, farmer, P. O. West Springfield, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 20, 1824, and is a son of Orrin and Charity Huntley, natives of Mass. and Conn. respectively, who came to Erie Co. in 1826. They reared a family of 6 children, 4 now living, our subject being second in the family. Orrin Huntley's father was a soldier in

the Revolutionary war. He, Orrin, was a prominent farmer, and member of the M. E. Church, in which he was much interested. He died April 14, 1865; his widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Brown, at Cherry Hill. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1846, with Clarrisa R. Carter, a native of Conneaut, Ohio, and daughter of Franklin H. and Clarrisa Carter, the former born in N. H., died in 1864, the latter a native of Vt., died in 1841. To this union have been born 6 children—Ellen M. (wife of Albert Wass), Franklin C., Myron H., Clara Louise, wife of W. J. Sherman; Emma R., wife of Hiram Armstrong, and Lizzie C. Mr. and Mrs. Huntley are members of the M. E. Church. He owns 56 acres of well-improved land. He is descended from one of the early settlers. In politics, is a Republican.

MORRIS HURD, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 14, 1809, the second child of Reuben and Amanda Hurd, natives of Vt. and State of N. Y. respectively. They reared a family of 9 children, 6 now living; they died and were buried in Augusta, N. Y. Our subject has been twice united in marriage; first occasion, Aug. 25, 1834, with Diadama, daughter of John Brown of Madison Co., N. Y. Five children were born to this union, only Mary A., wife of Townsend Webster, living. Mrs. Hurd departed this life March 5, 1859. Mr. Hurd's second marriage occurred March 6, 1861, with Frances M. Brown, a native of Oswego, N. Y., and daughter of Luman and Nancy Brown. Luman Brown was a fine mechanic. They lived many years in Conneaut, Ohio, where her father died Oct., 1864, and her mother in Oct., 1878. Mr. Hurd came to Erie Co., where he bought a farm in the eastern part of Springfield Township, in 1834; this he cleared, and there reared his family. He sold this farm in 1870, and then bought his present one of nearly 33 acres, situated on the Ridge road. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd are members of the Springfield Baptist Church, in which he has been Deacon for nearly 40 years. He is a Republican in politics.

SHERMAN JOINER, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in McKean Township, Erie Co., Penn., April 16, 1828, son of Zaccheus and Elizabeth Joiner, natives of Vt. and Penn. respectively, and who came to Erie Co. about 1820. Zaccheus, who was a prominent farmer, died in 1854, his wife having preceded him in 1852. Our subject, the only son of this couple, emigrated to the West in 1852. During the gold excitement of 1858, he went to Cal., where he met with moderate success. He returned to Penn. in 1864, and was united in marriage, in 1865, with Susan Whealer, a native of Erie Co., and a daughter of James Whealer, a prominent farmer, who came to this county in 1819, and who, with his wife, was a native of Washington Co., N. Y. They reared a family of 9 children, 7 now living. He died in 1869, his widow in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Joiner are the parents of 1 son—Wells. Our subject, in the spring of 1866, moved on his present farm of 62 acres, which he had purchased. He sustained a loss of $500 in 1878, by having his barn and contents destroyed by fire. He and wife are worthy descendants of Erie's earliest settlers. Mr. Joiner is a Republican in politics.

HENRY KEITH, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Girard Township, Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1817, only son of Scott and Susan Keith, who moved from Mass. to this county in 1816, driving a yoke of cattle and a team of horses before them. They reared three children, all now living. Scott Keith was a prominent man in his day, and by strict integrity won the respect of all. For nearly 50 years, he kept the Keith House at East Springfield. The passengers by the stages running through from Cleveland to Buffalo always stopped there for their meals. His wife departed this life in 1875, he following her in 1877, aged eighty-five. Henry, our subject, was married, in 1850, to Diana Silverthorn, a native of Erie Co., by whom he had 1 child—Henry T., now residing in Neb. She died in 1856, and is interred in the beautiful cemetery at East Springfield. Mr. Keith was again united in marriage, in 1865, with Lottie McKee, also a native of this county, by whom he had 1 child that died in infancy. Mr. Keith owns over 70 acres of well-improved land. For many years, he has been one of the proprietors of the grist and saw mills here, and has also done a very large distillery business. He was Capt. of the State police many years; for nearly half his life he has acted as Constable, and in his time has probably arrested more horse-thieves than any other man in this county. He is a stanch Republican in politics.

H. V. LINE, proprietor of Keystone Roller Mills, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Linesville, Crawford Co., Penn., May 23, 1833, eldest son of Smith and Mary Line, both natives of N. J., and of Quaker descent. Amos Line, after whom Linesville, Penn., is named, was the founder of that village. The father of our subject, who has always followed milling, still resides there, and is one of its prominent business men. H. V. Line was in mercantile business for about 7 years, has also followed surveying to some extent. He has been engaged in milling since 1856. He moved to East Springfield in 1876, and purchased the Keystone Mill, built in 1873, which was converted into a roller mill in the spring of 1883; it is now run by steam and water, has a capacity of about 70 barrels of flour per day, and is the only roller mill, except in Corry and Erie City, in the county. Our subject was married, in 1856, to Mary L. Manning, of N. J., by whom he has one child—A. M., now a partner with his father in the mill. Mrs. Line died in April, 1865. Mr. Line was subsequently united in marriage with Helen E. Smith, a native of this

township. They had five children, four now living—Charles S., James W., Fred A. and W. Raymond. Mr. Lines owns, besides his mill, 18 acres of fine land in Linesville, and a residence on same. He is, politically, a Republican.

EVERETT W. LOVERIDGE, station agent, North Springfield, born in Concord, Erie Co. N. Y., Sept. 18, 1828, is a son of Amasa and Eunice Loveridge, natives of Conn. and N. H. respectively. Our subject went to Cal. in 1852, during the gold excitement, remaining 2½ years. Whilst there, his left arm was disabled from the effects of a blast. He came to Erie Co. April, 1855, and was a salesman for a year; he then entered his present position as agent for the L. S. & M. S. R. R., which he has acceptably filled. He was united in marriage, in 1857, with Ellen C. Gwin, also a native of N. Y. State, and daughter of Thomas Gwin, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; one child—Melvin E., has blessed this union. Mrs. Loveridge is a member of the Universalist Church at West Springfield. Mr. Loveridge is a sociable, genial gentleman. He is a Republican in politics.

ANDREW J. McKEE, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born Dec. 21, 1831, in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., eldest son of Thomas and Anna McKee, natives of Perry Co., Penn., and N. Y. respectively, who reared a family of 8 children, all now living. Thomas McKee, when thirteen years old, came with his parents to this county. He became a prominent farmer, and served in the war of 1812. He departed this life April 25, 1857. His widow draws a pension, and now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Silverthorn; her father was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject taught school a term in Kentucky before the war. On April 20, 1861, he enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., serving in the 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the following engagements: Seven Days' Fight, 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness (where he was wounded in the head by a shell), siege of Petersburg and capture of Lee's army. He occupied every position, non-commissioned and commissioned, from private to Capt. He received an honorable discharge July 5, 1865, and returned home. In June, 1868, Mr. McKee married Mary, daughter of William and Cecelia Cudney. She and her mother are natives of Erie Co., Penn. Her father, born in N. Y., came to Erie Co. with his parents at an early day. Her grandfather built the first frame house here. This union has been blessed with one child—T. Cordello. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the G. A. R., Wellsburg, Penn.; owns 92 acres of fine land. In politics is a Republican.

EDWARD F. MALLORY, farmer, P. O. West Springfield, was born on the homestead in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., March 12, 1846, and is the youngest child of Harry and Emily Mallory, natives of Conn. and Vt. respectively. Harry Mallory came to this county about 1822, finally settling on the farm now owned by our subject, in 1822. He reared 4 children; served as Justice of the Peace 11 years, and as Constable for at least 2 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was an earnest, constant member of the Baptist Church at West Springfield, in which he was Trustee for many years. His wife died in 1869; he died in 1883, aged nearly eighty-five years. Our subject was united in marriage, Dec. 13, 1870, with Ellen Bump, daughter of Heman and Ann (Mallory) Bump, the former a native of New York, the latter a daughter, the second child in the family of 10, of Andrew Mallory, who came to this county in 1819; she was born in 1820. Andrew Mallory was a soldier of the war of 1812, a Maj. in the State Militia, and was a very prominent man, dying April, 1877, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. and Mrs. Bump reared 2 children, and were both prominent members of the Baptist Church. He died in Feb., 1868. Our subject and wife have 2 children—Edith E. and Harry H. They are both members of the West Springfield Baptist Church. Mr. Mallory owns 80 acres of well-improved land, a part of his father's old homestead. He has filled the office of Township Clerk; is a Democrat in politics.

I. NEWTON MILLER, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born April 19, 1820, on his present farm, which was settled by his parents, Thomas R. and Margaret Miller, of Franklin Co., Penn., who came to Erie Co. in 1802, and reared a family of 7 children, 5 of whom are now living. Thomas R. Miller was a prominent farmer; he served in the war of 1812; held nearly every township office; was Director of the Poor, County Commissioner, and served for this county in the House of Representatives. His wife departed this life in 1835. He survived until 1866. Our subject married, in 1843, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Silverthorn, an early settler of Erie Co., in which she was born. This union has been blessed with one child—Florence D., who died Jan., 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a representative man of this township; owns 53 acres of land in the most fertile part of Springfield, and has taken great interest in laying out the beautiful little cemetery at East Springfield. He has served as Justice of the Peace for 12 years, and was one term, in 1870, in the State Legislature. Mr. Miller taught school for 9 or 10 years between 1840 and 1850.

FINDLEY MILLER, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born on the homestead in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., July 8, 1824, and is the youngest child of Thomas R. and Margaret Miller, natives of Franklin Co., Penn., who came to this county at an early date. They reared a family of 7 children, two deceased. Thomas R. Miller was

a soldier in the war of 1812; was in the State Legislature in 1836–37; served as Justice of the Peace and Commissioner, each 2 terms, and held other township offices. He was an earnest Christian member of the U. P. Church, and departed this life in 1866. His wife died in 1835. Our subject married, Sept. 22, 1852, Emily, daughter of Isaac Silverthorn, one of the first settlers of Girard Township, where she was born. Five children have blessed this union, 3 now living—Charles F., Elmer S. and Effie E. Mrs. Miller died in March, 1877. Mr. Miller owns 130 acres of well-improved land, part of which was the old homestead. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

NORTON D. MOON, hotel keeper and farmer, West Springfield, was born at Hanover, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1828, and is a son of Daniel G. and Octavia A. Moon, natives of N. Y., who came to this county in 1832; they reared a family of 5 children, all living. Daniel G. Moon worked at his trade (carpenter), and filled several township offices. He departed this life Dec. 16, 1869. His widow still resides in the village of West Springfield. Norton, their oldest child, married, in 1852, Elizabeth J. McKee, a native of Springfield, daughter of Thomas McKee, and sister of A. J. McKee (see his sketch). This union has been blessed with 5 children—Frances E.; Stella A.; Effie A., wife of Deforest Smith; Katie L. and Jay G. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are members of the E. A. U. Our subject took possession of the West Springfield House in Sept., 1876, and enjoys the confidence of the traveling public, and keeps a neat and home-like hotel. He owns 100 acres of fine improved land, his father's old homestead. He is a Republican in politics.

EBEN MOORE, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Apr. 8, 1819, son of Elijah and Jane Moore, both natives of N. Y. State. They reared a family of 7 children, of whom our subject was sixth. Mr. Moore was a prominent farmer and a member of the M. E. Church. He and his wife are buried at Chautauqua, N. Y. Eben spent the most of his life on a farm; also engaged in milling, owning at one time 2 mills which he sold. He married, Sept. 1, 1839, Margaret Conner, a native of N. Y. State, by whom he has no children living. She died July, 1873. On Jan. 9, 1874, Mr. Moore married Abbie Chase, also a native of N. Y. State, which union has been blessed with 2 children—Edna L. and Edith M. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the M. E. Church at West Springfield. Our subject is owner of 40 acres of fine land in the most fertile part of the township. He reared a boy, who is prospering in Indiana. Mr. Moore is a sociable, intelligent gentleman. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES N. MOORE, physician, surgeon, and proprietor of drug store, East Springfield, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1842, and is a son of Henry L. and Emeline Moore, natives of N. Y., who came to Erie Co. in 1878. The former in an early day was a member of the State Militia. He was a stone and brick mason, and at one time an extensive contractor. He died in East Springfield in 1881. His widow now resides with her son, Charles N. Our subject graduated in 1864 from the N. Y. Therapeutic College, and commenced to practice medicine in Vineland, N. J., where he remained a year, then spent a year at Grand Rapids, Mich., thence came to East Springfield, where he has followed his profession for over 14 years. Dr. Moore was married, in 1871, to Elizabeth Owen, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. They are both members of the M. E. Church, and of the E. A. U., and enjoy the respect of all. Dr. Moore is the proprietor of the only drug store in East Springfield; he also owns some nice property in the village. He is a sociable gentleman, has a good practice; a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics, is a Democrat.

SAMUEL REA, the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington, Penn., Oct. 27, 1792. He, with his father's family, moved to Springfield, Penn., in 1804, and on April 12, that year, settled on the farm on which he lived until the time of his death, Sept. 8, 1883. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and he inherited many of their marked traits of character. He was strictly temperate in the broad sense of the word, and adhered closely to rules of justice, right and truth. Although deprived of a father's counsel in quite early life, yet these innate principles were so truly his own, that he never yielded, however great the temptation. It seemed very necessary that he should be just what he was. Settling here in the then dense forest, it required strength, determination, frugality, and all that is noble in man to assist in building up a home for his parents, and finally for himself. He served in the war of 1812, in recompense for which he for several years received a pension. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, and united with it in early manhood, and ever endeavored to live a consistent Christian life. In 1818, he married Elizabeth Ferguson, who in every way proved herself a true wife, counselor and Christian mother. She died in 1855, leaving her husband and 8 children to mourn their great loss. It can readily be seen that had the subject of this sketch lived until the 27th of Oct., 1883, he would have been ninety-one years of age. Thus lived and died one of the early settlers of Springfield, Erie Co., Penn.

JOHN RUDD (deceased), moved to Erie Co., Penn., in Aug., 1805, from Otsego Co., N. Y., with a large family, his son John having preceded him several years and commenced a distillery. He took up about 350 acres of land along the lake front, on the Moravian tract. John Rudd, Sr., died in 1830, aged eighty-two. His widow and her children be

coming infatuated with the Mormon cause, about the year 1839 joined the sect and went West. Thus ended one of Erie's pioneer families.

LUTHER W. SAVAGE, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born Oct. 4, 1817, in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., and is the only child of Nathan and Hannah Savage, both natives of Conn. The former died when Luther was only one year old; the latter in 1871. Our subject graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1843. He moved in 1844 to Conneaut, Ohio, and taught in the academy one year; thence moved to East Springfield in 1845. In 1845, Mr. Savage was married to Miss Harriet Keith, daughter of Scott Keith, one of the early settlers of Erie Co. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Savage were born 2 children—Walter S., dying when four years and ten months old, and Susan K., wife of James B. Cross. Our subject has served as Justice of the Peace 5 years, and County Superintendent of Schools 3 years (1860–63).

ZER. L. SHERMAN, farmer and Tax Collector, East Springfield, was born Jan. 25, 1819, in Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., and is the eldest child of John S. and Polly Sherman, natives of Vermont and Connecticut respectively, who came to Erie Co. in 1821. They were the parents of 16 children, 11 now living, and were consistent members of the Christian Church. John S. Sherman, a prominent farmer, and who held several township offices, was a son of a soldier in the war of 1812; he departed this life Aug. 15, 1877. His widow is now living with her daughter, Mrs. L. Salsbury. Our subject married, in 1839, Elizabeth Leavens, a native of this township, and daughter of Luther and Olive Leavens, who came from New York State to Erie Co. in 1820. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have been born 9 children, 7 now living—Eunice, wife of Rev. Allan Allen; Melvin Z., who enlisted during the late war in the 2d Penn. Bat., served about 22 months with the Army of Tennessee, and was honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion; Winfield S.; Olive L.; Mahala M., wife of O. M. Ellis: J. Leonard and Alta B. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, with the whole family, are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Sherman owns 125 acres of well-improved land, and is a prosperous farmer, dealing extensively in phosphates, and to some extent in agricultural implements. He has held several township offices; is now serving as Township Commissioner and Tax Collector.

JESSE E. SHERMAN, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born on his present farm in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., March 9, 1842, son of John S. and Polly Sherman, natives of Vt., and brother of Zer. Sherman (see his sketch). Our subject was 14 months in the U. S. Navy, enlisting in 1862, and serving in the Miss. Squadron under Adm. Porter; he was honorably discharged in 1863, and returned to his home. He married, in 1865, Ruth Raymond, a native of Erie Co., Penn., and daughter of Nehemiah Raymond, an old settler of this county. Four children have blessed this union—Addie May, John S., Lavern M. and Harry R. Mr. Sherman owns his father's old homestead, comprising 70 acres of well-improved land, and is engaged in farming. He is a member of the G. A. R., Wellsburg, Penn. Politically, he is a Republican.

ALBERT H. SMITH, P. O. North Springfield, was born Oct. 9, 1824, in Springfield, second son of Lyman and Maria Smith, the former a native of N. Y., and the latter of Mass. Lyman came to this county with his father and mother when he was 2 years old. They came up on Lake Erie in a little rowboat from Buffalo, N. Y., and landed at what was called the Rud Landing; it was in June, 1800. His father settled on 200 acres of land here. He owned a boat, and transported salt from Buffalo. He raised a family of 11 children, our subject's father being second son. He was Deacon and one of the founders of the Christian Church at East Springfield; he died Sept. 3, 1875; his widow died Sept. 21, the same year. Albert H. Smith was married, April 22, 1847, to Albertine C. Brockway, a native of N. Y., and daughter of Hiram and Sarah Brockway, who came from East Chatham, N. Y., during the Asiatic cholera excitement in 1832. They raised a family of 7 children—Elias and William F., who enlisted in the 145th P. V. I. (the former, after serving 21 months, was made 1st Lieut.; the latter, after his death, was promoted to 1st Lieut.; was wounded at Gettysburg and Fredericksburg, and on this account was discharged in 1864, dying from the effects of the same in 1868); Albertine C.; Charles D.; Julia E.; Alvah and Sarah C., wife of C. A. Sherman. Mr. Brockway is a miller by trade, at which he has worked the most of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of 6 children—Fletcher B.; Florence E., wife of A. H. White; Agnes B., wife of H. E. Crouch; Eddie A.; Eva M., wife of G. E. Ormsbe, and Clara A. They are all members of the Christian Church. Mr. Smith was appointed Deacon on the death of his father. He is descended from one of the old pioneer families; is owner of 75 acres of land, part of his father's homestead. He is a Republican in politics, and a farmer.

JAMES O. SMITH, farmer, and dealer in fruit trees, P. O. East Springfield, was born on the farm he now occupies in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., July 22, 1847, and is the youngest child of Charles F. and Emily Smith, natives of Erie Co., Penn., and Vt. respectively. The father of Charles F. Smith came to Erie Co. from N. H. in 1801, and reared a family of 10 children, only 2 now living. Chas. F. has also reared a family of 10 children, 7 of whom survive. He is a prominent man of West Springfield, and a consistent member of the Universalist Church. James O., the subject of this sketch, married in 1873 Sarah Pettis, a native of Elk Creek, this county, and a daughter of John W. Pet-

tis. Four children have blessed this union—Grace G., Addie G., Dallas A. and an infant. Mr. Smith now owns the old homestead, purchased by his father when it was covered with woods. He cleared it himself. Our subject has been engaged in selling fruit trees, having 2,500 on his farm. He is a prominent farmer, and has 170 acres of well-improved land in the eastern part of the township. He, too, is a member of the Universalist Church. He is well known and respected in this section, and is a candidate for Co. Commissioner of Erie Co. He and his father have always been stanch Republicans.

J. M. STRONG, miller, dealer in lumber, and farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Southampton, Mass., April 3, 1834, son of Job S. and Betsey H. Strong, also natives of Mass., who came to this county in 1838, and reared 2 children, J. M. only surviving. They were both earnest members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Strong departed this life in 1859, his widow following him in 1868, aged seventy-nine years. Our subject married, in 1859, Louise M. Webster, a native of Springfield Township, and a daughter of Thos. Webster, an early settler in this county; his widow is now residing with Mr. Strong. Of the children born to this union, only Charles C., now twelve years old, survives. Mr. Strong owns 160 acres of well-improved land. He has been operating the Springfield Mills since about 1861, which were built by his father-in-law in 1842. He has overhauled them, putting in all modern improvements. The mills have now 4 run of buhrs, with excellent water-power aided by steam, and a capacity of 75 barrels per day. He finds a ready sale for his flour in the smaller towns south, and ships also to the East and West. Mr. Strong also deals extensively in lumber, doing custom sawing and shipping large quantities. He is probably transacting the largest business of any man in this township, and is energetic and enterprising. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Strong is also a K. T., and a member of the E. A. U.; politically, a Republican.

HERMAM K. SUMNER, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Addison Co., Vt., Dec. 29, 1839, son of Herman K. and Sophrona Sumner, natives of Vt.; the former died when our subject was an infant; the latter is living with her daughter in N. Y. State. H. K. Sumner, Jr., came to Erie Co. in 1860, and Aug. 18, 1862, enlisted in Co. I, 145th P. V. I., 2d Corps, under Gen. Hancock, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness. At the siege of Petersburg, while his command was capturing the Weldon Railroad, he was captured and remained a prisoner 10 months and 6 days at the Libby and Andersonville Prisons. At the close of the war, he was honorably discharged at Jacksonville, Fla., and returned home physically a wreck, and has never entirely recovered from the effects of his imprisonment. He married in 1868, Alvenia March, a native of Mass., and daughter of Andrew March, of Wellsburg, by whom he had 1 child—Frank H. Mr. Sumner owns 106 acres of well-improved land, with fine buildings. He is a member of the G. A. R., Wellsburg; is a Republican in politics. He was a good soldier and is a good citizen.

LORAN THAYER, farmer, P. O. Conneaut, Ohio, born in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 11, 1839, is a son of Luke and Hannah Thayer, both natives of Mass., and who came to Erie Co. in 1812 with 1 child. Luke Thayer took up 420 acres of land. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a stone mason by trade, and built and ran the State Line House for about 15 years. He was the parent of 8 children, 5 now living; took great interest in church matters, being a member and one of the founders of the M. E. Church at West Springfield. He departed this life July 17, 1866, his widow in Nov. following. Our subject, the youngest child of this pioneer couple, married June 17, 1861, Mary Mervin, a native of the State of N. Y., which union was blessed with 4 children, 3 living—Martha, Sherman E. and Emma. Mrs. Thayer departed this life Aug. 22, 1871. In Jan., 1872, Mr. Thayer married Abigail Forsyth, a native of Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and daughter of Steven and Mary Forsyth, the former of whom died Nov. 24, 1867; the latter is now residing in Springfield. One child, Luke, has blessed this union. Mr. Thayer owns 110 acres of fine land, his father's old homestead. He is a stanch Republican.

ZACHARIAH THOMAS, farmer, and manufacturer of tile, P. O. West Springfield, was born Oct. 20, 1828, in West Springfield, Erie Co., Penn., the eldest child of Zachariah and Cynthia Thomas, natives of Vt. and State of N. Y. respectively. The former came a poor man to this section of Erie Co. in 1813, where he accumulated a large fortune. Here he reared his family of 8 children, 4 now deceased; built the hotel at West Springfield, and was its proprietor for many years; he was also an extensive farmer and cattle-dealer. He departed this life in 1864, his widow surviving until Feb., 1873. Our subject married, March 19, 1857, Louisa Rea, a native of Springfield Township, Erie Co., and daughter of Samuel Rea, one of its early and prominent settlers, a soldier in the war of 1812, and father of 11 children, 7 now living; he died in Oct., 1883, his wife preceded him in 1855. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have been born 3 children—Jay W., Carl N. and Maggie R. Mr. Thomas owns 700 acres of land mostly improved. He and his brother are extensively manufacturing drain tile, running the only factory of the kind between here and Albion. Our subject has held several township offices. He is a Republican in politics.

A. JUDSON THOMAS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. West Springfield, was born Oct. 19, 1839, in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Zachariah (deceased Dec. 12, 1864), and Cynthia Thomas, early settlers in this county, a brother of Zachariah and Mrs. T. J. Devore (see their sketches). Our subject married, April 9, 1868, Mary L. Cross, a native of this county, and a daughter of James and Louisa Cross, also early settlers; her father was a brother of Wm. Cross. Three children have blessed this union—Emily L., James C., and Raymond W. Mr. Thomas owns about 700 acres of well-improved land, on the most of which he has tenants. He is now living on a part of his father's old homestead in West Springfield, and follows farming. He has dealt quite extensively in stock, and during the winter months feeds cattle. Previously, for about 4 years, he engaged in mercantile business at West Springfield. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN M. VAN CAMP, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born Dec. 28, 1836, in Fairview Township, Erie Co., Penn., and is the eldest child of Garrett and Julia Van Camp, natives of N. Y. State, who came to Erie Co., at an early day. Garrett Van Camp is a prominent farmer, residing on his farm in Girard Township; he is the father of 7 children now living. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1859, with Hannah, daughter of Thomas Thorton, and sister of Joshua and Thomas Thorton, Jr., of Albion. Four children, all living, have blessed this union—Ida M., Clara L., Charles G., and Millie A. Mr. Van Camp purchased his farm of 166 acres of land in Springfield Township in 1872. In politics, he is a Republican.

ANDREW M. WALBRIDGE, farmer and hay-dealer, P. O. East Springfield, was born on the homestead farm, which he now owns, in Springfield Township, Erie Co., Penn., March 29, 1849. His parents, John S. and Jane Walbridge, natives of Vt. and State of N. Y. respectively, came to this county in 1829, and reared a family of 8 children, all now living. John S. was a prominent farmer, and filled some of the township offices at an early day. He departed this life in 1859, his widow following him in 1872. Our subject, who was the 5th child, married, in 1872, Kittie, born in N. Y. State, daughter of William and Betsey Strickland. Four sons have been born to this union—John J., Carl S., Ralph H. and Lee N. Mrs. Walbridge is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject owns 50 acres of fine land, with beautiful buildings, on the Ridge road, his father's old homestead, on which his grandfather settled, and where his grandmother died. He is also the owner of two hay-presses, and has done an extensive business since 1878. He moves his machines from farm to farm, pressing the hay, which is shipped principally to the coal mines in the center of the State. Mr. Walbridge is also a contractor and one of the most enterprising business men of Springfield Township; is one of the largest growers of strawberries in this locality.

JOSEPH WELDON, farmer, P. O. West Springfield, was born in McKean Township, Erie Co., Penn., July 20, 1803, and is the youngest child of David and Mary Weldon, natives of this State, who came to Erie Co. in 1802, from Mifflin Co. David Weldon was a tailor by trade, but cleared his farm. He reared 5 children, 2 now living. He was one of the first settlers of McKean Township, and was a prominent man; he died in 1833; his widow followed him in 1848. Our subject married, Nov. 15, 1826, Betsy H. Washburn, a native of the State of N. Y., by whom he had 4 sons, all now deceased. She died May 10, 1836; his second marriage was with Margaret A. Sterrett, a native of Erie Co., and daughter of William and Elizabeth Sterrett, who were among the earliest settlers in the county, coming here in 1803. This union has been blessed with 4 children, only 2 surviving—Joseph P., and Mary E., wife of Seymour D. Ware. Mr. Weldon owns nearly 100 acres of well-improved land, and in his early days was an extensixe cattle-dealer, driving them to the Eastern market. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon are members of the M. E. Church. He was one of the founders of the church at Sterrettania, Erie Co. He and his sons are Republican in politics.

WM. W. WHEELER, farmer and sawyer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in McKean Township, Erie Co., Penn., May 1, 1838, and is the youngest child of James and Bathsheba Wheeler, natives of Vt. and N. Y. States respectively, and who came to Erie Co. in 1819. They reared a family of 9 children, 7 of whom are living. Mr. Wheeler was a prominent farmer, and took up and cleared 100 acres of land. He departed this life Feb. 19, 1871, his wife having preceded him July 4, 1869. Wm. W., our subject, was married in 1866 to Mary A. Prosser, born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, only daughter of Rev. John Prosser, who was born at Edmondson, N. Y., Apr., 1868. His father and 3 brothers were ministers. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church when he was eighteen years old, and soon studied for the ministry. Receiving his license to preach in 1832, he was ordained Deacon in 1837, and Elder in 1839. Mr. Prosser and family settled at East Springfield in 1864, and for the last 20 years of his life was on the superannuated list. He died of pneumonia at his residence in East Springfield Dec. 22, 1882; his funeral sermon was preached to the largest congregation ever assembled in the East Springfield M. E. Church. His remains were interred in the cemetery at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the parents of 1 child—John H. They own 68 acres of well-improved land, part of which was the homestead of Rev. J. Prosser. Mrs. Wheeler is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the State police.

RUEL WHITCOMB, farmer, P. O. East Springfield, was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Apr. 21, 1830, the youngest child born to Ira and Clarissa Whitcomb, natives of Conn.; the former was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was united in marriage, Dec., 1855, with Mary P. Burr, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and a daughter of Cyrus and Sallie Burr, who came to this county with Mr. Whitcomb, with whom they resided. Cyrus Burr departed this life in 1871; his widow, aged ninety-one, is now living with our subject. Four children have been born to this union, 2 surviving—William B. and Washington. Mr. Whitcomb is a sociable, intelligent gentleman, owner of 98 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church at East Springfield. He is a member of the F. & A. M. at Albion, Penn.; politically, a Democrat.

IRA O. WILKINSON, farmer, P. O. North Springfield, was born in Amity Township, Erie Co., Penn., March 17, 1855, and is a son of Ira and Delaney Wilkinson, who were natives of N. Y. State, and came to Erie Co. at an early date. They reared a family of 7 children, 5 of whom are now living. Ira was a prominent farmer, and departed this life Oct., 1854. His widow now resides with her children; her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was married, June 8, 1880, to Sophia C. Beckman, of Fairview Township, Erie Co., Penn., born Feb. 15, 1858, and daughter of Louis and Maggie Beckman, natives of Germany, and early settlers here. One child, dying in infancy, has blessed this union. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in principle.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

LEANDER ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, son of James and Jane (McCurdy) Alexander, was born in Venango Co., Penn., Aug. 5, 1830. He was married Oct. 1, 1857, to Mary Ann Smith, who died in 1875. By this union there were 5 children—William, Emma, Anna, David and Clara. Mr. Alexander came to this township in 1872; April 24, 1873, he was united in marriage with Bell Andrus, of Summit Township., by whom he has one child—George T. Mr. Alexander has a fine farm of 130 acres, about 110 improved. Mr. Alexander, wife and daughters, Emma and Anna, are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Alexander is a leading citizen, has served as Road Commissioner one term; politically, is a Democrat.

ORSON B. ANDRUS, farmer, P. O. McKean, was born in Mass. Oct. 25, 1823, and is a son of Philemon Andrus, born in Conn., March 2, 1799, married Orpha, born Oct. 14, 1805, daughter of Elisha and Rachel (Belden) Pinny, all natives of Mass. They had a family of 6 children—Orson B., Harriet E., Jane M., Alta E., Mary A. and Isabella R. Philemon Andrus came to Erie Co. in 1836, and settled in Middleboro, residing there 10 years. He filled several offices in Middleboro and Summit Township in his day, among which were Judge of Election and Road Commissioner. He died April 6, 1872. His widow still survives him. Philemon was a son of Leeman Andrus, a native of Conn., drowned in Farmington River, near Hartford, in 1804. Orson B., the subject of this sketch, married Sept. 19, 1850, Lydia M., born Aug. 16, 1822, daughter of Daniel and Amy (White) Wood, the former born in R. I. Feb. 5, 1774, died Feb. 25, 1844; the latter born in Vt., Oct. 14, 1784, died Aug. 8, 1850. By the above marriage there are 2 children— Florence A. L., born Dec. 16, 1853, married Dec. 1, 1874, Thomas R. Smith, of Summit Township, where they reside; (they are the parents of 3 children—Mable M., born July 29, 1877; Lee A., born Oct. 27, 1879, dying May 1, 1882); and James B., born April 4, 1882. Herbert E. lives with his father on the home farm; he was born June 13, 1861. He is a pronounced advocate of total abstinence, and of all things pertaining to the temperance cause. Our subject and wife are adherents of the United Presbyterian Church; they reside in Summit Township, where they have a farm comprising 125 acres, also 50 in McKean Township, The farm is under a high state of cultivation, is well stocked and the farm buildings are of a superior order. Mr. Andrus is a prominent citizen of Summit Township. Has filled the offices of Road Commissioner, School Director, Assessor, Collector and Judge and Clerk of election in his township at various periods for several years. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. BEAN, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born June 3, 1817, in Nashville, Tenn. He settled in Erie Co. in 1844, in McKean, now Summit, Township. He was married in Summit Township, Sept. 11, 1848, to Cornelia H., daughter of Benjamin F. and Roxy (Lee) Norris. They have 9 children living—Byron B., Erie A., Helen L., Reginal F., Kittie R., Squire C., Ellsworth M., Alfaretta C. and Leoni L. Mr. Bean has 174 acres of land, 100 of which are improved. He has one of the finest farm residences in the township, and his outbuildings are first-class, showing the enterprising, thrifty farmer. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has been School Director of his township 28 years in succession.

OSCAR F. DUNN, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born June 24, 1826, in what is now Summit Township, and is a son of William and Mary J. (McCann) Dunn. Mr. Dunn's grandfather, Oliver Dunn, settled in Erie Co. in 1797. William Dunn, the father of subject of this sketch, was born in 1798, and was said to be the first white male child born in Erie Co.; he died in 1880, aged eighty-two years and one month. Oscar F. Dunn has been twice married; first to Matilda R. Ewing, Nov. 6, 1851, who died May 3, 1857. His second wife was Mary E. Miner, of Mill Creek, whom he married April 30, 1860; her decease occurred Sept. 25, 1876. Mr. Dunn attends the U. P. Church, though not a member. He has served as Collector several terms, and also as School Director. He has always been a Republican.

JACKSON J. GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Godard, was born in Erie Co. in 1825. His grandfather, James Graham, settled in what is now Summit Township in 1801, moving his family and household goods on horseback from Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn. Wm. Graham, the father of Jackson J., died in Aug., 1882, aged eighty-seven years. In 1864, our subject was united in marriage with Lavina Robinson, of Mill Creek Township. One child has been born to this union—Emma E. Mr. Graham is now serving his second term as Commissioner of Summit Township. Politically, he is a Democrat.

AN OLD SETTLER GONE.

William Graham, one of the earliest settlers in Erie County, died yesterday morning at his home in Summit Township, at the advanced age of eighty-six years and nine months. Mr. Graham was born in Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn., Nov. 21, 1795, coming to Erie County with his parents in 1801. They located about six miles south of the city of Erie, in what was then Crawford Co. He lived with his parents until 1818, when he purchased the farm he ever after lived on from George W. Reed. Mr. Graham endured all the hardships incident to clearing and cultivating a new country. He came all the way from Centre County on horseback through dense and boundless forests, only broken here and there with a narrow path, only to be followed by the blazed trees along them. He was the oldest of a family of seven children, all of whom have died in years gone by. Mr. Graham was a soldier of the war of 1812, in which he served with great credit, although scarcely seventeen years of age when war was declared. He was a man of sterling honesty and uprightness, admired and respected by his neighbors. In all his unusually long life, he never was in any court as either plaintiff or defendant in a law suit, a fact that speaks volumes of his undeviating integrity and honorable dealings with his fellow-men. For 20 years he acted as Justice of the Peace, conducting the affairs of his district in so successful a manner that it was rarely ever heard of in court. Mr. Graham leaves one son—Jackson—and one daughter—Mrs. Clark Ewing—both of whom live on their father's farm. He was one of the first subscribers of the *Weekly Observer* when it was started, and he has taken it without a break from that time to the present.

Erie Observer, Aug. 25, 1882.

ABRAM HERSHEY, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Sept. 5, 1828, in Donegal, Lancaster Co., Penn.; he is a son of Benj. and Mary (Zook) Hershey, who settled in Mill Creek, Erie Co., in 1832. Mr. Hershey was united in marriage, March 18, 1852, in McKean Township, with Fanny, daughter of Samuel and Mary M. (Froy) Toner; 3 children were born to this union—William W., Henry B. and Samuel A. Mr. and Mrs. Hershey are members of the Lutheran Church; he has a farm of 200 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and a good residence and outbuildings; he has never held office; has always voted the Republican ticket.

ARTHUR O. HILL, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in N. H. in 1823, and settled in Erie County with his parents in 1832. Our subject was united in marriage in 1846, with Mary Ann Hale, by whom he has 8 children, all living. Mr. Hill has served two terms as Road Commissioner of his township, and several terms as School Director; politically, is a Democrat.

JOHN D. JACKSON, farmer, P. O. Godard, was born in this township Feb. 24, 1847, and is a son of James and Mary (Davidson) Jackson, who came from N. Y. and settled in what is now Summit Township in 1825. James had 10 children—Mary E., Rebecca J., Nancy C., William A., Smith I., Ira V. B., Sarah A., James P., Florence and John D. Smith I. and Ira V. B. enlisted in Company B, 145th Penn. Reg. Smith I. was honorably discharged after 2 months' service on account of disability, and is now living in Ill. Ira was in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and died Dec. 25 of the same year. John D., our subject, was married, Nov. 11, 1875, to Emma J., daughter of John Myers, of Greene Township, by whom he has 1 child, Porter M. Mr. Jackson has served as Auditor of his township 2 terms, and been on the Board of Election. In politics, he is a Democrat.

NOAH W. JEWETT, farmer, P. O. Waterford, Penn., is a native of Erie Co., born Feb. 28, 1823, in Waterford Township. He is a son of Samuel and Lory (Porter) Jewett, who settled in Waterford, Erie Co., in 1801, died October 22, 1857, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Jewett was married in Waterford Sept. 24, 1846, to Caroline A., daughter of Lewis and Annie Thomas. Their children were Isadore C., Delancy S., Hester E., Anna B., Addison P. and Jay, the last dying in infancy. Mr. Jewett moved from Waterford to Summit Township in 1858, and owns a fine farm of 193 acres. His wife died Oct. 10, 1876; he has been elected to the office of School Director for 4 years, Assessor and Collector each 1 year, and Delegate to the Congressional Convention in 1882. In early manhood he voted the Whig ticket, casting his first vote for Gen. Scott for President. He joined the Republican party on its organization, and was a Delegate to the first Republican Convention held in Erie Co. He was drafted during the war of the rebellion, March, 1865, serving in Co. K, 102d Reg., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

ERASTUS LAWRENCE, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born in Albany Co., N. Y., and is a son of Joseph and Jerusha (Austin) Lawrence, who settled in Greene Township, Erie Co., in 1831. Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage, July 12, 1838, in Springfield, to Jane R., daughter of Amos and Martha (Rose) Hilborn, by whom he has had 5 children—Celestia and Buel both died March 24, 1842, and were buried in one coffin. The surviving are—Watson E., married Agnes H. Osborn; Frank H., married to Kitt Palmer, and Eva J., wife of Geo. H. Topper. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence came to Summit Township in 1860, where they have since resided, and have always attended the M. E. Church. Mr. Lawrence's son, Watson, enlisted in the U. S. Navy, at the age of eighteen, Aug. 1, 1864, serving to the close of the war. Our subject was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

CLARK LININGER, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born in this township April 15, 1841, and is a son of John P. and Christiana (Carroll) Lininger, who settled in what is now Summit Township about 1830. The children were 12, viz.: Eliza, Joshua, Matilda, Clark, Isaac, Washington, Miranda, Fannie, Mary, Thompson, Susan and Carrie. Of these Washington and Clark were in the late war, enlisting Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. B, 145th Penn. Regt. Washington was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Clark was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the latter he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison 2 weeks, when he was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment at Annapolis. He was married, May 31, 1871, to Eunice, daughter of James and Emily (Starr) Beardsley, by whom he has 3 children—Ella B., Hattie M. and Claude S. Mrs. Lininger is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN J. MARQUART, farmer, P. O. Godard, was born June 28, 1845, in Germany. He emigrated to America with his parents, Jacob and Catherine Marquart, when eight years of age, landing at N. Y., shortly afterward coming to Erie, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for several years. On July 16, 1874, he was united in matrimony with Philipena, daughter of Ludwig and Catherine Blass. By this union there have been born 5 children, as follows: John, Dora, Edward, Ellen and Olga. In 1874, Mr. Marquart settled where he now resides. He is the owner of 134 acres of land, partly in Greene and Summit Townships. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID W. NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Godard, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 7, 1825, and is a son of Rowland and Abigail (Wooley) Nichols, who settled in what is now Summit Township in 1827. Rowland was a son of Jonathan Nichols, of Madison Co., N. Y., and had 2 children—David W. and Dwight. The latter died in infancy. David W. was married in Sept., 1851, to Elvira, daughter of John Dunn, who was among the first settlers in what is now Summit Township. By this union there were 4 children—Annette E., wife of A. H. Graves, of Ottumwa; Ira; Elry J., who married Cora Curtis, and lives in this township; Anson, who married Lona Davis, resides in Erie; and Burr D. Mr. Nichols has been honored with almost every office in the gift of his township. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in Devonshire, England, January 24, 1813, and is a son of James and Mary (White) Osborn. He married, March 25, 1838, Martha Longman, also a native of Devonshire, and had a family of 6 children, of whom Edward, John L. and Thomas are dead, and William, Seth and Alfred are now living. Of this family, John L. volunteered Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. B, 145th Regt. P. V. I., 2d Corps, under Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Army of the Potomac. He was with his regiment at the battle of Antietam, Md., and was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 15, 1862. Mr. Osborn came to America in 1841, and settled in McKean Township in 1842, where he took up 50 acres of land. His wife died April 20, 1866, and he married, Nov. 7, 1866, Matilda Smalley, born Sept. 28, 1830, and is a daughter of John and Sabine Kiel. Four children have been born to this union—John, born Sept. 30, 1867; Martha, Sept. 26, 1869; Grant, Aug. 5, 1871; and Mary, Feb. 29, 1874. When Summit Township was organized, Mr. Osborn was one of the first School Directors, and held the office 4 years. He is the owner of 3 farms, of 54, 79 and 115 acres respectively; the latter is the home farm, 40 acres of which are in McKean Township. Mr. Osborn is an adherent of the U. P. Church; politically, is a Republican.

CHARLES OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born Nov. 17, 1822, in Devonshire, England, and is a son of James and Mary (White) Osborn, who came to this county in 1845. Mr. Osborn came to Erie Co. in 1843, settling in what is now Summit Township. He was married, Dec. 25, 1846, in McKean Township, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Agnes (Stoneman) Hearn. They are the parents of 6 children—Agnes H., Hearn J., Hannah B., Samuel, Winfield and Frank. Mr. Osborn and wife have been members of the M. E. Church 35 years. He owns 150 acres of land, 130 of which are under cultivation. He is a thrifty, enterprising farmer; has lived on this farm 36 years. In politics, is a Republican.

HEARN J. OSBORN, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born Jan. 11, 1848, in McKean Township, this county, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Hearn) Osborn, natives of England, who settled in Erie Co., in 1843. Our subject was united in marriage, April 15, 1874, with Clara Hinkson, of Summit Township. Mr. Osborn has 50 acres of land under good cultivation. In politics, is a Republican.

ORA PARKER, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born in Berry, Vt., Nov. 10, 1810, and is a son of Jonas and Amanda (Allen) Parker, who settled in Mill Creek Township, Erie Co., in 1814. Mr. Parker was married in Mill Creek, Oct. 20, 1842, to Emily, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Clark) Martin, who settled in Erie Co. in 1800; 6 children were born to this union. Sophia J., Cassius C., David C., Emily F., Ora F. and Jonas A., both daughters, and David died within a week, of diphtheria, in 1863. In 1842, Mr. Parker left Mill Creek and settled in what is now Summit Township, where he has since resided. He has a farm of 200 acres under cultivation, and cleared by himself. He has been Collector one term, and served as School Director several terms. Mr. Parker was formerly a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

AMOS RIPLEY, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born in McKean Township, Nov. 20, 1842, and is a son of Edward and Lavina (Barford) Ripley, who came from Lancaster Co., settling in McKean in 1833. Edward Ripley's children were—Henry, born Jan. 7, 1840, and Amos. Amos first married, Aug. 27, 1872, in Erie, Mary B., daughter of John and Mary Whiteman; and again, Jan. 18, 1877, to Isabel Whiteman, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Ripley occupies the old homestead, most of it having been cleared by his father. His brother Henry resides with him.

KING ROBISON, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, was born June, 1809, in County Donegal, Ireland, and is a son of William and Jane (Ewing) Robison. Mr. Robison settled in Erie Co. about 1822, and was married, Oct. 21, 1847, to Jane, daughter of James and Elizabeth King, of Waterford. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, and reared in Buffalo, N. Y. Her parents were among the early settlers of Waterford Township. To this union have been born 6 children, viz.: Serena J., Irena, Pressly, Tillie, George, and M. Lucinda, who died Nov., 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Robison have been members of the United Presbyterian Church about 30 years. Mr. Robison has a farm of about 190 acres, about 130 improved, and most of which he has cleared himself. In politics, he is a stanch Republican.

HARRY O. ROOT, farmer, P. O. Erie, is a son of Roger and Florinda (Miner) Root. He was born in Winchester, Conn., Aug. 23, 1810, and moved to Erie with his parents when seven years of age; he married in 1838 Eliza, daughter of Capt. Warren Foot, who settled in this county in 1804. The issue of this marriage was Warren F., George, Allen P. and Florinda. During his residence in Summit Township, Mr. Root has held nearly every local office. In the early times, he was a Whig and Anti-Mason, but joined the Republican party on its organization, and has since voted that ticket. His wife died in 1882, aged seventy-two years.

HENRY STUEVA, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, Penn., was born April 17, 1832, in Prussia, and is a son of Christopher and Catherine Stueva. Our subject settled in Erie Co. in 1851, and was united in marriage, April 1, 1855, with Elizabeth Finner of Summit Township. They have been the parents of 9 children—Christiana, John H., Mary C., George M., Frank B., Lizzie A., Charles W., Abner A. and Bertha C. Mr. Stueva first located in McKean Township, moving to Summit, where he now resides, in 1872. His father-in-law, John M. Finner, settled on the place in 1842, making most of the clearing. Mr. and Mrs. Stueva are members of the Evangelical Association, and have been since 1852. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN C. VEIT, farmer, P. O. Erie, was born in Germany March 8, 1838, and is a son of John M. and Margaret (Knodle) Veit, who settled in McKean Township in 1840. He was married, Nov. 19, 1865, to Helen, daughter of Nathan Stafford, who settled in what is now Summit Township in 1823. The issue of this marriage was 3 children—Della, Travers and Roy. The Staffords were among the early settlers of McKean and Summit Townships; they were enterprising citizens, and did much to improve the county in its early settlement. Nathan had 6 children—George W., Montgomery, Nancy, Mary J., Helen and Alice. He died in Summit in 1881, at the age of seventy-five. John C. Veit, our subject, was in the late war, enlisting Aug. 11, 1862; was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the campaign of the Wilderness and Petersburg. At the latter he was taken prisoner, and confined in Andersonville and Florence Prisons 9 months. He was then exchanged, and rejoined his regiment near Washington, D. C., and was honorably discharged in June, 1865.

CAPT. MARITONO. WAY, farmer, P. O. Godard, was born in this township Feb. 11, 1840, and is a son of Daniel F. and Adeline (Fritts) Way, who settled in Erie Co. in 1830. Capt. Way married, Dec. 16, 1868, Isadore C., daughter of Noah and Caroline Jewett; they have a family of 6 children—Daniel B., Hattie B., Glady M., Nick, Glenn and Ethel. Mr. Way has held the offices of Assessor, School Director, and is now serving his second term as Road Commissioner in his township. At the beginning of the war, Capt. Way was one of the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion; served 3 months as a private, and was honorably discharged June 6, same year; he then re-enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, for 3 years, or during the war. Was third Sergeant in Co. B, 145th Penn. Reg.; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and soon after to the rank of Captain; he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, and in other smaller engagements. He was wounded in left forearm at Gettysburg, and was mustered out with the regiment in June, 1865, when he returned

to Summit Township, and has since resided on the old homestead. In politics, Capt. Way is a Republican.

ZELOTES L. WEBSTER, farmer, P. O. Kearsarge, Penn., was born in this county Dec. 5, 1814; his father, Eli Webster, settled in Erie Co., in 1803. Our subject married in 1840 Mary Ann White, of Crawford Co. They have had 12 children—Charlotte, born in 1841; Frank D., born in 1843; Alden, born in 1845; Emma, in 1847; Clara, in 1849; Ida, in 1851; Agnes, in 1853; Blanche, in 1855; Kate, in 1857; Cora, in 1858; Lee White, in 1860; Ross M., in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Webster, are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Webster has held several township offices, and has been Justice of the Peace for 38 years. In politics, he is a Republican.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

O. L. ABBEY, physician, Union City, was born in Wayne Township, Erie Co., Penn., in 1843. His father, Herman, was a native of Conn., and his mother, Jane Smith Abbey, was of Scotch-Irish descent. They were among the pioneers of Union Township, and after marriage settled in Wayne Co., where they both died. They raised a family of 8 children, 7 of whom survive. The subject of this sketch acquired his primary education in the academy of Waterford, Erie Co. He took a thorough course of studies under the instruction of Dr. Humphrey, of this city, and completed his medical studies at the University of Buffalo, where he graduated in the class of 1864. He began the practice of his profession at Mt. Washington, Butler Co. The following year he removed to Wattsburg, and two years later to this city, where he has since been in constant and successful practice. The firm of Abbey, Gracer & Co. erected the chair factory in Union City, and Dr. Abbey was identified in the erection of the Keystone Block, which is a monument to him and other enterprising spirits. He was married in this county in 1877 to Miss Roxie McLean, a native of this county. Dr. Abbey is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and the K. of H.

CHESTER W. BACON, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1822. His mother, Roxy Bacon, died in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb., 1828. His father, Henry C., was a native of Whately, Mass., and a son of Jonathan Bacon, a pioneer of Genesee and Chenango Cos., a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who died in Genesee Co. in 1833. Henry C. Bacon settled on the present farm of his son in 1840, where he lived till his decease in 1862, in his 72d year. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. Of his children, 3 are now living—Daniel S., Chester W. and Wells W. Chester W. married, in 1849, Rosanah Hale, a native of Chenango Co., N. Y., by whom he has had 2 children, both living—Charles H. and Jennie L. Mr. Bacon has always lived on the homestead farm, and is well and favorably known among the citizens and pioneers.

L. G. BARNES, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born on the homestead in this township in 1835. His father, Rev. Levi Barnes, was born February 25, 1796, in North Canaan, Conn., and in 1818 was married to Susan Capron, and in 1820 with his wife and one child took up the farm occupied by our subject in Erie Co. The journey from Utica, N. Y., was made in a sleigh. He was converted when eighteen, and licensed to exhort in 1822; was ordained a Deacon in 1853, and an Elder in 1863. The pioneer preachers always found a warm welcome at his home. He spent 57 years in this county, enduring many hardships. He took an active part in establishing schools, churches, etc., and in 1834 was elected and for several years served as Capt. of a company of militia. His son preserves his sword. Mrs. Barnes after a lingering illness died in the faith May 10, 1877; he followed her May 19, 1877. The church lost a pillar, and the people a worthy citizen. Their children now living are Charles G., John Vincent, Harriet, Hannah E., Alpheus, L. G. and Susan A. Nathan S. died 1½ years after his parents' deaths. Our subject married in 1857 Mary M. Shelmadine, of this county, who has borne him 6 children, 5 living—Olive A. (wife of J. M. Carroll), Alice N. (wife of F. S. Carroll), May R., Emma A. and Jennie L. Mr. Barnes has always resided on the homestead. He has served as School Director some years, and is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM P. BILES, JR., physician, Union City, born in 1850 in Greenwood Township, Crawford Co., Penn., is a son of William P. and Martha Anna (Murdick) Biles, natives of Washington Co., and Lawrence, Penn., respectively. The former, now engaged in stock-raising, has been a resident of Crawford Co. 50 years, and though a prominent man, never accepted office. Four of his children are living—John C., residing at Chanute, Kan.; Mary C., wife of Wm. Aunorer, of Crawford Co.; James W. and Wm. P., Jr. Andrew enlisted in Co. F, 38th P. V. I., in 1861, and received his death wound in the seven days' fight before Richmond. Our subject received his medicsl education at the Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1879. Soon after receiving

his degree, he practiced his profession at Mill Village, Erie Co. June, 1883, the Doctor came to Union City, and opened an office, and is doing a large and lucrative practice, being unusually successful with all cases brought to him. He married in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1874, Sarah E. Dilley. The surviving children born to this union are Bertha M. and William E. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Dr. Biles is a member of the State Medical Association of Penn., and President of the Northwestern Medical Association. He was for years a member of the Penn. State Police, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and R. T. of T.

W. O. BLACK, Postmaster, Union City, was born in Meadville, Penn., in 1823, and is the 3d child of William and Phebe (Jones) Black. The mother, a native of Meadville, was a daughter of Robert Jones, of Scotch descent, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and who had 3 sons in the war of 1812, one of whom now resides in Crawford Co., Penn. William Black, born near Pittsburgh, was a son of John Black, who, with his brother, James, emigrated to America, from Ireland, at an early date. James went South, and his whereabouts are not known. John settled in Penn., served in the war of 1812, and resided at Meadville until his death. William Black in early life farmed, and traveled on horseback from Pittsburgh to Warren, Penn., carrying the mail. Later, he engaged in mercantile trade at Meadville. In 1859, he moved to Union City, where he lived in retirement until he was accidentally killed while walking on the rail of the P. & E. road, in 1870. His wife and mother died in Ill., but are interred here. Five of their children survive—Caroline, Margaret, Katie, John D. and our subject. W. O. Black, though reared on a farm in early life, was a salesman in Meadville and in Erie City, to which he came in 1844. In 1847, he opened a stock of goods for a Buffalo house, running a grist mill and saw mill in connection. He then farmed for 8 years in this township. In 1866, he sold this farm, and manufactured oil barrels. He also largely engaged in stock-dealing until 1880, when he was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Black took an active part during the late war, assisting to raise the 83d, 111th and the 145th Regs., and also served as a Surgeon, doing active work at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, where his brother John was pierced by 3 bullets. Mr. Black married, in this county, Elizabeth R., daughter of Judge M. Sterrett, of Erie City, by whom he has the following-named children: Ada, Emma, Mary, Jessie, Nettie and William. Mr. Black served as County Treasurer (in 1859), in the City Council, as Commissioner and in various local offices, always giving satisfaction to his constituents.

G. W. BRAKEMAN, dry goods, boots, shoes and carpets, Union City, was born in Venango Co., Penn., in 1847, son of Lorenzo and Sarah (Thompson) Brakeman, natives of the same State. They moved from Mercer Co., Penn., to York Co., Neb., in 1870, where Mrs. Brakeman died. Our subject came to this city in 1870, engaging as a salesman until the spring of 1882, when he opened his present place of business in the Gillett Block. Possessing good business qualifications and carrying a good stock, he does a large and increasing business. Mr. Brakeman married, in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1870, Almira C. McCutcheon, a native of same. Three children blessed this union, all living, viz., James D., Frank E. and William. Our subject is connected with the M. E. Church, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Royal Templars. He is a highly esteemed business man of Union City.

CHARLES W. BREED, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born in Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass., in 1822, son of John and Catherine (Fish) Breed, the former a native of Conn., the latter of Vt. They migrated to Crawford Co., Penn., in 1834, but after a year's residence there moved to Union Township, Erie Co., Penn. He was one of the pioneers in the wilderness, entering 100 acres of land in Crawford Co., and 60 in Wayne, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of 11 children, 6 now living—Maria, John, Eunice S., Charles W., Catherine and Henry. Our subject was married, in this county, June 17, 1847, to Emma, daughter of Jacob Shepard, a distinguished pioneer of this county, where she was born. Six children were born to this union, but one surviving—Alta, wife of Willis Hubbell, who resides on the homestead. Mr. Breed settled on his present farm of 100 acres in 1849, which at that time was an unbroken wilderness, but which he has cleared and improved. He erected a commodious, substantial residence, and is living a quiet, unostentatious life. Mr. Breed is a member of the M. E. Church.

FERDINAND CARROLL was born in the North of Ireland in 1757, and spent his boyhood days with his widowed mother. He served a 7-years' apprenticeship at the weaver's trade, and when twenty-four married Isabella Johnson, who bore him 12 children. In the spring of 1801, he, with his wife and 10 children, set sail in an old war vessel for N. Y. After a stormy voyage of 8 weeks (during which his daughter Isabella died and was buried), he landed at New Castle, Del. Their destination was Chillicothe, Ohio, but, on arriving at Pittsburgh and hearing of the inducements offered by the Holland Land Co., Mr. Carroll, with his sons Samuel and George, came to Erie Co., where he purchased for $30 in gold, a Dutch pioneer's claim to Land Tract No. 159, on which was a rude hut, and brought the family on pack-horses from Pittsburgh. He departed this life, Feb. 1, 1831, his wife Sept. 30, 1830. He bequeathed his estate to William, his youngest son. William married Hannah Slauson in 1820, by whom he had 10 children. She died in 1872. Wm. Carroll died in 1882, leaving the greater part of the homestead to George W., who, by ad

ditional purchases, has now 167 acres of land. He married, in 1863, Susan A., daughter of Levi Barnes, a pioneer of Union Township. She is a lady of rare energy and business capacity. In 1871, Mr. Carroll erected a cheese factory, which he is conducting successfully, and is making annually over 50 tons of cheese. Mr. Carroll and wife are descended from pioneer stock. They are intelligent, progressive and highly esteemed citizens.

H. C. CHENEY, of Cheney & Lowry, chair manufacturers, Union City, was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1836, and learned chair-making at Ashburnham, Mass. At the breaking-out of the war, our subject, in 1861, enlisted in Co. G, 21st Mass. V. I. He was wounded in the arm in the battle a Camden, N. C., in April, 1862, and returned home on furlough. He rejoined his regiment in Aug., and participated in the 2d battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, and was with Burnside at Roanoke, through the battle of the Wilderness with Grant, and was again wounded at the mine explosion before Petersburg, Va., in July, 1864. He was mustered out Sept., 1864, at Worcester, Mass. Mr. Cheney, in 1870, contracted for chair-making at Jamestown, N. Y. Two years later, he became proprietor of a hotel at Canisteo, N. Y., but 4 years after returned to Jamestown. In 1881, he came to this city and organized this firm, of which he is the manager. They purchased the old factory of Wheeler and rebuilt it, but it was destroyed by fire the same year. The present edifice is 40x150 feet. The engine, boiler and dry-kiln room 36x64, and a new addition to the main 30x60. It is the largest manufactory in the city, employing from 50 to 60 men. Mr. Cheney married at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1861, Ellen P. Burgess, a native of the same, who bore him 2 sons—Harry C. and Louis I. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and A. O. U. W.

H. L. CHURCH, of the firm of H. L. Church & Sons, millers, Union City, was born in Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., in 1811. His father, Thomas Church, a native of Haddam, and his mother, Sallie N. (Parmelee) Church, born in Killingworth, moved to this township in 1855, where Thomas passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Church, an estimable lady, died aged ninety-four years one month and seventeen days. Three of their children are living--H. L., Russell S. and Thomas R. Mr. Church entered mercantile trade in Union City in 1855, under the firm name of Summerton & Church, erecting and conducting the Union City Mills, until 1864, when they dissolved. Mr. Church retained his interest, and Charles H. and R. S., his sons, are now associated with him. The mill has 4 run of buhrs, with a capacity of 25 barrels per day, besides an extensive run of custom work. A saw mill, rebuilt in 1855, is also run in connection with the same. The water-power is supplied by a dam erected in 1800. Mr. Church married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1838, to E. M. J., daughter of Henry Whitney, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; of the children born to this union, 4 are living—Charles, R. S. second, Horatio L. and Carrie E. Mr. Church served as Treasurer of Warren Co., Penn., one term and has filled various offices of trust in this township. He is one of the active business workers of this city.

W. E. CLARKE, produce dealer, Union City. The Clarke family are of English stock. John Clarke, from whom the later generations sprang, was the founder of Rhode Island. Our subject was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1838, and is a son of Isaac D. and Sophia (Taft) Clarke, who came to the West in 1847, and settled in Wattsburg, Erie Co., where the latter died in 1865. John, who has attained the age of eighty years, is the father of 4 children—Artemus N. and Henry T., residents of Omaha; W. E. and Augustus W., of Papillion, Neb. Mr. Clarke has been dealing in produce since 1861, and is no doubt the most extensive butter buyer in Erie Co. His business averages $100,000 per annum in produce. He is also largely engaged in real estate, bonds and mortgages. Mr. Clarke was married at Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., in 1877, to Mary A., daughter of S. G. Brotherton. Three children have been born to this union—Ward B. Louis S. and Edith H.

L. S. CLOUGH, wholesale lumber dealer, Union City, is a grandson of Levi Clough, a native of the State of N. Y., where he was reared, educated and married. In early life, he worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner, and afterward followed farming. When about eighteen years of age, he settled in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he married and resided many years. For several years previous to his death, he resided with his son in Crawford Co., Penn., and there retired from active business, and enjoyed the fruits of his past labors and the loving care of his children and friends. Walter R. Clough, his son, and father of our subject, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1826. He remained at home assisting to till the home farm and receiving an education, until he was twenty-one years of age. He then began farming on his own account, and in 1854 came to Penn., and settled in Sparta, Crawford Co., where he remained until 1874, and then removed to Dover, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he now resides, engaged in fruit farming. His wife, Melissa H. (Smith) Clough, is a native of N. Y. State, born about 10 miles east of Lockport. She is a daughter of Levi Smith, of R. I., a participant of the war of 1812, who died in Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, after a long and useful life. Mrs. Clough is the mother of 7 children, viz., L. S., Emma A., Kate A., George W., Alton A., Eugene D. and Charles L. Levi Smith Clough, the subject of this sketch, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1848. At eighteen years of age, he left home and engaged in working at the trade of car-

penter and joiner, and thereby earned the means which enabled him to buy books and secure an education. After about 2 years' experience at the carpenter's trade, he began contracting, and 8 years later engaged in the wholesale lumber business. Since 1876, he has been residing in Union City, where he has built up a large and increasing business. When he opened his business here, it was on the small capital of $4,500, but by perseverance, honesty and industry, he has met with success, and now carries an average stock of $15,000, and besides is engaged in manufacturing in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and Crawford Co., Penn. His residence, a model of refinement and neatness, shows its owner to be a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen. In July, 1876, he married Miss Sarah M., daughter of Perry G. Stranahan, whose portrait and biography appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Clough is an active member of the order A., F. & A. M., and though yet young, is looked upon as one of the leading and enterprising men of Union City.

JOHN S. COE, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1815, son of Samuel and Sally Coe., the former of Conn. and the latter of Madison Co., N. Y., a daughter of John Stockholm, a native of Newport, England. They came to Erie Co. in 1837, and, excepting a short residence at Mayville, lived here till their deaths. They reared 9 children, 8 now living. Our subject, John S., came to Erie Co. in 1836, empty handed. He worked for $10 per month, but by perseverance and frugality was enabled to purchase 100 acres of land, which he has, by additional purchases, increased to 256 acres. He was united in marriage, Nov. 4, 1841, with Eliza Louther, now deceased, a native of this county; she was the mother of 3 children—Mary E., George W. and Martha J. George W. enlisted Oct. 16, 1864, in the 145th Reg. P. V. I.; was taken prisoner and died at Andersonville. Mr. Coe's second union was with Lucy Utter, a native of Allegany Co. N. Y.; 3 children have blessed this marriage, viz., John E., Charles S. and Ella E. Mr. Coe is descended from one of the esteemed pioneer families of this county.

ELI DUNCOMBE, deceased. Among the early ancestry of this gentleman, was Sir Charles Duncombe, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1730, married in that city, and reared a family of 4 sons and 1 daughter. Charles, the eldest son, was born in 1747; married Mary Treadwell, and moved to Conn. Their family consisted of 5 sons and 1 daughter. David, the 3d son of Charles, was born in Conn. in 1777, amid the living events of the Revolution. After the war, his parents moved with him and some of his brothers from Conn. to Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y. David was married, in Stamford, in 1802, to Phebe Nickols, of that place. To them were born 3 sons—Eli, Almond and Charles H. Eli Duncombe, the subject of this sketch was born in Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1804. His early days were spent at the farm home of his father, he receiving such school training as could be imparted in those early days. At the age of twenty, he entered the study and practice of medicine with his cousin, Dr. C. H. Duncombe, of St. Thomas, Can. In 1827, he married Selina Champlain, of Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y. In the spring of 1830, in company with his parents and their family, they moved to the then "far West," and located in Amity Township, Erie Co., Penn., on French Creek, 2 miles below Wattsburg. Here in the unbroken forest he formed the nucleus of his new home, and by the assistance of a frugal and industrious wife they soon found themselves surrounded by a very pleasant home. To them were born 4 sons and 2 daughters, 2 of whom died in infancy. To these he gave the best educational advantages the country afforded, fitting them to occupy the most worthy position of citizenship. His counsel was sought on all subjects of public note, and where arbitration could prevent litigation, few if any equaled him in adjusting difficulties. He served his township in various official capacities, not from choice, but in obedience to the demands of its citizens. His study was laden with the most practical, historical and progressive literature of the day, of which he was a close student. He was zealously attached to the interests of the church in his home town of Wattsburg, and very few can be found who contributed more or labored more assiduously in advancing its usefulness. He died, of congestion of the lungs, in the spring of 1877, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Duncombe is still living (1884) with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Everson, in Union City, in her eighty-first year.

W. T. EVERSON, Union City, Penn., was born in 1827, in Moravia, N, Y. His parents, Wm. and Catherine (Thompson) Everson, were natives of N. J.; his school education was completed at the Homer Academy at the age of eighteen years, when he engaged in teaching school in the counties of Onondaga and Cayuga, N. Y., for 6 years. In 1851, he taught school in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. In 1853, he located in Wattsburg, Erie Co., where he carried on wagon manufacturing for a number of years. In 1857, he married Phebe J., only surviving daughter of Eli and Selina Duncombe, of Amity, Erie Co., but natives of Delaware Co., N. Y. (See biography of Eli Duncombe.) Mr. Everson's family consists of 3 children—Wm. E. and 2 adopted children, J. F. Duncombe, orphan and nephew of Mrs. E. and Mary C., adopted from the Home in N. Y. Mr. E. engaged in producing and refining petroleum oils in 1862, and was actively engaged for 6 years, when he returned to Amity, Erie Co., and engaged in farming. With former experience and practical life, he soon became a noted agriculturist, and his counsels were sought after by patrons of husbandry throughout the entire State. He was the Prohibition candidate for Congress in fall of 1882, receiving a very complimentary vote for the infant cause in

which he is zealously engaged. Mr. Everson is at present Director and Vice President in the Farmers' Trust Co., a banking institution organized in Union City in 1883. He is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him. He is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has acted in the capacity of Class Leader and Sunday School Superintendent a large portion of his life.

A. O. GILLETT, furniture dealer and undertaker, Gillett Block, Union City, second child and only son born to William A. and Julia A. (Organ) Gillett, natives of Geauga Co., Ohio, and Putnam Co., N. Y., respectively. They moved on a farm in Union Township, Erie Co., Penn. They now reside in Union City. Our subject was born in 1841, in Steuben Co., N. Y. He remained on the homestead farm until eighteen years of age. He was second to respond to the first call for troops in this place, and served 3 months in Co. H, 83d P. V. I. After his return, he engaged in various mercantile pursuits, and established the first furniture store in this city, in Brooklyn Block, which was destroyed by fire in 1878. Recovering from this severe loss, he erected the Gillett Block, cor. Main and Market streets, which is a monument to his enterprise; it has a frontage of 41 ft., depth 102 ft., also a frontage of 21x61 ft. on Market street. His furniture store and undertaking establishment is the largest business house in the city, and he carries an average stock of $6,000. He has a large trade, getting the bulk of this class of business. He is a member of the School Board, and has served 3 years in the City Council; is also a member of the K. of H. and I. O. O. F. Mr. Gillett married in this city, in 1867, Caroline, daughter of Alex. Whitney, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., who bore him 3 children—Willie H., Maud E. and Martha J.

OSCAR GLEZEN, blacksmith, Union City, is a native of Broome Co., N. Y., born in 1827. He is a son of Marcellus and Abigail (Howland) Glezen, who were the parents of 2 children—Ezra F., of Tompkins Co., N. Y., and Oscar. Mrs. Glezen was a native of Delaware Co., and Mr. Glezen of Berkshire Co., Mass., and died at the age of eighty-five at New Jersey. Our subject, with the family moved to Tioga when a boy, and there he learned his trade. Mr. Glezen remained at home until his marriage, in 1850, with Sarah S. Cross, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass. They came to this city in 1869, and Mr. Glezen opened a shop which was destroyed by fire Aug. 8, 1875. In March, 1883, he opened his present shop, where he does a large and increasing trade, employing 3 men continually. His eldest son—James L., was connected with him in business until his death in 1877. Oscar B., his second son, is a resident of Tioga County. Mr. Glezen served as Justice of the Peace in Tioga Co. 9 years, Justice of the Sessions 1 year, and as Assistant Revenue Assessor 5 years. He was one of the City Council for a term, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the I. O. O. F., and E. A. U.

C. N. GOUCHER, physician, Union City, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1845, son of William S. and Deborah (Webb) Goucher, natives of Ohio and residents of Greenville, Penn., where he is Justice of the Peace. Of their 5 children, only C. N. survives. Our subject acquired his education in the schools of Hartford, Ohio, and graduated at the Henniston Institute, in Cleveland, in 1863. Then for 4 years he applied himself to the study of medicine with Dr. Allen Jones, of Kinsman, Ohio, completing same at the Cleveland Medical College, graduating in the class of 1869. In 1870, he began to practice in Girard, Ohio, remaining 4 years, when he moved to Mercer Co., Penn.; thence to this city in 1881, where he has since very successfully followed his profession. Dr. Goucher was married in Girard, in 1871, to Emma Kincade, a native of same, and a daughter of Joseph Kincade; 1 son—Willie, has blessed this union. Mrs. Goucher died in 1872. Mr. Goucher subsequently remarried in Mercer Co., Penn., Louisa, daughter of Geo. Battiger, a native of same county; 2 children have been born to this union, viz., Addie B. and Curtis N. The Doctor is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY N. HALL, proprietor of market on Main St., Union City, one of our active business men, is the only son of Noah Hall, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio. In 1836, he married, in Orleans Co., N. Y., Evaline Drake, a native of same, and soon after moved to Burton, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile trade until 1843, when he returned to Orleans Co., dealing in stock, which he drove over the mountains to Philadelphia. Leaving his family enjoying the comforts of his home, he returned, in 1847, to Burton on business; from thence journeyed to Shiloh, Richland Co., Ohio, where he was murdered in cold blood by R. G. M. Ward, with whom he was boarding, in March, 1852, and who escaped the law, but afterward was sentenced to be hung for murdering a woman, and, before execution, confessed to the murder of Mr. Hall and an unknown peddler. His widow subsequently purchased a farm and hotel in Riceville, Penn., where she settled with her family and passed the remainder of her life. Our subject was born in Burton, Ohio, in 1839. He assumed the proprietorship of the hotel at Riceville, Penn., for several years. After 1861, he entered the mercantile trade and manufactured barrels; 7 years later he disposed of his interest and came to this city, where he conducted a market several years. From 1877 to 1880, he ran a wholesale and retail flour and feed store at Tarport, McKean Co., Penn. At the expiration of this time he returned to this city and opened his present place of business. He employs 2 men, and with the assistance of his son attends to his large and increasing trade. During the late war he was drafted in 1862 and 1863 for the Union army, and furnished 2 substitutes. Mr. Hall has about 400 acres of land in Crawford Co., where

he carried on the lumber trade for a short time. He served as a member of the Council at Riceville, and is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and the K. of H. His marriage to Mary E. Mallery, of Jamestown, N. Y., occurred at Riceville in 1863. She was a daughter of Wm. Mallery, an early settler of Riceville, where she was reared and educated. She died in 1880, leaving one son—J. Park. Mr. Hall was again married, on this occasion Sept. 5, 1883, to Abbie V. Burchfield, of Edinboro, Penn.

EDWIN W. HATCH, broom manufacturer, Union City, was born in Amity Township, Erie Co., in 1835. He is a grandson of Roswell (a soldier in 1812, a prominent character, founder of the M. E. Church at Hatch Hollow, where he passed his life), and son of Jason C. Hatch, born in Herkimer Co. in 1806, and who married Maryann King; she died in 1838, and he afterward married her younger sister, Elizabeth, daughter of Levi King, born in Vt. in 1784, who with his father, Adinijah, born in 1857, settled in Waterford Township in 1815. Adinijah, familiarly known as the Yankee King, died at Waterford. Levi purchased our subject's estate, but moved to Amity, where he died. To Jason C. were born 15 children, 10 surviving—Edwin, Daniel W., George, Arvilla, Julia, Scott, Elwin, Wilson, Eugene and Fred. Daniel W., George and Cyrus served in the late war; the latter was killed in the second battle of Fredericksburg. The family settled in Amity Township in 1825. Jason and William, his older brothers, entered 2 tracts of 200 acres each, and erected the first saw mill in the township, which was operated by the Hatch family until 1872. Jason was extensively engaged in farming, and at the time of his death in 1865 owned over 600 acres of land. Our subject married, in Amity Township, in 1856, Nancy, daughter of Ira Chaffe, one of the pioneer settlers of Amity Township, Erie Co. Their children are Leon W., Frank P., P. Luther and Augustus E. Mr. Hatch came to Union City in 1872, engaging in business. He purchased and improved a tract of land known as the Hatch Hill, on which he erected his residence. Our subject made staves until 1875, when his place was burned. In 1876, he, with his brother George, erected the broom factory, with a capacity of 10 dozen brooms per day. George withdrew in 1879, and he admitted his sons, Leon W. and Frank, as partners, and increased the capacity to 30 dozen per day. Mr. H. has been connected with the M. E. Church for the past 26 years, and was Superintendent of Sabbath school 15 years.

J. P. HEARN, photographer, Union City, is a native of Devonshire, England, born in 1846. He immigrated with his brother John in 1872, locating in Ottawa, Canada, 1 year; thence to St. Catharines, Ontario, where he was a pupil of G. F. Maitland, with whom he remained 1 year in St. Catharines, and 2 years in Buffalo, N. Y. In the spring of 1875 he came to this city, built and opened a photograph gallery, which was destroyed in the "Brooklyn Fire" in 1879; he lost his entire stock. By pluck and perseverance he again established himself in business, over the post office, where he has fitted a gallery with all modern improvements, and has built up a large trade. He is a fine artist, and specimens of his handiwork not only attest to his skill, but to the progress of photography. Mr. Hearn was united in marriage, Sept., 1878, with Annie McClelland, a native of St. Catharines, Ontario. Their eldest child, Robert Raleigh, was born Sept. 19, 1880; George Leland was born Oct. 21, 1882, died Jan. 14, 1883; Lulu Alice was born Feb. 27, 1884. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he is chorister and a teacher in the Sabbath school. He is also an honored member of the I. O. O. F. society.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, farmer, contractor and builder, P. O. Union City, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1830, son of Darius and Elizabeth (Bailey) Hitchcock, both residents of that place. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1853, and located in Amity Township, where he remained until 1870, when he sold this farm and went to Kan. and was engaged in stock-raising and farming 10 years. In 1880, he returned to Erie Co. and purchased in Union Township his present farm of 140 acres, well known as the Smith farm. This he has greatly improved, and has erected a fine, commodious, residence. Mr. Hitchcock was united in marriage, in 1855, with Elsie E., daughter of Sylvester Inman, of this county. The children now living born to this union are Adelaide A., Devillo B., Esther E., Mortimer B., Minnie M., Elsie E. and Melvin D. In 1870, Mr. Hitchcock resigned the office of Commissioner. On going West he served as Justice of the Peace during his residence in Kan., and has held other offices of trust. He is a man of enterprise.

CLARENCE G. HOLLISTER, physician, Union City, was born in Garrettsville, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1857, son of Washington and Abby G. (Gray) Hollister, the former a native of N. Y., a clergyman of the M. E. Church, well known in Crawford and Erie Cos.; the latter a native of Mass. Our subject began the study of medicine in 1875 with Dr. S. H. Benton, of Oil City, where he remained 2 years. He went to Cleveland in 1877, and for 2 years was a private student under Dr. A. C. Miller, Professor of Medical Department Wooster University, that city, and graduated from there in 1879. Dr. Hollister then followed his profession for a year in Sharpsville, Mercer Co., Penn.; in 1881, locating at Cambridge, Crawford Co., where, with the exception of 8 months, which he spent in traveling, visiting California and other resorts for the benefit of his health. He was in active practice until the spring of 1884, when he located in Union City. Dr. Hollister is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and, though a young man, has an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married, Dec. 28, 1882, to Mrs. Frances S. Gill, widow of W. R. Gill, and

daughter of Evans W. and Catherine Y. (McElwee) Shippen, a prominent family of Meadville, Penn.

DAVID HUBBELL, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1827, son of Jabus and Maria (Benedict) Hubbell, both natives of Otsego Co., where they were married. Jabus came to Erie in 1830 and settled upon 250 acres of land in Amity Township, where they lived till the close of their lives. They reared a family of 3 children, all now living, viz., Hiram, David and Eliza (she married Maj. Geo. H. Clark, of Mankato, Minn). The second wife of Jabus was Maria Peck, who bore him 3 children, all now living—Mary, Burtis and Eva. Our subject was married in Amity Township in 1851 to Phebe C., daughter of James McCullough, a pioneer family. Charles A. and Willis N. are the living issue of this union. Mr. Hubbell settled in 1856 on his present farm in Union Township, consisting of 125 acres. He also owns a farm of 50 acres in this township. Mr. Hubbell comes of pioneer stock, and for many years has been an officer and supporter of the M. E. Church, of which he is also one of the Trustees, and is widely and favorably known.

GARRETT B. JOHNSON, proprietor of the Johnson House, Union City, was born in Federal Hill, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1822. His father, a native of Holland, entered the navy as a cabin boy when fifteen years old, rose to the rank of Captain and fought in the war of 1812. He subsequently became agent for an East India tobacco house. He married Sally Bingham in Madison Co., N. Y., who bore him 8 children, of whom are now living—Catherine, widow of Chas. Clark; Garrett B.; John; and Sarah M., wife of Thomas Woods. They removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., where they both died. Our subject was married in 1847 to Charlotte E., daughter of Orange Hopkins; their surviving children are Garrett W. and C. Edith. Mr. Johnson was Postmaster 12 years, and in mercantile trade 9 years at Prospect, N. Y. Thence he came to Union City in 1863, and established himself in business. He was succeeded in his store by his son Garrett W. and Smiley. In 1881, Charles E. Hunter was admitted as a partner in the concern, which is one of the most active in this city. In 1870, Mr. Johnson purchased the lots and erected the Johnson House, at a cost of $25,000. This hotel, the largest in the county, outside of Erie, has 4 stories and a basement, with modern improvements, and has 30 rooms, finely furnished throughout. As a landlord, Mr. Johnson bears an enviable reputation. He has served many years as a member of the Council of Union City.

JOHN LANDSRATH, hardware, Union City, was born in 1822 in Wiesbaden, Germany, and in 1847, with his brother, Henry, emigrated to America. During the Mexican war, John enlisted at Philadelphia, under Lieut. Pleaston, seeing active service under Gen. Taylor. Returning in 1848, he worked at his trade, tinner, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; there, in 1852, he married Lydia H. Burnham, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He then went to Jamestown, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Union City; of their children, E. B. only survives, and is with his father in business. The deceased are John A., the eldest son who died Feb. 24, 1880, a promising young man, married only a few months to Mary Hill; Clement and Grace. Mr. Landsrath worked at his trade till 1860, when he opened the first hardware store here, and by perseverance and frugality, he has increased in wealth with the growth of the city. In 1861, he aided in raising, and was made Captain of, Co. H, McLane's Reg. V. I., which went to Pittsburgh, and remained inactive till the expiration of its time. Our subject purchased half an acre of land on Main street, from which he sold 2 lots, retaining the remainder on which he built. In 1868, he erected his present commodious place of business, the largest store of the kind in Union City. He carries a stock valued at $10,000, and is doing a large trade. Mr. L. was one of the building committee and raised funds to build the Presbyterian Church in 1873. He is a member of the Masonic order.

F. H. LAWRENCE, dentist, Union City, was born in Greene Township, Erie Co., Penn., in 1851; son of Erastus and Jane R. (Hilborn) Lawrence, residents of this county. His grandfather, Joseph Lawrence, was one of the distinguished pioneers of the county and lived to be ninety-eight years of age. Our subject began the study of dentistry in 1871, under the instructions of Dr. C. H. Hawey, of Erie; two years later he entered the Philadelphia Dental College and there completed his studies. He then took charge of Dr. Fisher's dental office, of Warren, Penn., and in 1874 opened dental rooms at Albion, Erie Co. Dr. Lawrence came to this city in 1881, where he has since conducted a large and lucrative business. From a long study of dentistry, he has attained a thorough knowledge of his profession and has the reputation of being a skillful and superior operator. Our subject was married at Albion, Feb. 25, 1874, to Clara Belle Palmer, of this county. This union has been blessed by the birth of Lille M. and Gena M.

A. J. LILLEY, farmer, P. O. Union City, is of Scotch descent. The first of the family to settle in this country was his grandfather Phenias, a native of Scotland, and a soldier in the war of 1812, who settled in Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he died. The family have since become numerous there. His children who survive are Abner, Alford, Olive and Diantha. Abner was among the pioneers of 1838 to locate in Concord Township, Erie Co., where he erected the Lilley Mill, which he successfully conducted 35 years. In 1859, he sold his farm and moved to Va., but returned at the breaking-

out of the rebellion, as he was a strong Union man. His wife, Lorene Porter, died in 1849, the mother of 8 children, 5 now living—Jane, Polly, William, Cynthia and our subject. Mr. Lilley then married Mrs. Olive Pratt, who bore him the following children: Abner, Viney Henry, Fred, Walter, Morris and Charles. He subsequently moved to near Westfield, N. Y., and is in the seventy-eight year of his age. A. J. Lilley was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1833. He married in this county, in 1858, Cynthia Reynolds, who died in 1877, leaving 3 children—Volley, Minnie and Morris. He then married Mary Perry. In 1868, he settled on his present farm, consisting of 102½ acres. Mr. Lilley has held various township offices; he is a descendant of pioneer stock.

GEORGE McLEAN, one of Erie Co.'s most respected pioneers, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 7, 1793; at an early age, he removed to Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., and after a residence there for a number of years, he came to Waterford, this county, and passed here the remainder of his life, his demise occurring March 17, 1872. By earnest toil and unremitting industry he accumulated quite a competency. He was ever a man of sound, upright principle, and one of Erie's best citizens. His family consisted of Joan Whitney, D. S. McLean, W. E. McLean, George McLean, Jr., L. H. McLean, J. S. McLean, C. N. McLean, A. P. McLean, Deborah Moore, Drusilla Fullerton and Jane Boyd.

F. E. & J. C. McLEAN, proprietors of Union City *Times*, and sons of Lewis McLean, are natives of Erie Co., and although, owing to the circumstances of their family, they were not able to secure educational advantages over the common school, they have made such use of their opportunities that they take a high rank with men of education. They early selected the printing business as their life vocation, acquiring a knowledge of the trade in Union City. In 1878, F. E., the senior member of the firm, undertook the duties of editor and business manager of the *Times*. In the following year, he purchased an interest in the paper, and in 1882, in association with his brother J. C., he purchased the office, and they have conducted the business since under the firm name of McLean Bros. Politically, F. E. McLean is a Democrat, and has taken a leading and active part in the party progress and workings since he arrived at his majority. He was once the party nominee for the Prothonotary's office, and in 1882 was one of the candidates for the Assembly, but the county being strongly Republican, he was defeated, but made a strong run. J. C. McLean, the junior member of the firm, is a Republican, takes a leading part in the workings of the party, and, although a young man, has bright prospects before him.

C. N. McLEAN, Union City, is a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., born in 1833, son of George and Elizabeth (Sebring) McLean, natives of N. Y. State and Tioga Co., Penn., respectively, and who settled on a farm in Le Bœuf Township in 1848, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of 11 children, 8 now living. Our subject resided on the homestead until 1859, when he came to this city, establishing himself in the grocery trade, which he pursued successfully 20 years. In 1875, Mr. McLean opened his present place of business on Main street, and has realized a fair and prosperous trade. He served as Constable 4 years and 1 term in the City Council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., and is a reliable business man of this city. Mr. McLean was united in marriage, in 1867, in this county, with Demarias Wescott, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Newman C. is the only issue of this union now living.

F. M. McCLINTOCK, attorney, Union City, was born at Beaver Dam, Erie Co., Penn., in 1853; son of James and Mary (Hays) McClintock, natives of Penn.; of their children, 7 are living—Annie, Henry C., John H., Milton H., William L., Charles and Frank M. Our subject's great-grandfather, Hays, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; one of his sons served in the war of 1812, and his widow still lives in Venango Township, Erie Co. Frank M. acquired his education at the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie Co.; taught school 3 years in Crawford Co.; then read law in the office of J. W. Sproul, of Union City. He was admitted to the Erie Co. bar, May 11, 1878; to the Superior Court at Pittsburgh, in 1880; to the U. S. Courts in 1881. Our subject was united in marriage in 1881, in Venango Co., Penn., with Ada C., daughter of Samuel Cross, of Venango Co. One child, Jessie I., now living, was born to this union. Mr. McClintock began to practice in this city, where he has since been very successful. His only living sister, Annie, was a most successful teacher in the county of Crawford for 8 years. Henry C. McClintock is a very prominent physician in the city of Cumberland, Md. J. H. studied law but has continued the practice of teaching for 11 years, and is now the Principal of Schools of Columbus, Warren Co., Penn. The minds of the children like the parents run to education and literary attainments. The grandfather on the father's side was from Ireland, and the grandparents on the side of the mother were natives of Penn.

ERASTUS D. MATTESON, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born at Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1827. His parents were Abel and Keziah (Rudd) Matteson, former a native of the State of N. Y., latter of Vt.; they were among the pioneers of 1836, who settled in Amity Township, Erie Co., Penn. Abel purchased 64 acres of land, upon which he lived 7 years, when he moved on the farm now occupied by our subject. The last purchase was 125 acres, mostly cleared by Wm. Bracken. Mrs. Matteson died in 1844, leaving 1 son, E. D. Abel again married, this time to Melvina Blodget, who bore him 1 daughter.

Keziah, now wife of Seth Rowley, of Youngsville. Erastus D. was married in Union Township, in 1853, to Miranda Davis, a native of Vt. Flora is the only child born to this union, and resides at home. Mr. Matteson purchased 50 acres more, and, in 1875, erected a large and commodious dwelling, where he lives a quiet, unostentatious life, respected by all. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

F. T. MOSES, proprietor of St. Charles Hotel, Union City, successor to L. Agnew, from whom, in Feb., 1883, he purchased the hotel and livery attached. The following summer he added 26x36 feet, and refurnished it throughout. He made an outlay of about $2,000 The hotel has 20 rooms, is very complete, and he intends making it the leading house in Union City. He runs a free bus to and from the trains, and is a genial, hospitable landlord. Mr. Moses is a native of Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., born in 1849, son of Samuel and Lucietta Moses, natives of that State, and residents of Cuba. Our subject located in this city in 1880, conducting a billiard room which he sold prior to purchasing the hotel. He married in his native county, in 1870, LaVonia Wilkinson, a native of the same county, where Mr. Moses served as Constable 5 years, Deputy Sheriff 3 years, and was employed by the State as contractor on the canals. He has always been a public character, and has also engaged in railroading: was with the Washington & Philadelphia Railroad and on other shorter lines. He has proven himself to be an active, successful business man.

DANIEL B. NORTHOP, farmer, P. O. Union City. The Northop family are of English descent. The records show that three brothers, emigrated to America, who spelt their names each different from the other—Northrop, Northrup and Northrip. One was Gideon, another Joseph, who subsequently moved to Oneida Co., thence to Warren Co., Penn., in 1808, where the family became numerous, when Levvitt, the father of our subject, was a young man. They were among that county's earliest pioneers. Levvitt was born in 1794 in Conn., and married in Busti Co., N. Y., Lusina Bushnell, of Herkimer Co., N. Y. Of their family, 4 are living. Daniel B. is a native of Warren Co., Penn., and married, at Ashville, N. Y., in 1842, Matilda Pierce, a native of that State. Of their children, Niram, the eldest son, enlisted in 1862 in the 145th P. V. I.; was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and died in Douglas Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1863, from the effects of his confinement; Levvitt married Esther Spencer; Perry married Charity Debutts; Darius and Abraham. In 1850, Mr. Northop, our subject, came to Union Township and built his house and barn in the woods, settling on his present farm of 200 acres, to which he has made additional purchases. He has held various offices of trust, and has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for 47 years.

HUNTINGTON D. PERSONS, Union City, manager for D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, May 26, 1839, the eldest son of Huntington and Theda A. (Dowd) Persons, natives of Berkshire Co., Mass. H. Persons, Sr., was for years engaged in the tanning business at Colebrook River, Conn. In 1846–47, he served a term in the State Legislature. In 1852, he sold his farm near Hartford, Conn., and came to Amity Township, Erie Co. Our subject was reared on a farm, acquiring a common school education, and attending the Waterford Academy for 3 years. He has taught in the common schools of Amity, Concord, Greenfield, Venango and Waterford Townships, and several terms of select school, and was highly esteemed by his pupils and their parents. He married, Aug. 12, 1863, Martha M. Dewey, of Waterford, and has 5 children. In 1864, he was elected Principal of the graded schools at Saegertown, Crawford Co., resigning in 1866 to assume the duties of Supt. of Schools in that county. At the close of the term (3 years), he was re-elected by a majority of 3 to 1 over the combined vote of 3 competitors. Feb., 1872, he was seriously injured, and declined to be a candidate for another term. Aug., 1872, he was chosen professor of the Normal department, Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, but resigned at the end of the 1st year on account of ill health. Sept., 1873, he purchased, and for nearly 5 years ran the printing office of the Union City *Times*. His ability as an editor and the popularity of the paper under his administration is well known in this county. In 1878, he engaged in the subscription book business, and has been employed as manager of the American Cyclopædia and other publications of D. Appleton & Co. for Western Penn. and N. Y. since Jan. 1, 1880.

JAMES D. PHILLIPS, retired, Union City, the only living representative of the Phillips family in this county, is a son of James and grandson of Thomas Phillips, Sr. The latter with his family came to Erie Co. in 1797, took up large tracts of land, and performed an active part in its history. One of his sons, John, took up 1,400 acres, served as Paymaster in the war of 1812; was the first Representative sent by Erie Co. to the State Legislature at Lancaster; Canal Commissioner and Justice of the Peace several years. He died in the fall of 1846. In 1829, the first post office was established at Phillipsburg, and James, the father of our subject, was appointed Postmaster. He was married to Catharine Fink, and died in 1846, aged seventy-five. The living children born to this union are Ann, widow of James Phillips, a resident of La Salle, Ill.; Thomas J., of Kendall Co., Ill., and James D. The latter reared in the wilderness, has cleared land, erected and ran sawmills, etc., etc. Our subject, in Sept., 1842, was commissioned Captain of a company of volunteers, a part of the 2d Penn. Mil., and the same year was promoted Major of the 2d

Bat., 112th Reg. In Dec., 1846, he was appointed Postmaster of Phillipsburg, which position he resigned. In 1852, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which he also resigned, and went to Iowa, where he became Captain of the first company raised for the militia in that State, July, 1858. Mr. Phillips was commissioned County Auctioneer in 1868–73; was elected, and served 3 years as Jury Commissioner of Erie Co., and has held other township offices. He married, in Amity Township, in 1846, Fidelia A., daughter of Charles Capron, one of a pioneer family of Erie. Two sons were born to this union—Abner, who enlisted in the 12th Penn. Cav. in 1864, and was accidently shot at Hancock, Md.; and Arthur, a resident of Chippewa Falls, who became totally blind when a young man. This family settled in Union City in 1869. Mr. Phillips is widely and favorably known as a pioneer, and highly esteemed as a citizen.

WILLIAM PUTMAM, R. R. and express agent and real estate dealer, Union City, whose portrait appears in this work as one of the representative men of Union City, is a descendant of John Putnam, a native of Buckinghamshire, England, born in 1582, who, in 1634, emigrated to America and settled in Salem, Mass., where he died in 1662. The grandfather of our subject, Ezra Putnam, a son of Holyhel, was born in Sutton, Mass., on the 6th of Nov., 1751. He moved to Bethel, Vt., in 1787, and there died in 1842. His son, and father of our subject, was Wm. W. Putnam, a native of Bethel, Vt., born Aug. 3, 1796, and died May 13, 1848. In 1818, he married Philana Buck, a native of Williamstown, Vt., born in 1799. She is the mother of 10 children, of whom 6 are now living. She resides now in Iowa. William Putnam, our subject, was born in Bethel, Vt., on the 13th of May, 1822. In 1834, he came with his parents to Erie County, N. Y., and March, 1839, to Union Township, Erie Co., Penn. His early life was spent at home assisting to till the soil of the home farm, learning the carpenter's trade, and receiving a limited common school education. When he was twenty-two years of age, he left his home and embarked upon his career in life, working at his trade. He continued the same until 1859, and became an efficient workman. For some time previous to abandoning his trade, he began investing and dealing in real estate, at which he still continues. In 1857, he was elected County Commissioner, and served 3 years. When he was twenty-seven years of age, he was elected Justice of the Peace; he served one year and resigned. In 1859, when the Pennsylvania R. R. was completed as far as Union, Mr. Putnam was appointed agent of the company, and has since held the position, with the confidence and esteem of the company, and to the general satisfaction of the people. He is also agent of the Adams Express Company, and of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. since 1876. In connection with the duties of the railroad and real estate business, he has, since 1868, been carrying on a general lime and coal business at Union City, and besides is extensively engaged in farming, having a fine farm of 100 acres, well stocked, etc. On the 13th of Nov., 1845, he was married to Miss Nancy C., daughter of Dr. Alanson C. Burroughs. Dr. Burroughs was a native of Alsted, N. H., came to this county in 1843, and carried on a large and lucrative medical practice to the time of his death, which occurred July 10, 1846. Mrs. Putnam is a native of Windham, Vt., born May 17, 1823. Mr. Putnam is one of the self-made men of Erie Co. Beginning life a poor boy, with a meager education, he has, through perseverance, honesty, industry and economy, succeeded in accumulating a good property, and a worthy name and reputation. He has served the people and county in many of its offices, and is often solicited to become a candidate to the higher State offices. Politically, he is a Republican, having been so since the organization of the party, and is always active in its management.

L. D. ROCKWELL, physician, Union City. The founder of the Rockwell family in America was Deacon Wm. Rockwell, who emigrated from England in 1630, and was one of the first Selectmen of Dorchester, and one of the 24 freemen who took the oath of fealty May, 1630. Benard Rockwell, grandfather of our subject, moved to Crawford Co., Penn., in 1816, where he cleared his farm and married, Feb. 3, 1819, Rebecca Marcy, by whom he had 6 children. They both died at a good old age. Their eldest son, Orlando, born in Rockdale, Penn., Dec. 16, 1819, married Martha L. Root Oct. 8, 1845, by whom he had the following children: Wilber F. and La-Rue Du-Retz, our subject. The latter was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Aug. 9, 1849, on the homestead farm, where he spent his early life and acquired a primary education in the schools of Cambridge. In Feb., 1864, La-Rue enlisted in Co. E, 83d P. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Laurel Hill, where he was wounded May 8, 1864. He was discharged from Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, in Oct., 1865. Mr. Rockwell attended the Waterford Academy one term, then entered the Normal School at Edinboro, and graduated in the class of 1870. During 1871–72, he was Principal of the Ridgeway Public Schools; then entered the Medical Department of the University of Penn., at Philadelphia, graduating in 1874. He began practicing at Cochranton, Penn., in 1874, and in 1875 located in Union City, where he has since been constantly engaged. He married in 1875 Frank A., daughter of Wm. T. Lane, of East Sharon, Penn. Four children, all living, were born to them—Alfred L., Florence O., Mary E. and Paul. The Doctor has been Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school some years. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

E. N. SACKET, attorney, Union City, is the only son of Horace N. and Harriet (Hall) Sacket, both natives of N. Y. and residents of St. James, Neb. Our subject received a primary education at Whitestown Seminary, Oneida Co., N. Y., and entered Hamilton College in 1862, from which he graduated in 1866. He read law under H. R. Terry, of Union City, and after admission to the bar in 1875, began to practice his profession in this city. He has attained considerable prominence at the bar, and is well and favorably known. Mr. Sacket was united in marriage in this county in 1868, with Jennie Brown, a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y. He has a sister, Emma, residing with her parents. Mr. Sacket is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILSON SHEPARD, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born in Center Co., Penn., in 1816, son of Jacob and Rebecca Shepard, natives of N. J. and N. Y. States respectively, and both descended from the early pilgrims that settled near Eagle Valley, Center Co., Penn. Jacob came to this county in 1820, bringing his widowed mother and 2 unmarried sisters, and settled in Union Township. His children now living are Wilson, Palmer, McArthur, Lorenzo, Rhoda, Amy, Mary A. Jacob entered 160 acres of land, and lived to be ninety-two years old. Our subject, who has always lived on the homestead, was married in 1842 to Louisa J., daughter of Absalom and Mary Harris, and a native of Erie County. Seven children blessed this union, 4 now living—Mary A., wife of W. Johnson, of Crawford Co.; Edgar, married to Mrs. La Varne; Royal D., married to Louise Johnson, of Crawford Co.; and Addie L., residing at home. Mr. Shepard has cleared his farm, which was wooded when he settled on it, and passed through the privations incident to a pioneer's life. Though advanced in years, he is strong and vigorous. The family are well and favorably known, and are respected members of the Baptist Church.

A. C. SHERWOOD, physician, Union City, is the eldest child of Frederick W. and Evaline (Trow) Sherwood, the former a native of Erie Co., Penn,, and the latter of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Dr. Sherwood acquired his primary education at the district schools; then entered the Edinboro Normal School, and soon after read medicine with Dr. H. R. Terry, of this city. Four years later, he entered the University of Penn., where he graduated in the class of 1873. Forming a partnership with his preceptor, he began to practice his profession in this city. This relationship dissolved two years later, and the Doctor has since been practicing alone. Prior to graduation, he was appointed Physician of the County, which position he has continuously filled. He has been surgeon for the P. & E. R. R. during his residence in this city, and is one of the most active and successful physicians in the county. Dr. Sherwood was married at Meadville, Penn., in 1876, to Emma, daughter of Andrew Jackson, of that county. Three children born to this union are all living—Daisy M., Andrew J. and Belle E. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is an honored member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Royal Arcanum.

THOMAS B. SHREVE, produce dealer, is a grandson of Richard and Margaret (Newbold) Shreve, the former born Sept. 22, 1760, at Burlington, N. J.; had charge of the Washington Mills, Fayette Co.; he, with family, in 1798, settled near the head of Oil Creek Lake, this county. To them were born—William, Brazillar, Thomas, Nancy, Israel, Charlotte, Richard 2d, Caleb, Benjamin, Charles, Isaac, Sarah and Margaret. Mr. Shreve was Captain of the militia, and served as Justice of the Peace. He died Sept. 12, 1822, aged sixty-two years; his widow on Oct. 9, 1852, aged eighty-six years. They were both descended from the English nobility. Israel, the father of our subject, was born in 1794, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bloomfield, a Revolutionary soldier, and who in 1798 was a pioneer companion of Richard Shreve. Israel reared a family of 8 children, 7 now living, viz., Caleb, Cyrus, Thomas, Darius, Caroline, Elizabeth and Margaret. Israel died in 1866, his wife aged eighty-three, in 1880. Our subject was born at Bloomfield, Crawford Co., Penn., in 1831, remaining on the homestead until the death of his father, when he came to Union City and engaged in mercantile trade. He subsequently went into real estate business, in which he has been very successful. He married, in Crawford Co., in 1857, Mary Richards, born in Mass., daughter of Squire Richards, a prominent man of that county. Mr. Shreve has filled various offices of trust, and is one of Union City's solid business men.

JOSIAH SHREVE, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Union City, was born on the homestead farm, in Union Township, Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 22, 1822, son of Richard and Margaret Shreve. He was married in Union City, Jan. 6, 1848, to Belle, daughter of Thomas Carroll, of LeBœuf Township, where she was born Oct. 18, 1824. This union has been blessed with 3 children—Sidna A., wife of J. P. Wilkins; Almida E., wife of O. B. Sherwood, and Geo. R., deceased. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Shreve settled on their present farm, then a wilderness, which comprises 80 acres. For some years he ran a dairy, but now deals principally in stock, making sheep a specialty. He is an officer, and was the President for 2 years of the Central Agricultural Society; is a Director of the Farmers' Co-operative Trust Co. Mr. Shreve is descended from one of the most extensive pioneer families of Erie Co. For the last 25 years, he has been Steward in the M. E. Church.

MILTON SHREVE, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born in Union Township, on the homestead farm, in 1831. He is the youngest living son of Richard Shreve, who was born in 1796, and married Margaret, daughter of Peter Kepler, whose wife is said to have cooked the first meal in Wattsburg. Richard, was a son of Richard and Margaret (Newbold) Shreve. Richard 2d, and a brother in-law, Jacob Kepler, entered 400 acres of an unbroken wilderness, which land is now occupied, all but 100 acres, by his descendants, who number among the best families of Union Township, Erie Co. Richard, the father of our subject, reared 11 children, 5 sons and 5 daughters now living—Josiah, James, John K., Solomon, Milton, Eliza, Emily, Matilda, Mary J. and Melissa. Mr. Shreve died in 1872, aged 76; his widow lived to attain 81 years. Our subject, Milton, married in Corry, Penn., April, 1869, Christine Cross, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. The children born to this union are all living—Florence M., Ralph P. and Clyde M. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

G. GARY SMITH, grocer, Union City, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1837; son of Alpheus and Cynthia (Osborn) Smith, natives of Oneida and Herkimer Cos., N. Y., respectively, and who came to this county in 1847, settling on a farm in Union Township, where Mr. Smith died in 1857. His widow still survives and is in her 73d year. They were the parents of 3 sons and 1 daughter, all now living—Gerrett G., Hawley G., Ellen A., wife of G. Hoyt, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and G. G. Smith. Our subject was reared on the farm; in 1864, was employed as a salesman in this city. In this capacity, he served 8 years at Erie and Philadelphia. In 1876, he established himself in his present business which he has conducted successfully. He carries a stock valued at $4,000, and has a good trade. G. G. Smith married in 1857, in this county, Nancy A. Stewart, a native of same; 4 children have been born to this union, 3 living—George A., Charles G. and Lena E. Mr. Smith filled the office of Burgess of Union City 4 successive terms, a longer period than any Mayor preceding him. He is now serving his first term as member of the Council. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and I. O. O. F., and one of the active merchants of Union City.

GERRETT G. SMITH, of Smith & Warden, produce dealers, Union City, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1838, and is a son of Alpheus and Cynthia (Osborn) Smith, natives of Oneida and Herkimer Cos. N. Y., respectively, and who settled in this county in 1846. Our subject, reared on a farm, followed farming until 1865, when he embarked in mercantile trade in this city. In 1879, the firm of Smith & Warden was formed, and the business carried on in a warehouse on the Atlantic and P. & E. roads. Their present establishment, 20x100 feet, is situated on Crooked street; 60 feet will shortly be added to its length. The firm do a large trade in hay, straw, wool, butter and all kinds of produce. Mr. Smith was married in this county in 1858, to Maria Sherwood, a native of this county. Our subject served one term as Burgess of this city, and is an active business man; is now Jury Commissioner.

HAWLEY G. SMITH, grocer, Union City, is a son of Alpheus and Cynthia (Osborn) Smith, natives of Oneida and Herkimer Cos., N. Y., respectively, and was born in the former county in 1840. At the age of seven, he came with his parents to this county, where he was reared on a farm. In 1863, Hawley entered the naval service, serving before the mast. He rose to the command of the merchant vessel "Highland Chief." He followed the sea 8 years, visiting various foreign countries. In 1871, he returned to this county, and opened a glass and crockery establishment in 1871, which he disposed of the following year. He then was engaged as salesman for houses in Erie, N. Y. and Penn. In 1881, he opened his present place of business. Mr. Smith was married in this county in 1875 to Roxanna Green, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Our subject is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a mason, having taken all the degrees in a Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, an I. O. O. F., Encampment, subordinate, and a Knight of Honor, and a Royal Templar, in all of which orders he is in good standing. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for 12 years.

J. W. SPROUL, attorney, Union City, was born in Summerhill Township, Crawford Co., Penn., in 1849, son of John and Jane (Woods) Sproul, both of Scotch-Irish descent. John Sproul entered land, and was a distinguished pioneer of Crawford Co., where he resided till the close of life. His widow, now in her seventieth year, resides on the homestead. Five of their children are living—Catherine, William, Mary, Jennie and J. W. Our subject acquired his education in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie Co., and his mercantile knowledge with Bryant & Stratton, Meadville. He then, for a year, engaged in teaching school. He entered the Allegheny College at Meadville, Penn., in 1870, and the following year read law with H. L. Richmond & Son, of Meadville. Nov., 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year began practicing his profession in that city. In 1874, he settled in Union City, Penn., where he has since been practicing. He has twice been a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and is at present serving as City Attorney. Mr. Sproul was united in marriage in 1874, in this county, with Ida, daughter of Ezra Cooper, of this city. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

PERRY G. STRANAHAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Union City, is a grandson of John Stranahan, a native of Scituate, R. I., born in 1737, and died March 23, 1798. In

Sept., 1763, previous to the Revolution, he married Lucy Buck and settled in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y. He was a man of intelligence and wealth, and lived to see his numerous family settled and prosperous. Gibson J. Stranahan, the father of our subject, was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1786. He married Miss Dolly Devendorf, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1807. He was a resident of Herkimer Co. for many years, and there followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1836, he, with his family, came West, and settled in what is now Concord Township, Erie Co., Penn. He entered a large tract of land, and imported 450 fine-wool sheep. He became one of the largest stock-raisers of Erie Co. He died in 1869. His wife was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and died at the residence of our subject in 1862 or 1863, aged seventy-three years. She was a daughter of John Devendorf, a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he was born May 28, 1764, and died March 4, 1813. He was one of the wealthiest farmers in his county. The parents of our subject had the following children: Daniel V., a prominent physician, who died in Warren, Penn., in 1874; Hon. John D., a farmer; James, a farmer; Perry G.; Franklin B., a farmer; and Margaret E., wife of William A. Mead, a surveyor and farmer of Youngsville, Penn. Perry G. Stranahan, the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this volume, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., on the 12th of July, 1820. He devoted his early life to work on the farm and in teaching school, winters. In 1843, he was married to Miss Louisa, only daughter of P. K. Webber, of Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., who was one of the earliest pioneers of that place, and cut away the pines where the village now stands. He and his estimable wife, Annie, reside with Mr. Stranahan, and have reached the respective ages of eighty-one and seventy-nine years. Mr. Stranahan studied law with Horace Hawes, of Erie, who was afterward appointed U. S. Consul to the Society Islands. On account of failing health, Mr. Stranahan was compelled to abandon the law. He then came to Le Bœuf, bought a farm on French Creek, built and kept the Moravian Hotel for a number of years. In 1859, when the P. & E. and A. & G. W. Railways were being built, Mr. Stranahan saw the opportunity for advancement and purchased nearly all of the old Miles estate, consisting of several hundred acres of land, upon which a large part of the borough of Union City is now built. He immediately laid it out in village lots, established a real estate agency, and in connection with farming and stock-raising amassed considerable means, and became one of the enterprising and solid men of Union City. He was always foremost in any enterprise which promised the advancement of Union City. He was liberal with his means, and assisted the worthy in building up industries of the place. He lost large sums of money in the stave and barrel works of Union City, and as one of the projectors of the Union & Titusville Railroad he lost thousands of dollars. His name was a tower of financial strength, but the great losses sustained in these calamities almost overwhelmed him. In 1871, he, with others, started the Casement Savings Bank, which did a successful business until 1778, when it succumbed to the general depression of business. A large credit had been loaned the bank, and the obligations could not be met. It may be said to the credit of Mr. Stranahan that he turned over his individual property, and the bank matters were honorably and satisfactorily settled, and without a law suit. He was the only man in the community that helped in the erection of the A. & G. W. Ry.; and with this corporation he has been largely and prominently identified. Mr. Stranahan has held town and county offices, and is now in the autumn years of his life, and occupies his time in farming and stock-raising, his attention being mostly directed to Percheron horse-breeding, in which he has been very successful. In his intercourse he is pleasing, benevolent and cheerful, and inflects the philanthropy which is an innate characteristic of the man. He is happiest when doing good, and always has the interest of the city and locality at heart. He makes friends without attempting so to do; is bold and outspoken in his likes and dislikes, and never has a malicious feeling toward an enemy. A self-made man, he has earned the fruitage of his years by his own industry and perseverance; his integrity has never been impeached. He has been blessed with children, viz., Sarah M., wife of L. S. Clough, a large lumber dealer; Ellen, wife of E. G. Stranahan, of Cleveland, Ohio; Maggie L., wife of A. F. Bole, a prominent lawyer of Corry, Penn.; Belle L., youngest daughter; and William P., book-keeper, an adopted son, though as dear to Mr. and Mrs. Stranahan as their own children, as he has lived with them since he was a child, and has thus unconsciously, by his uprightness, made himself as one of their own children.

A. H. SUMMERTON, deceased, was born Oct. 28, 1815, in N. Y., and married, Aug. 25, 1840, to Amanda M. French, of Warren, Penn., by whom he had 1 son, Thomas, who died at the age of 3 years, and 1 daughter, Ellen, wife of Wm. Blanchard, of Union City, Penn., and mother of 4 children—Eva Belle, Gertrude, Charlie and Lottie, the first 2 of whom are dead. They adopted James H., now a resident of Tex. Mrs. Summerton died May 11, 1857. Mr. Summerton came from Ithaca, N. Y.; was one of the pioneer merchants, and built the first store in Warren, Penn. In 1853, he came to Union City, bringing a stock of goods, and opened in mercantile trade; also did a prosperous milling business. Mr. Summerton purchased and laid out in lots the tract on the southern boundaries of this city, called Brooklyn, now the most populous and wealthy portion of the Union. He was ever ready to assist public and private enterprises conducive to the public good; gave largely toward advancing church and educational interests. He donated the lot on

which the Catholic Church is built. Mr. Summerton married, for his second wife, Amanda M., daughter of James and Rhoda Brooks, pioneers of Chautauqua Co., who settled here in 1855; had a family of 11 children, and died at a ripe old age. Mr. and Mrs. Summerton adopted 1 daughter, Jennie B., who still resides with Mrs. Summerton in this city. By Mr. Summerton's death, Sept. 14, 1864, Union lost an estimable citizen and a public benefactor.

A. C. TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Union City, was born in Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1834, son of Chauncy and Rachael Taylor, both natives of Mass. Chauncy died in March, 1883, aged eighty-two years. Our subject went from his native county to the oil regions, and sunk the first well at Rixford, McKean Co., Penn., also at Tarport and Sawyer. Two years later he disposed of his interest and purchased his present farm of 80 acres, where he has since made his home. Though comparatively a stranger, he has a neat, well-kept farm, and shows an active enterprising spirit. He was married, in his native county, in 1855, to Mary Dewey, who was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., and died leaving 3 children, viz., Willis A., Henry B. and Fred A. Mr. Taylor then married Lena Hibner, a native of Cuba, N. Y., Sept., 1873. He has filled various township offices, and the family attend the M. E. Church.

ANDREW THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Union City, is a grandson of Andrew and Martha Thompson, who were among the pioneers of 1778 to Union Township. Andrew purchased 200 acres of the Holland Land Co., which has remained a homestead to his descendants. He engaged in milling, and died in 1823. John, the father of our subject, was reared on the farm, and married Sarah Bracken, of Washington Co., Penn. The children now living born to this union are William, Andrew and James. Andrew was born on the homestead in 1813, and married, in 1833, Sarah Smith, who died in 1843, leaving 3 children —Lovina, wife of Levi Proctor; James S.; and Jane S., wife of T. Watson. He then married Sarah Berry, of this county, who died in 1857. Three children born to this union survive, viz.: Louis B.; Emma A., wife of C. M. Terrell; and William B. Mr. Thompson's 3d marriage was with Lydia Boyce, of Washington Co., N. Y., by whom he has had 2 children—Lucretia, wife of Edward Wise, and Charles J. Mr. Thompson served as Assessor and Collector many years, also as Justice of the Peace. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church—a member of the session. The family are among the old and esteemed pioneers.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Drake's Mills, Crawford Co., was born in Union Township Nov. 9, 1826, son of Joel and Mary (Mulvin) Thompson, and grandson of Abel Thompson, who settled in Union Township in 1797, locating on the farm now owned by Andrew Agnew, which he cleared and improved. He came from Fayette Co., Penn., though a native of N. J., of English descent. Mary Mulvin, wife of Joel, was a daughter of Wm. Mulvin, an early settler of Le Bœuf Township, and a native of Ireland. Joel was thrice married; his first wife was Margaret Smith, by whom he had 1 child, Nancy, now Mrs. Daniel Bunting. His second wife was Mary Mulvin, by whom he had 8 children—William, Margaret (deceased), Samuel, Jane J. (wife of David Coe), Caleb (deceased), John W., Lucilla (deceased, wife of Thomas J. Wilson) and Charles (died of diarrhœa contracted in the army); and his third wife was Elizabeth Wilson, who now survives him. Joel died Aug. 21, 1868, at the age of eighty-four, and his wife Mary, mother of our subject, died Dec., 1868, at the age of sixty-six. The subject of this sketch was married, Dec. 25, 1855, to Mary J., daughter of Job and Mary (Annis) Tobey, by whom he has had 8 children—Dudley (deceased), Mary (wife of Orson P. Scott), Frederick, Abraham L., Gertrude N., Samuel G., William (deceased) and Cassius. Mr. Thompson was raised on a farm, and has always followed that occupation. He located in Venango Township, Crawford Co., Penn., in 1871, where he has since resided. He was drafted during the war of the rebellion, and went out in Co. F, 163d Penn. Regt., and after 8 months' service was honorably discharged on account of disability. In politics, Mr. Thompson is a stanch Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

J. S. THOMPSON, druggist, Union City, is a native of Union Township, born on the homestead of his ancestors in 1838, son of Andrew and Sarah (Smith) Thompson. He comes of a pioneer family; his great-grandfather, Andrew Thompson, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, but the time he located in the colonies is not known. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining until twenty-four years of age, when he engaged as a salesman in the hardware trade. In 1869, the firm of Thompson & Wilkins was formed in the drug trade, continuing until 1871, when Mr. Thompson purchased Wilkins' interest, since which he has conducted the business alone. This is the oldest drug house in the city, and has a large, well-established trade. Mr. Thompson carries a complete stock of drugs, stationery, toilet articles, etc. Our subject married, May, 1864, Josephine, daughter of John R. Smith, of this county, and a member of a pioneer family of Wattsburg. Two children have blessed this union, viz., Harley S. and J. Herbert. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church; also of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. He is an active business man, and has a well-established reputation.

THERESIA WAGER, proprietress of Union City Brewery, which establishment is managed by John and Michael, sons of Protasius and our subject, all natives of Germany.

The family came to America in 1865, locating in Steuben Co., N. Y., and came to this county soon after. Mr. Wager purchased a brewery in Corry, which he operated 2 years; then farmed in Tiffin, Ohio, until 1872. Returning to this county, he erected a small brewery on the site of the present building, which he conducted until his death in 1875. His sons rebuilt the edifice in 1881. The main building is 27x50, with ice-house attached 30x30, and 16 feet high, of frame and brick. The bottling house is 16x24. The brewery is run by steam, has all the modern improvements, and has a capacity of over 500 barrels. Their business exceeding this amount last year, they were taxed $100 more. It is built on one of the most beautiful locations in the vicinity, and has a spring of water from which they use 15 or 20 barrels per day. John, the oldest son, born in Wittenberg, Germany, May 26, 1847, married in 1876 Caroline Stiefel, a native of same place. Their children now living are Amelia, Louis, Julius, John and Charles. His brothers and sisters are Josephine, Cornelia, Francis, Gebhardt, Michael, Hubert and Eupheamia.

WILLIAM WARDEN, of Smith & Warden, produce dealers, Union City, is a native of Ashtabula Co., Ohio, born April, 1839, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Lovell) Warden, natives of England, who emigrated to this country in 1832, and were pioneers of this county. Jonathan was a wagon-maker by trade, but farmed after coming to Crawford, Penn. He settled in this township in 1855, lived on a farm 2 years and then moved to Union City, where he died in 1864. Six of the 9 children born to this union are now living, viz., Jonathan, Elizabeth, Joseph, Thomas, Amelia and William. Our subject was reared on the homestead until seventeen years of age, when he entered the store of Woods & Johnson as a salesman. In 1862, he secured a position in the office of the Atlantic R. R. Co., upon the opening of that line. After 2 years he returned to his former position, and in 1865 was admitted a partner under the firm name of Woods, Johnson & Co., which ran 2 years, when Woods & Johnson sold out to C. W. Dabney; then it was Dabney & Warden 2 years, when J. F. Laubender was admitted to the firm and then was Dabney, Warden & Laubender till Jan. 17, 1879, when Warden sold out; then in Sept., 1879, the firm of Smith & Warden was formed. Mr. Warden married in this county, in 1876, Ellen M. Gibbs, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. In 1878, he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the City Council, and was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1883, and he is still serving. Mr. Warden was also Assessor 3 years, then re-elected in 1882. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the active, enterprising merchants of this community.

DAVID WILSON, farmer, P. O. Union City, one of Erie Co.'s oldest native residents, was born on the homestead in Union Township March 30, 1812, a son of Hugh Wilson, who was born Oct. 16, 1773, at Gray Abbey, Co. Down, Ireland, landing at Wilmington, Del., in 1792. Two years later he joined Gen. Washington on his way to quell the whisky rebellion at Pittsburgh. He was married to Hannah Frampton, born July 22, 1774, at Kishacoquillas, Mifflin Co., Penn. Mr. Wilson settled in Erie Co., legally acquiring 200 acres from the Holland Land Co., and 400 acres of State lands. In 1798, he brought his wife 200 miles through the wilderness to her new home in Union Township. She was the mother of the first white child born in this township. They were the parents of 9 children, three now living—Nathaniel, married to Catherine Wethington, residing in Madison Co., Ohio; David; and Rachel, wife of John Smiley, this county. Mrs. Wilson died Feb., 1852, aged seventy-eight. Soon after locating here, Mr. Wilson was commissioned Justice of the Peace of the entire southeastern portions of Erie Co. He resigned in 1817. He helped to protect the building of Perry's fleet at Erie in 1813. He joined the Presbyterian Church under Amos Chase in 1820. Mr. Wilson was a well-read man, and died in the summer of 1851. Our subject, reared in the wilderness, with no advantages of education, began to study surveying. In 1838, he obtained a practical knowledge of his profession as axman with the surveyors of the P. & E. R. R. He was employed subsequently by the Holland Land Co., surveying in this county. By teaching through the winters, he earned enough to pay for his present farm, at $2.50 an acre, which he cleared and on which he has lived since 1839. Nov. 21, 1839, he married Eliza Jane Thompson, born at St. Charles, Mo., Feb. 23, 1821. Their children are Hugh, married to Rosabel Cross; Sarah, wife of J. N. Smith; Hannah, wife of B. F. Holden, and Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the former has been Elder since 1854. Mrs. Wilson died March 18, 1876. Mr. Wilson surveyed and built plank roads through Erie and Crawford Cos.; was also assistant engineer in constructing the Erie & Waterford road. In 1850, he was elected and served for three years as County Surveyor. He surveyed and laid out the Evergreen Cemetery, near Union City. His health failing, he retired in the summer of 1865, and his sons now possess his instruments and follow his profession. Mr. Wilson has held various offices of trust, and for upward of twenty years has been Auditor and Justice of the Peace of Union Township.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL B. ALLEN, druggist, Wattsburg, was born Jan. 6, 1830, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Phebe Allen, were natives of same county. In 1848, they moved with their family to Erie Co., Penn., locating on a farm. John Allen departed this life April 24, 1872. His widow resides in Amity Township. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, attending home schools, the Academy at New Berlin, N. Y., and in Waterford, Erie Co. He taught, during the winter terms, for about 15 years in this county. In 1868, he established his present business, and is running the only drug store in Wattsburg. In addition to drugs, medicines and toilet articles, he keeps a full line of books, stationery and notions. He was united in marriage, April 20, 1875, with Julia Buell, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have 2 children living—Clarence and Arthur. Mr. Allen is an influential, public-spirited citizen of this community.

WILLIAM ALLISON, farmer, P. O. West Greene, was born Jan. 18, 1808, on his present farm, and is a son of William and Nancy (Gilchrist) Allison, who entered land about 1797, which has always been in the family name. Children's names—James, deceased; Mrs. Sidney Gifford, deceased; Robert G., deceased; Mrs. Margaret Van Curon, deceased; John, deceased; Mrs. Eleanor Sturgeon, William, Mary Ann and Elizabeth. Mr. Allison died Nov. 5, 1825, Mrs. Allison March 27, 1846. Our subject was married, Sept. 24, 1835, to Harriet H., daughter of John and Rachel (White) Carson, both now deceased. John Carson came from Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1797, and moved his family in 1801 or 1802. A copper tea-kettle carried by Mrs. Carson on the horn of her saddle is still preserved in the family. He came from Scotland when six years of age. His father came to America some years after, and settled in Perry Co., but died in Erie Co. at the age of ninety-seven. Both are deceased. Our subject, with wife, settled on the old homestead. Of their 6 children, 3 are living—Mrs. Amelia A. Gifford, Mrs. Rachel R. Gifford and James W. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are now enjoying the quiet of a peaceful old age, and are upright, Christian pioneer people, respected by all.

WILLIAM B. APPLEBEE, farmer, P. O. Lake Pleasant, was born April 12, 1834. His father, a native of N. J., came to Erie Co. about 1827, and was married to Mary D. Peck, of Harbor Creek. They came to Venango Township about 1828. Here they cleared a farm and reared 6 children—Mrs. Elsie Bradish, of Michigan; Mrs. Rosetta Austin, of Kan.; Mrs. Nancy Johnson, deceased; William B.; John, in Erie; and Julius, in Amity Township. Mr. Applebee was an honest pioneer citizen; he departed this life April 18, 1873. His widow, aged eighty-eight, is residing with our subject. William B. was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools. He was united in marriage, Feb. 24, 1857, with Melissa Edwards, a native of Wayne Co., N. Y. Five children have been born to this union—Mrs. Ella Bradish, living at Fairfield, Mich.; Elsie, living at home; Mrs. Ida Curtis, living at Lake Pleasant, Penn.; Alice and Charles, living at home. Our subject and wife are living on the old homestead, and are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

REV. E. H. BALDWIN, minister and farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Jan. 24, 1826, in Washington Co., N. Y., and is a son of Ebenezer and Thirza (Murray) Baldwin, natives of Mass. and N. Y. respectively. In 1836, they moved to Amity Township, this county, where they both died—Mr. Baldwin in Oct., 1839, and Mrs. Baldwin April 4, 1864. Five of their 10 children still survive, viz.: Washington, Hiram and David, of Amity Township; Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, of Elk Creek Township, and Ebenezer Hibbard. Our subject was united in marriage, Feb. 12, 1862, with Clarissa A. Platt, who bore him 5 children, viz.: Cheney L.; Thirza M., married to Charles M. Freligh, and died June 21, 1883; Attie May; Ivy M; and Archie R. Mrs. Baldwin died March 15, 1879. She was a true wife, a kind and faithful mother, and was respected by all who knew her. Mr. Baldwin joined the Free-Will Baptist Church in 1861, and was ordained minister June 1, 1873. He is a conscientious and thorough worker, and has done much good in the church. He has a farm of 100 acres, and has been very successful as a farmer. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Baldwin is a reliable, influential citizen in this township.

J. V. BALDWIN, manufacturer, Wattsburg, was born Nov. 24, 1836, in Washington Co., N. Y. His parents, H. W. and S. E. Baldwin, reside in Amity Township, this county, where they moved in 1837. Our subject was brought up on the farm, receiving his education in the home schools and at the Waterford Academy. March 6, 1865, he enlisted in the 102d Penn. Reg. He offered himself previously, and was twice refused. He served in the Army of the Potomac, receiving his discharge June 28, 1865. Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage, Nov. 28, 1865, with Phebe Nichols, of Waterford. They are the par-

ents of 3 children—Kitty, Joseph and Ward. They are giving their children good advantages. After his marriage, for 2 years he was a contractor in Union City, Erie Co. He then formed a partnership with George Cowden, for the manufacture of shingles. In 1871, he established the manufactory of what is known as the "D" handles, for shovels, forks, scoops, etc., in partnership with Joseph Deamer, whose interest he bought out in 1879. He has since carried on the business alone, and has the reputation of making a first-class article, and has a large trade, extending from the New England States to St. Louis. He sent the first order that went west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the influential business men of his township.

SETH M. BALDWIN, manufacturer, Wattsburg, was born February 11, 1856, in Amity Township, Erie Co., where his parents still reside, and where he was brought up, receiving his education in the district schools. When nineteen years of age, he engaged with his brother, J. V. Baldwin, in the handle factory at Wattsburg. He was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1878, with Sophronia, daughter of Samuel Hayes, of Amity Township. Three children have been born to this union, viz., Earl, Ross and Bret. They have a neat little home on the corner of Main and Jamestown Sts. Dec., 1879, Mr. Baldwin engaged in partnership with Messrs. Gross & Patterson, establishing a shingle and handle factory in the town. Nov. 1, 1883, Mr. Baldwin, in partnership with his brother, R. W. Baldwin, purchased the interest of Gross & Patterson in said factory, and is now doing business under the firm name of Baldwin Brothers. They have a first-class establishment, and are making pine and hemlock shingles, broom and fork handles, rake teeth and lath. They have a large trade, extending into the surrounding States, but they ship mostly to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Mr. Baldwin is a Republican in politics, a member of the E. A. U. He is a business man of energy and perseverance, and an upright, reliable citizen.

JOSHUA BANNISTER, SR., farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born July 18, 1820, in Derby, England, where he learned and worked at the trade of pattern maker in iron mills. He married May, 1843, Mary Smithard. They came to America in 1847, stopping a few months at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Pittsburgh, Penn. They finally located in Erie, where Mr. Bannister worked at his trade several years. In 1855, they purchased a farm of 145 acres in this township, where they now reside; 5 children have been born to this union—Hugh G., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Brace, Mrs. Emma J. Barney, William J. and Joshua J. Mr. Bannister, on March, 27, 1881, lost the use of his left side by a stroke of paralysis. He is an upright citizen, who has the respect of the community. He is a Republican in politics.

HUGH G. BANNISTER, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born Nov. 27, 1846, in Bolton, England, and when five months old was brought to America by his parents, Joshua and Mary (Smithard) Bannister. He was reared principally in Erie; then came with parents to their farm in this township, where he remained until his marriage, April 9, 1872, with Annie Filley, of Greene Township. They have 2 daughters—Frances E. and Sarah A. Mr. Bannister purchased 45 acres, where he has lived since 1876; is an enterprising, industrious young farmer; politically, is a Republican.

SUMNER BEMIS, farmer, P. O. Six Mile Creek, was born March 20, 1823, in Chenango Co., N. Y., a son of Jotham and Fannie (Billings) Bemis, natives of Mass., and Chenango Co., N. Y., respectively. The children born to this union were—Henry, who dying, left a son, Charles G., and Mrs. Lydia A. Hinton, of Lowville. Mrs. Bemis died in the spring of 1828, and subsequently Mr. Bemis married Martha Kingsley. In 1837, they located in the northwestern part of this township, and cleared a farm, but, in 1853, they moved West, remaining in Iowa 4 and in Kan. 20 years, finally settling in Richardson Co., Neb., where the family still reside, and where Mr. Bemis died in 1881. Our subject was reared on a farm and attended the limited schools. He was united in marriage, June 29, 1848, with Eleanor, a daughter of Griffith Hinton, a native of Wales, whose parents, with a large family, located in Erie Co. in the year 1800. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at his daughter's house, March 15, 1881, aged ninety-six. Mr. and Mrs. Bemis settled on the homestead, taken up by the former's father, which has never been out of the family, where they expect to pass the remainder of their days. They have 200 acres under good cultivation. The children born to this union are Fannie, who died Feb. 13, 1870, in her 20th year; Seth, married to Lida Fritts; Sumner, Jr., Ella, Elmer E., Henry and Geary. Mrs. Bemis is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bemis was School Director 12 years, and has held various township offices, and supports all public-spirited enterprises, and has been a life-long Republican.

CHARLES G. BEMIS, farmer, P. O. Six Mile Creek, was born Aug. 11, 1851, in this township. His father, Henry Bemis, was a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and came with his father, Jotham Bemis, to this township about the year 1840. Here he was married, Nov. 20, 1845, to Rachel, a daughter of Griffith Hinton, born April 4, 1819. They were the parents of 3 children—Charles G. died in childhood; Rachel Ann died in childhood, and Charles G., our subject. Mrs. Bemis, departed this life Jan. 8, 1859, and Mr. Bemis July 9, 1863. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools. He was united in marriage, April 30, 1873, with Emma Henderson, who departed this life May 8, 1880. Mr. Bemis subsequently married her sister, Ella Henderson, Nov.

29, 1881, by whom he has 1 son—Glenn Henry. Mr. Bemis now lives on his father's old homestead. He is a Republican in politics.

COL. JOHN H. BENNETT, farmer and proprietor of saw mill, P. O. Wattsburg, was born July 8, 1808, in Delaware Co., N. Y., and is a son of John and Betsey (Harley) Bennett, natives of Conn., who came to Erie Co. in 1829, and settled where our subject now lives. They passed long and useful lives, and died, Mr. Bennett Dec. 28, 1851, in his seventy-eighth year, and Mrs. Bennett in 1864, aged over eighty-three years. Our subject came to Erie in 1828, a year before the family, and was one of the early settlers of this township. He located on a farm, and in 1829, he and his father purchased the saw mill of Nimes & Ball, located on the East Branch of French Creek. He was united in marriage in Jan., 1833, with Mary Etta Foote. Of their family of 7, 2 children are now living—Victor H. and John. Mrs. Bennett departed this life April, 1851. Our subject has been industrious and successful, and has acquired a farm of 417 acres of finely-improved land, situated on French Creek, within 1 mile of Wattsburg. Besides this property, he owns a first-class saw mill and cider mill, run by steam. He manufactures lumber, shingles, etc. The Colonel is a Democrat in politics, and has served as Commissioner of Venango Township. He is the oldest pioneer resident, and is regarded by the whole community as a useful and influential citizen.

VICTOR H. BENNETT, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Feb. 15, 1843, in Venango Township. He was reared on the farm of his father, Col. John H. Bennett (see sketch), and was educated in the township schools and in the select schools of Wattsburg. He then assisted his father in the saw mill. He was united in marriage, Oct. 15, 1867, with Mariett Bingham, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., but resident of North East Township, this county. Her father, Jonathan Bingham, was also a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., but is now a resident of Vineland, N. J.; her mother died at North East, Penn., in 1872; 4 children have been born to this union—Lucia M., Nellie (deceased), John H. F. and Minetta A. They moved to their present farm, consisting of 100 acres, adjoining the borough of Wattsburg. It was one of the first settled farms in the township, once owned by the well-known pioneer, Nathan Jones. Mr. Bennett has made valuable improvements, almost entirely cleared it of stumps, and there is no farm in the township under better cultivation. Besides this farm he owns 26 acres of land near Lowville. He is a Democrat in politics; has served as School Director of Venango Township 3 years; is a member of the K. of H., Lodge No. 539 Wattsburg. Our subject has given his children good educational advantages. He is much interested in geology and archæology, and possesses many interesting relics. In 1878, he was employed as a State detective, and was very successful in his 3 years' engagement. He is a worthy representative of one of the oldest families in the county.

DANIEL D. T. BENNETT, M. D., Wattsburg, was born April 28, 1810, in Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and is a son of John and Betsey Bennett. He received his education in the schools of his native county, and in Aug., 1829, moved with his father's family to Erie Co., Penn. In Oct., 1830, he returned to Delaware Co., and was married, in the latter part of Dec. of same year, to Mary A. Butler, a native of same county. In May, they moved to Erie Co., and settled where they have since resided; having prepared himself for the medical profession, Dr. Bennett began practice in the spring of 1844. He built up a large practice for several years, till ill health and other business interests lessened it for some years, the Doctor attending only such families as urged him. July 4, 1876, he became a member of the Eclectic association of Penn., receiving the honorary degree of M. D., at Franklin, Penn. Besides attending to his large practice, the Doctor has managed an estate of 273 acres of finely-improved land, on French Creek, near Wattsburg. To the Doctor and Mrs. Bennett have been born 8 children, 4 surviving—Phebe, Elizabeth; Augusta, wife of T. W Stewart, of North East, Penn., have 2 sons, Bennett A. and Charles T.; and Daniel W., married to Anna E. Seeburn, of Mercer, Mercer Co., Penn., have 5 children, Frank M., Celestia A., Mary S., Myra A. and Daniel D. T. Mrs. Bennett departed this life Jan. 22, 1883. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and was a devoted wife and mother. Her death was a loss to the entire community. Dr. Bennett is, in politics, a Republican. He has a thorough knowledge of his profession, in which he has been a successful and popular practitioner; has reared an intelligent family, and is one of the useful and intelligent citizens of Venango Township.

DANIEL R. BOVEE, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Lowville, was born Feb. 10, 1841, in Gibsonville, Genesee Co., N. Y. His father, William R. Bovee, a native of Mass., moved to N. Y., and there married Maria Quakenbush. They moved to Titusville, Crawford Co., Penn., in 1850, where Mr. Bovee died Jan. 18, 1857. Mrs. Bovee married Andrew Hays in 1861, and moved to Erie Co. Our subject enlisted September 2, 1861, in the 111th Reg. P. V. I. He served in the Army of Virginia under Gen. Pope, and was honorably discharged for disability Feb. 11, 1863. He was married, July 3, 1864, to Lucina Raymond, of Greenfield Township, this county. They have 3 children—Ada C., June R. and Irl C. In 1877, Mr. Bovee settled on his present farm, near Lowville, which comprises 27 acres. He is politically a Republican; a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R., and member of the Grand Lodge of the K. of H. He possesses the respect and confidence of the entire community.

H. W. BOYD, dealer in boots and shoes, Lowville, was born Aug. 14, 1809, in County Down, Ireland. His parents, William and Elizabeth Boyd, came to Union County, Penn., in 1820. They moved, in 1829, to Greenfield Township, Erie Co., and afterward settled in Venango Township, where they purchased a farm. Here Mrs. Boyd died July 30, 1844, and Mr. Boyd Oct. 5, 1847. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and received his education in the limited schools of those early days. He was engaged in working on public works in Ohio for about a year, and subsequently was employed in various public enterprises, and in working at the carpenter's trade. He was united in marriage, Nov. 1, 1833, with Sallie Ann Robbins. They settled on a farm in this township, and were the parents of 12 children, of whom are now living—Julia Ann, wife of D. Kaut, of Mich.; Mrs. Mary E. Vandenburg; John, now in Erie; William S., Mrs. Emma J. Blackmore, Sylvester H., George A. and Mrs. Vashti Patterson. In 1879, Mr. Boyd moved to Lowville, and opened a boot and shoe store. His wife died Dec. 22, 1880. She had been a devoted and kind companion, and an indulgent mother, loved and respected by the whole community. Mr. Boyd, afterward, in May, 1881, married Mrs. Nancy Dibble, who died Aug., 1883. Mr. Boyd is now keeping store in Lowville. He is a Democrat in politics; an honest respected pioneer citizen of this township.

HENRY BROOKS, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born in Birmingham, England, Apr. 21, 1846, son of Josiah and Ann Brooks, who came to America in 1848, and located in the city of Erie where the former plied his trade, that of a scale-maker and gunsmith. About 1859, they purchased a farm in this township and moved on it. This place was purchased in 1880 by our subject, and his father now resides in Wesleyville. Henry Brooks was united in marriage, Oct. 27, 1870, with Marilla Brace, who has borne him 2 children—Ona Belle and Edmund Josiah. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Brooks is a man of fine principles and of strict integrity. He is a Republican in politics.

PLINY CHAPIN, retired farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Feb. 25, 1805, in Madison Co., N. Y. His parents, Daniel and Alice Chapin, both natives of Mass., were married in N. Y. About 1812, they moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., and Mr. Chapin entered the U. S. Army, serving 6 months in the war of 1812. About 1815, they moved to Otsego Co., where they remained until 1827, when they came to Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. The country was then new, with but few clearings or roads. When Pliny was twenty-two years of age, he purchased a farm, and his parents resided with him until their deaths. The father died Oct., 1842, and the mother Feb., 1844. They were the parents of 12 children, 5 still living—Pliny, Philander B., Jonathan, Mrs. Orilla Williams and Mrs. Hannah Howard. Our subject was united in marriage, Jan. 14, 1830, with Hannah Smith, a native of this township. They are the parents of 3 children, viz.: Betsy, deceased in infancy; Orrin, who died from exposure, July 25, 1865, in the U. S. service, aged twenty-seven; and Sabrina, who married George H. Howard, by whom she has 1 son—Pliny. They live on the old homestead, near Wattsburg. Mrs. Chapin departed this life Jan. 10, 1873. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a devoted wife and mother, and her loss was deeply felt. Mr. Chapin in a Republican in politics; has served as Treasurer and Justice of the Peace in Venango Township. He is a man of sterling character, and of great influence and usefulness in the community.

JONATHAN CHAPIN, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Jan. 3, 1818, in Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y. He came with his father's family to Venango Co. in 1827, and was reared on a farm adjoining the village of Lowville. Mr. Chapin was united in marriage, Sept. 26, 1842, with Abigail McClure. Three children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Eugenia, wife of Spencer Butler, and the mother of 4 children; I. P. A., who enlisted in the 111th Reg. P. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain May 24, 1864; and Emily Alice. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin moved on a place just west of Wattsburg, where they resided until 1871, when they located on their present farm, consisting of 210 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Chapin is a man with a fine constitution, great strength of mind, and firmness of principle; a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

NORMAN CHAPIN, deceased, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., April 29, 1811, and came to Venango Township in 1824, with his parents, Pliny and Eliza (Bennett) Chapin, who died here years ago. Our subject was united in marriage, Feb. 2, 1840, with Mary J. Barney, born in Chittenden Co., Vt., Aug. 8, 1819, daughter of John and Clarissa Barney, who came to Erie Co. in 1832, and died in Greene Township. Five of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are living—Lucius M., Ebert N., Mrs. Sarah Sophia Wiard, Hervey R. and Mintern B. Our subject was an upright pioneer citizen, and departed this life Jan. 26, 1877. His widow lives with her son Mintern B. He was married, Oct. 26, 1877, to Lelia Howard, by whom he has 1 daughter—Ezma M. He is an enterprising young farmer, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community.

LUCIUS M. CHAPIN, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born July 16, 1842, in Venango Township, son of Norman Chapin. He attended the schools of the home district, and Waterford Academy 1 term. He has taught 3 terms in this township. He enlisted Aug., 1861, in the 83d Reg. P. V. I. He was wounded at the 2d battle of Bull Run, losing the

thumb and first finger of the left hand, and discharged on account of disability Feb., 1863. Mr. Chapin was united in marriage, Oct. 1, 1866, with Viola M., daughter of Samuel K. Bayle. She was born Oct. 1, 1848. They have 3 children living—Addie G., Norah and Paul E. Their oldest son died when four years old. Mr. Chapin has been industrious and successful, and has acquired a farm of 75 acres. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Chapin is an upright, enterprising farmer, and a useful citizen; supports the Prohibition party.

S. F. CHAPIN, M. D., physician and surgeon, Wattsburg, was born Nov. 13, 1834, in Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., son of Joseph and Fanny (Farnham) Chapin, natives of New England. In 1835, they removed to Venango Township, Erie Co., and settled near Lowville; here our subject was reared on the farm, and received his early education. At eighteen years of age, he went to Andover, Mass., completing his classical course it Phillips' Academy, graduating in the class of 1855. He entered the medical department, Yale College, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1859, having in the meantime taken a course and graduated in medicine from Michigan University, Ann Arbor. He returned home, and for 1 year taught select school. Aug., 1861, he was appointed Asst. Surgeon in the 1st Penn. Reserve; Sept., 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and assigned to the 139th Penn. Reg.; 1863, was appointed chief operator for 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps; 1864, was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief 2d Division, 6th Corps, and known as Getz's division. He participated in the engagements at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marys' and Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Charleston, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Second Petersburg, Sailor's Creek and Lee's surrender. After his discharge, July, 1865, Dr. Chapin practiced his profession in Erie 1 year, then in Chicago till the great fire. He returned to Wattsburg, where he remained until his marriage, Sept. 3, 1870, with Emily, daughter of Rev. B. S. Hill, when he established himself in business here. In 1875, he was elected by the Republican party Representative from Erie Co. to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1877, serving 4 years to the satisfaction of his constituents. He subsequently settled down to private life, and the uninterrupted practice of his profession. He has served as School Director 12 consecutive years. Dr. and Mrs. Chapin have 4 children, viz.: Albert Orlo; Lynn F., deceased Feb. 5, 1881, aged five years; Eva, and Leah.

SIMON S. CROOK, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born in 1807 in Grafton Co., N. H., and united in marriage, March 3, 1839, with Mary MacArthur. They came to Erie Co. in 1840, living in Elk Creek 7 years, in Greenfield 4 years, then moved to Mill Creek Township. Here they reared a family, 4 children now living—Mrs. Marilla Manley, James K., John A. and Mrs. Eugenia Donaldson. After residing in Mill Creek 28 years, Mr. and Mrs. Crook moved, in 1880, to their present place in this township, where they have 45 acres of land. Mrs. Crook is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Crook is a supporter of the Democratic party.

GEORGE W. DEAN, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Sept. 11, 1842, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is a son of Samuel and Zadia (Bailey) Dean, married Aug. 15, 1830. The former, a cloth-dresser by trade, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He lived in Chautauqua Co., same State, some years, and also in Wattsburg, Erie Co., Penn, but finally settled on a farm on Dean road, this township, where he died July 5, 1875, and where his widow is still residing. They reared a family of 8 children—Mrs. Mary Chase, Bailey, Leroy, Mrs. Harriet Hall, Mrs. Maria Church, George W., Elbert S. (who was a member of the 211th Reg., Co. F, P. V, I., killed at Point of Rocks, Va., Sept. 29, 1864), and Mrs. Emeline Sager. Leroy was thrice married; first to Calista Brown, then to Harriet Sager, by whom he had 2 children—Martin E. (deceased) and George H. She died Oct. 18, 1881. He then married Lizzie Williams, Aug., 1883. He was a soldier in the 82d Penn. Reg., and made a record as a brave, faithful soldier. George W., our subject, was married Sept. 10, 1868, to Kate M. Kent. They have 1 daughter, Effie Louisa. He has a fine farm on the old homestead. He is a Republican in politics; with his wife, a member of the U. B. Church.

DAVIS ALONZA DOOLITTLE, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Jan. 11, 1820, in Madison Co., N. Y., and is a son of John, a native of same, and Delia (Way) Doolittle, who were the parents of Mrs. Maria Hill, of Corry; Davis A.; Sterling, at Hatch Hollow; Celissa, deceased; and Willard, deceased. Our subject, Davis Alonza, married, July 21, 1842, Jeannette Woodard, who departed this life Jan. 4, 1844, leaving a son, Martin, who now resides in North East Township, this county. Mr. Doolittle married again, Dec. 29, 1844, Alvira Burlingame, of Chenango Co., N. Y. Five children have been born to this union, viz., Willett, who died July 11, 1864, in his country's service at Nashville, Tenn., at the age of eighteen; George L., deceased; Harley A., Delia M., Allen and Lewis L. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Doolittle moved to Chautauqua Co., where he remained 3 years; thence went to Venango, and lived with his parents until their death—his mother dying in March and his father in June of 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle have a comfortable home here in their old age; are members of the M. E. Church, and are an influential pioneer family.

HARLEY A. DOOLITTLE, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born July 11, 1850, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is a son of Davis A. and Alvira (Burlingame) Doolittle. He came to Venango Township with his father's family when three years old, and has since lived here. He was united in marriage, Feb. 8, 1871, with Carrie, daughter of Henry Rouse, by whom he has 3 children—Fred, Eddie and Bertha. In 1874, Mr. Doolittle bought his present place. He has been successful, and has acquired a farm of 81 acres. Mrs. Doolittle is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Doolittle is an upright, influential citizen of this community.

LEWIS DOOLITTLE, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Aug., 1857, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. He is a son of Davis A. and Alvira (Burlingame) Doolittle. He was brought up in this township and educated in the district schools. He was united in marriage, March 6, 1878, with Helen McClennahan. They have 2 children—Arthur and Frankie. Mr. Doolittle has a farm of 50 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and is an industrious, ambitious, successful young man.

HIRAM J. DRAKE, merchant and Postmaster, Philipsville, was born in Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1836. His father, Hiram Drake, a native of N. Y., was twice married, on the first occasion to Electa Pease. They came to Erie Co. about 1837, and lived for 3 years at Beaver Dam; thence moved to Crawford Co., where Mrs. Drake died in about 1850. Mr. Drake subsequently married Adeline Hewitt. He departed this life in 1867, his widow surviving until 1882. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools. He was united in marriage, Sept. 10, 1858, with Betsey B. Morton, who has borne him 4 children—Cora A., Cara L., Jedediah C. and Fred D. They lived on the farm in Crawford Co. until April 1, 1877, when Mr. Drake entered mercantile business at Miller's Station. He established his present store at Philipsville Aug., 1879, and was appointed Postmaster. He carries a stock of dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. He has by close attention to business, built up a prosperous trade. He was Postmaster at Brown Hill, Crawford Co., from 1870 to 1877. He is a member of Cambridge Lodge, No. 901, I. O. O. F.; an energetic, enterprising merchant, and a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Drake are adherents of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES H. DUNCOMBE, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Jan. 11, 1838, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. His father, Francis B. Duncombe, was one of the earliest settlers in this county, coming from Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1828; his father, John Duncombe, subject's grandfather, came out the following year. Francis B. married Charity Louisa Foote, in Delaware Co., N. Y., Jan., 1829, and settled on a place adjoining the borough of Wattsburg, where he died Aug. 18, 1876, and his widow Feb. 2, 1878. Charles H. Duncombe was united in marriage, Oct. 11, 1857, with Eunice E. Wood, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He enlisted in 1862, in the 145th P. V. I., receiving his discharge in 1863, when he settled on present place, which was the homestead of his grandfather. Two chil- have been born to this union—George H. and Maurice E. He is, in politics, a Democrat; a member of the M. E. Church, of the K. of H., and G. A. R.

JACOB ETTER, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born Nov. 14, 1841, in Wurtemburg, Germany. His parents, Jacob and Phillipena Etter, came to America and to Erie Co. with their family in 1847. Mrs. Etter died March 9, 1878. Mr. Etter still resides in Greene Township. Our subject enlisted in the U. S. Navy, July 13, 1864. He served in different departments of the navy on the Atlantic coast, the Bahama Islands, along the coast of South America and South Africa, and was honorably discharged in 1868. After living on the home farm a year, he went on the P. & E. R. R. at Erie, where he remained 3 years. He was united in marriage, March, 1869, with Anne Gloth. Of the 3 children born to this union, only Annie survives. In 1873, they settled on the place they have since occupied. Mrs. Etter died Jan. 9, 1875. Mr. Etter afterward married Julia Zimmer, and has 5 sons—Henry, Adam, Fred, Jacob and Cryst. Mr. and Mrs. Etter are members of the Lutheran Protestant Church. He is an industrious, reliable and successful farmer, and with the aid of his worthy wife is building up a fine estate. He is politically a Democrat.

JABEZ B. FOOTE (deceased) was born at Newtown, Conn., Oct. 13, 1785. His father moved to the village of Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1798. Our subject was united in marriage, March 16, 1809, with Lucia Foote, a native of same place. To this union were born the following children: Charity Louisa, born Jan. 1810, married Burritt Duncomb, Jan. 18, 1829; David Edmond, born Jan. 17, 1812, is now residing in this township; Maryetta, born Jan. 23, 1814, married John H. Bennett, Jan. 30, 1823; Jane Elizabeth, born Sept. 30, 1816, married Mr. Ford, now living near Columbus, Penn.; Daniel Northrop, born May 31, 1820, died Feb. 15, 1821; Frances Adella, born Nov. 11, 1826, died Feb. 21, 1831. Mr. Foote kept a country store in Delaware Co., where he remainrd until the fall of 1831, when he came to this county, and divided his time between blacksmithing, carpentering and farming, though farming formed his principal occupation. His first wife died March 18, 1839. His second marriage occurred August 4, 1840, when he was united with Fannie Fenton, who lived until May 27, 1859. He then resided with his son David until his death, which took place in 1870.

DAVID EDMOND FOOTE, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Jan. 17, 1812, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His parents, Jabez B. and Lucia, natives of Conn., went to N. Y. when children and came to this county in 1831, settling on the farm now occupied by our subject. David E. learned the cooper's trade of his father and has followed it in connection with farming all his life. He was united in marriage, May 9, 1839, with Rhoda Jane Hill, a native of Erie Co., N. Y. Six children have been born to this union—Daniel B., George J., Frederick M., Louisa C., and 2 who died in infancy. Daniel B. resides in Wattsburg. George J. enlisted in the 83d R. V. I.; was taken prisoner at the battle of 2d Bull Run, while assisting a wounded comrade, and died in camp parole at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5, 1862. His remains were brought home and buried in the Wattsburg Cemetery Frederick M. lives at home, the stay and support of his parents' declining years. Louisa C. married H. M. Bailey, Dec. 25, 1877. H. M. Bailey, P. O. Wattsburg, is an industrious and successful farmer, owning a farm of over 100 acres of land, paid for and improved by his own labor. In politics a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Foote have lived all their lives since marriage on the home farm, consisting of 250 acres of well-improved land. He is a Republican in politics; has held various township offices; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

DANIEL B. FOOTE, merchant, Wattsburg, was born Aug. 24, 1841, in Venango Township, this county, where his father, David E., is still living. Daniel was brought up on his father's farm, attending the district schools. At seventeen, he entered the Waterford Academy, which he attended 3 terms, teaching in this township in the intervals. He enlisted Aug. 17, 1861, in the 83d Reg. P. V. I. He was in all the general engagements of the Army of the Potomac, except 2. He was wounded at the battle of Laurel Hill, in the Wilderness. He received an honorable discharge at Harrisburg, Penn., July 8, 1865, at that time holding the rank of 2d Lieutenant. He returned home and for 4 years followed farming. He was united in marriage, Oct. 26, 1865, with Julia, daughter of the Rev. B. S. Hill. They have 3 children—Mary R., Estella L. and David E. In 1870, he engaged in merchandising at Wattsburg, under the firm name of D. B. Foote & Co., which in a year was changed to Foot & Field, then after another year to Patterson & Foote. Two years afterward, he sold out his interest to W. W. Harwood, and then for 3 years carried on a meat market, when he added a stock of groceries. Sept. 7, 1877, he entered into partnership with E. C. Tracy in a dry goods and notion stock. They bought the grocery stock of John Hill in 1881; this they carry on in a separate building. They have a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, books and school supplies, queensware and notions. By their courtesy and strict business habits, they have built up a first-class trade. Mr. Foote is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the F. & A. M., G. A. R., K. of H., and the E. A. U. societies. He and his wife and daughter Mary are members of the M. E. Church. He is a liberal supporter of all enterprises of public benefit.

ANSEL C. FRITTS, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born April 13, 1844, in Venango Township, Erie Co. son of Jacob and Amanda (Coy) Fritts, natives of New York, who came to Erie Co., about 1833. Here Jacob died in 1869. Our subject entered the 199th Penn. Reg., Sept., 1864; he served in the department of the James River, Army of Virginia. He participated in several engagements, and was honorably discharged July 8, 1865, when he returned home and went on a farm. He married, March 27, 1867, Leora D. Kerman, a native of Cohoes, N. Y. They have 6 children—Jennie G., Carrie G., Lottie A., Nellie I., Fernie L. and Garfield B. Mr. Fritts now lives on the old homestead. He has held various local and township offices; is a member of the Republican party; a K. of H. He is an influential citizen.

WILLIAM SYLVESTER FRITTS, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Dec. 6, 1849, in Venango Township, Erie Co., son of B. F. Fritts, residing in this township. His parents moved from near Lowville to where our subject now resides (3 miles northwest of Lowville) when he was about six years of age, where he was reared and attended the district schools. Wm. S. Fritts was united in marriage, July 14, 1880, with Eva J., daughter of Jonas W. Urch, of this township. Mrs. Fritts was born Oct. 11, 1854. Mr. Fritts bought his father's farm of 100 acres of well-improved land, and here they settled. They have 1 son, Clyde H. Mr. and Mrs. Fritts are members of the M. E. Church. He is a K. of H., a successful, young farmer, enjoying the respect and confidence of the whole community; in politics, a Republican.

JUSTUS W. FULLER, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born July 27, 1830, in this township. His father, Tiffany N. Fuller, a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., came to this township with his parents, Timothy and Anna (Nettleton) Fuller, about 1818, after spending a couple of years in Northeastern Ohio. Here he was married, Oct. 21, 1823, to Nancy M. Walker, daughter of Justus Walker, of Harbor Creek Township, this county. They settled in this township, lived long and prosperous lives, rearing a family of much usefulness and influence. Mrs. Fuller died Dec. 23, 1840. Mr. Fuller was married twice, first to Betsy Corry, then to Mrs. Orpat Beers. He died May 29, 1875, highly respected by all. He was the parent of 6 children—Mariett E. (deceased), Samuel T. (deceased), Tiffany E. (deceased), Justus W., Silas H. (deceased) and George M. (deceased). Silas was a soldier in the 199th Penn. Reg., and received injuries in the service, from

which he died after his return. Our subject passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district schools. He was married, Oct. 19, 1851, to Mary E., daughter of Abram Coons, a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. They have been residents of this neighborhood since; 5 sons were born to this union—La Fayette N., Wellie W. (deceased at eighteen), Cassius M., U. Silas and George Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have built up a comfortable home, reclaiming the farm from the wilderness. They are members of the Baptist Church. Our subject has been a life-long Republican; has served as School Director 2 terms, and is one of the leading men of Venango Township.

LAFAYETTE N. FULLER, furniture dealer, Wattsburg, was born Nov. 25, 1854, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn., where his father still resides. He was brought up on his father's farm, and educated in the school of the home district. At nineteen years of age, he began to learn cabinet-making with Hugh Cushing, of Wattsburg, with whom he remained 9 years. He was united in marriage, Feb. 22, 1877, with Jennie Hall, of this borough, who has borne him 1 son, Burrell Fuller. In Aug., 1882, Mr. Fuller bought out the furniture establishment of Mr. Cushing. Sept., 1883, he, in partnership with Loron Marts, of Wayne Township, bought out the store of J. O. Loomis, and are conducting the 2 establishments under the firm name of Fuller & Marts. They have a full line of housekeeping goods and notions, also a stock of undertakers' goods, and, with the exception of Erie City, have the finest hearse in the county. Mr. Fuller is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the K. of H., and has held various positions in the lodge. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is one of the enterprising, successful business men of this place.

WILLIAM L. GIFFORD, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born Oct. 22, 1827, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. His father, William S. Gifford, was a native of Vt., and came to this county while yet a young man. Married Sydney Allison, and settled on a farm near Philipsville, where he died in 1847, and his widow in 1854. Their children were William L., Mrs. Catherine Ann Carson, of Beaver Dam, this county; Robert J., now living on the old homestead; George W., died August 1, 1880; Martin V. B., in Erie Post Office; Mrs. Lucy J. Turk, residing in Wesleyville, Penn., and James E., who died in 1866, from a wound received in the service of his country in one of the battles before Richmond, Va. Our subject was reared on a farm, and united in marriage, May 29, 1850, with Laura L. Carson, a native of Erie Co., born May 11, 1828, daughter of John D. and Amy L. Carson. He was born Jan. 11, 1803, died Aug. 14, 1864; his widow was born July 3, 1810, died Oct. 4, 1880. They were parents of 10 children—Mrs. LauraL. Gifford, Almeda S., Rachel L., Amy G., William W., Lucy J., Almira V., George W. and Ellen E., all now deceased excepting Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Longstreet. The children born to this union are William W. (has 3 children—Ivan L., Emma and Edith L.) and Mrs. Ida A. Smith (has 1 child—Eva Almeda). After living 3 years on the old home farm, our subject purchased 100 acres of well-improved land where the family now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford are members of the Presbyterian Church. They are worthy descendants of some of the oldest pioneer families of Erie Co. In politics, he is a Democrat.

REV. ROBERT J. GIFFORD, A. M., farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born June 11, 1831, in Venango Township, on his present farm. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools. At 26 he entered Alleghany College, teaching at intervals, between terms, to defray expenses. He graduated in the classical courses June 18, 1859. In addition to the regular course, he took up Hebrew and Biblical literature. He was united in marriage, June 19, 1859, with Izza Sackett, of Sagerstown, Penn., daughter of Squire Harvey Sackett. They settled on a farm in Greene Township, Erie Co. Mr. Gifford was constituted a local preacher in the M. E. Church, while attending college, discharging these duties until 1872. He and his wife are now members of the congregation at Philipsville. In 1882, they sold their farm, and purchased the old Gifford homestead. They have 6 children—Jesse, Mertie, Charley, George G., Blaine and Clare. Mr. Gifford is a Republican in politics, a man of strong, active intellect, sterling integrity, and a leader in all useful public enterprises.

WILLIAM A. GORDON, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Sept. 22, 1841, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of Abner M., Sr., and Jane (Wheeler) Gordon. Abner M., Sr., a native of N. H., came to N. Y. in early manhood, where he was married. They then lived for several years in different counties of N. W. Penn. Mr. Gordon was accidentally killed on the railway near Corry, April 14, 1868. Mrs. Gordon subsequently married Squire Hiram Southworth, who is also deceased. She now lives in Columbus. Of their 9 children, 6 are now living—William and Newton J. residents of Erie Co. Our subject was reared in Penn. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. B, an independent Penn. company. His brothers Newton, Isaac and George were in the same company, and Abner was in another Penn. company. They were all brave soldiers, and all but one mustered out June 5, 1865. William has been living in this and adjoining counties since the war. He was married, Dec. 2, 1866, to Arvilla Curtis, daughter of Hector Crosby, of Crawford Co., Penn., by whom he has 1 daughter, Belle I. They have also an adopted daughter, Minnie. Dec. 2, 1880, Mr. Gordon moved to his present place, having purchased it 4 years previously. He has 45 acres. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R. and K. of H.; is highly respected by all who know him.

WASHINGTON W. HARWOOD, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born June 15, 1842, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn., and is a son of James and Caroline (Weed) Harwood, natives of Otsego Co., N. Y. They came to this county in 1833, where Mr. Harwood died in 1859. They had 3 children—David L. (at Chautauqua N. Y.), W. W., and Elizabeth (deceased in her thirteenth year). The widow is living with her son, Washington. Our subject received his education in the district school and at the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was united in marriage, Dec. 23, 1869, with Esther Baxter. Two sons were born to this union—Willie G. and Charles B. Mrs. Harwood departed this life April 23, 1874. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a devoted mother and wife, and went to her rest enjoying the respect of the whole community. Mr. Harwood engaged in mercantile business with D. N. Patterson, Wattsburg, from March, 1874, to Sept., 1876. He then returned to the farm, consisting of nearly 300 acres of well-improved land. He is, politically, a Republican, and is at present Assessor of this township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; belongs to the Knights of Honor; has been a member of the School Board of Wattsburg 4 years. He has been an industrious, successful man, and is one of the influential citizens of Venango Township.

MRS. MARY HENDERSON, Lowville, a daughter of George W. and Esther (Miller) Addison, natives respectively of Huntington, Vt., and Essex Co., N. Y., was born in Greenfield Township March 25, 1828, to which her grandfather Addison had come in 1812, and her grandfather Miller in 1820. To her parents were born 9 children, 7 surviving—Mrs. Mary Henderson, Edwin J., Mrs. Cordelia Raymond, Mrs. Ann Mallory, George H., Mrs. Ellen Everett and William. Our subject was married, Sept. 18, 1845, to Andrew Henderson, of this township. They settled on the homestead, where Mrs. Henderson is now living, and were the parents of 12 children, 5 surviving—Miller, Eugene A., Mrs. Ella Bemis, Samuel and Lottie. Mr. Henderson departed this life Feb. 6, 1878. He was a kind husband and father, and died lamented by all who knew him. George A. Davis, a son of her deceased daughter Esther, the wife of Henry G. Davis, of Harbor Creek Township, is residing with Mrs. Henderson. She is a lady of estimable character, a pious member of the M. E. Church, and is respected by the community.

ISRAEL HIBBARD, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born March 10, 1825, in Monroe, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, son of Jacob and Wealthy Hibbard, natives of Vt., who lived in N. Y. State some time, and moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, about 1816. Mr. Hibbard was drowned in Lake Erie, near Conneaut, Ohio, in 1825; his widow died in this township in 1831. Israel was brought up by his step-father, Thomas Prentice, in Venango Township. He was united in marriage, Sept. 20, 1846, with Clarrissa Adeline Moore, of this township. They located in Lowville, where Mr. Hibbard followed his trade (shoe-maker), 2 years; then for 2 years lived on a farm, northwest of the village; then returned to Lowville, and resided there 12 years. In 1862, they moved to their present farm, consisting of 81½ acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard are the parents of 3 children—Lyman Elbert, Emmitt J., both living near their father, and Ella Bertha, at home. They are both members of the M. E. Church. He is a Democrat in politics; a friend of the cause of education; has given his children good advantages. He is an industrious, influential citizen.

LYMAN ELBERT HIBBARD, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born July 29, 1849, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Israel and Clarissa A. (Moore) Hibbard. He was brought up in this township, and was united in marriage, May 23, 1872, with Lucinda A., daughter of Morgan B. Tanner. (See his sketch.) They settled on their present farm, consisting of 100 acres, in 1874. He is a Democrat in politics; an industrious, enterprising young farmer.

EMMITT HIBBARD, farmer and teacher, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Jan. 19, 1860, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Israel and Clarissa A. (Moore) Hibbard. He acquired his education in the township schools, and at the academy at Wattsburg. He was united in marriage, Feb. 23, 1881, with Flora Allen, daughter of George Allen, Sr., of Lowville. Two children were born to this union—Fred and Charlie. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Hibbard began teaching in this township, in which he has continued during the winter terms since, and is a well-known, thorough teacher. He owns his home and 57 acres of land adjoining his father's farm. He is a respected and influential citizen of the community.

REV. BRYAN S. HILL, minister of the M. E. Church, and Postmaster Wattsburg, was born May 27, 1812, in Windham Co., Vt. His parents, Moses and Catharine (Swaney) Hill, both natives of New England, moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1820, where the former departed this life in 1821. Our subject was reared in the same county, and educated in the common school of those early times. He united with the M. E. Church at the age of fifteen. He early devoted himself to the ministry; first was licensed as an exhorter, then as a local preacher; he was employed by the Presiding Elder as a supply for 1 year. In 1834, he was received as a member of the Pittsburgh Conference. He was united in marriage, Aug. 11, 1836, with Mary Sanborn, of Chautauqua, N. Y. They are the parents of the following children: Arvilla, wife of Rev. David Osborn, Canton, Ohio; Adeline, wife of C. M. Permar, Newcastle, Penn.; Julia, wife of D. B. Foote, of Wattsburg; Emily, wife of Dr. S. F. Chapin, Wattsburg; Estella, teaching in Cleveland, Ohio; Eva

wife of J. C. Compton, Cleveland, Ohio; John S., merchant, Wattsburg, and Jennie, wife of J. R. Allen, this county. Mr. Hill was a member of the Erie Conference in 1836; also of General Conference, which convened at Boston in 1852. At this conference was elected Bishops Scott, Simpson, Baker and Ames. He has supplied the following charges: Forestville, N. Y.; Smithport, Penn.; Gerry, N. Y.; Sheridan, N. Y.; Warren, Penn.; Meadville, Penn.; Warren, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Newcastle, Penn.; Greenville, and Albion, Penn.; Girard and Wattsburg. He was then appointed Presiding Elder of the Jamestown district, with residence at Wattsburg. After 2 years, he had a severe spell of fever; subsequently filled charges at this place and at North East, this county, but was compelled to retire from active work, and was placed in superannuated relation. He has since lived at this place. In 1862, without effort or solicitation, he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was appointed Postmaster, by President Grant, which position he still holds. Elder Hill is beloved by his people, and is regarded as an earnest minister, and is faithful and efficient in all his public relations.

MORANDO HOWARD, farmer P. O. Wattsburg, was born July 14, 1817, in Conn., and is a son of Zephaniah and Olive Howard, natives of the old puritan State. They moved to Washington Co., Vt., in 1818, where Morando was reared and educated in the public schools. In 1835, they moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where Mr. Howard died Nov. 21, 1847, aged fifty-nine, and his widow Oct. 3, 1860, aged seventy-three years and five months. Our subject was united in marriage, May 24, 1838, with Amy Fuller, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1821, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Fuller, who came to Chautauqua Co. in 1833. Mr. Fuller died March 14, 1860, and Mrs. Fuller May 3, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Howard resided in Chautauqua Co. 13 years; then moved to present residence in this township. The country was a wilderness, and he had to clear up and improve his own farm. They are the parents of 7 children now living—Mrs. Rosanna Hatch, of Woodstock, Minn.; Mrs. Alice Warner, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, and Mrs. Maria Bromley, of this township; Mrs. Martha Munsee, of Amity Township; Mrs. Annie Munsee and Mrs. Florence Evans, of Forest Co., Penn. They also had 4 sons who died in childhood. Mr. Howard is an upright, influential citizen; a supporter of the Democratic party.

HUMPHREY HOWLAND, farmer, P. O. West Greene, was born May 11, 1821, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His father ended his days in Otsego, N. Y. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1857, with Mary Mudge. They lived until 1865 in Otsego Co., then spent 1 year in Schoharie Co., another in Otsego, and in 1868 came to Erie Co., Penn., locating on the east shore of Lake Pleasant, where Mrs. Howland departed this life April 9, 1871. She was a member of the Christian Church, and was a kind, affectionate mother, and faithful wife. She left 1 son—Lycurgus. Mr. Howland has a comfortable home of 80 acres. He is a Democrat in politics; an advocate of prohibition principles. He is a man of sterling integrity, and is respected by all.

CHARLES K. HUNTLEY, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born July 14, 1856, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Amos Huntley, a resident of this township. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district school. He was united in marriage, Feb. 20, 1877, with Eva I. Bemis, a daughter of Francis W. Bemis, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Mrs. Huntley was born in Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 18, 1854, and while yet an infant, lost her mother. Her father then returned to Chautauqua Co., where she was reared. Three children have blessed this union—Ida May, Alton Fay and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Huntley are members of the U. B. Church. They settled on their farm of 50 acres, adjoining the State line in 1877. Our subject is an enterprising, industrious man. In politics, a Republican.

JAMES JANES, Sr. (deceased), was born Aug. 7, 1789, in Grand Isle, Vt.; in early manhood moved to Oxford, Upper Canada, and there married, July 25, 1809, Lucena Sage, a native of Bloomfield, N. Y. Mr. Janes refused to take up arms against the U. S. Government during the war of 1812, and came to North East, this county, in 1815, soon after sent for his family, and settled in Venango Township in 1818, in which he was the first Methodist settler. Of their children Mrs. Lucina Woodward, Reuben, Mrs. Mary Rathburn, Allen S. and Rebecca are deceased. Those now living are Mrs. Happylona Sheets, James, Heman, Mrs. Sallie Smith and Mrs. Abigail Clark. Mr. Janes departed this life Jan. 16, 1831, and Mrs. Janes Feb. 27, 1866. They were pious Christians, and brought up their children in the fear of the Lord.

JAMES JANES, Jr., farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born in Oxford, Upper Canada, March 19, 1815. His father died when he was but fifteen, and he was left the main support of his mother and 6 younger children. The little farm of 56 acres was involved to nearly its whole value by liabilities and indorsements contracted by his father, as well as other debts, but James determined to keep the family together. Times were hard, but he farmed, looked well after the stock, worked out by the day, and before he was twenty-one had the satisfaction of paying the old debts, and freeing the homestead which he left to his brothers and sisters on his marriage in 1836. He paid his marriage fee by taking oats to North East and selling them for 18 cents per bushel, and had but 18 cents remaining. He went in debt for a farm of 100 acres, with 12 acres cleared. He was prospered and

now owns a large estate, besides much personal property. Of his children, James H. died in infancy, and James Lucius, a soldier in the 199th Reg., P. V. I., died in the hospital at Point of Rocks, Va., Dec. 17, 1864. Mr. Janes is descended from a line of Puritans, which gave to the world Bishop E. S. Janes of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; one of the original supporters of the Republican party.

MARVIN E. JANES, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born June 15, 1837. He was united in marriage in 1858 with Geraldine Stafford. Two children were born to this union —Mrs. Annie Dippo and James H. Our subject enlisted in 1862 in the 111th Reg. P. V. I. He served a year in the Army of the Potomac; then was transferred to Sherman's army, and participated in his celebrated march to the sea. Mr. Janes married, Aug. 25, 1868, Maria Louisa Shipman, who died June 22, 1869. He subsequently was united in marriage in 1871 with Alice Delia Allen, who has borne him 2 children—Heman Lucious and Maria Louisa. Mr. Janes has led an active, industrious life, and has now a farm of 118 acres, cleared entirely by his own labor. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

ALVA and ELI E. JENKINS, lumbermen and manufacturers, P. O. Wattsburg, are the sons of Henry L. Jenkins, who was born July 27, 1821, in Delaware Co., N. Y. He is a son of Solomon and Margaret (Morse) Jenkins, of Conn:, both dying in Erie Co., Penn., the former June 2, 1877, and the latter May 14, 1857. Henry L. Jenkins married, in 1850, Penina Herington, who died about 6 weeks after. July 7, 1852, he married Mary Church, by whom he had 4 children—Alva, Mrs. Elizabeth Eads, Eli E., and Mrs. Nina J. More, who had 1 child—Bertie R. Mr. Jenkins spent 2 years driving a stage from Cleveland to Strongsville, Ohio, and some 11 years as conductor on the C. & E. R. R. In 1877, he located on the farm, which he now occupies in Venango Township. Alva was born May 4, 1854, and married, Sept. 21, 1881, to Mulvina Shadduck. Eli E. was born Aug. 19, 1859. After being in partnership at different times with their father in the mill business, they went into business together; they own 2 saw mills and a shingle mill. They are industrious and prosperous, and are making a good business reputation. They are both Republican in politics.

WILLIAM W. JONES, farmer, carpenter, and civil engineer, P. O. Philipsville, was born Jan. 9, 1820, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. His father, John B. Jones, came here in 1802, and married, in 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of John Phillips. To them were born 14 children—Mrs. Louisa M. Day, La Salle, Ill.; Eliza B., deceased; Nancy, deceased; John P., deceased; William W.; Margaret, deceased; James B., deceased; James B., who was named after deceased brother, resident of Streator, Ill.; Robert S., accidently killed in a saw mill at Ottawa, Ill., April, 1854; Nancy I., deceased; Wilson S., at Sioux Falls, Dak.; George M., residing in Union Township, Erie Co.; Isaac S., a merchant at Oysterville, Pacific Co., Wash. Ter.; and Charles C., who was a Lieut. Col. of the 76th Ill. V. I., and died at New Orleans Feb. 27, 1882. John Phillips was a hardy pioneer of Erie Co. He was commissioned Lieut. Col. of a Penn. Reg. Militia, Aug. 3, 1811, and was promoted to Brig. Gen. and was in the active service during the war of 1812. John B. Jones died Aug. 19, 1849, his widow followed him in 1871. Our subject married, Feb 24, 1842, Mary Haggerty, who died Jan. 23, 1843. He then married Eliza S. Gallowhur, who died April 8, 1848. She was the mother of 2 children, who died in infancy. Mr. Jones married Elizabeth Smith, Jan. 29, 1850, by whom he has 2 sons—William W. and George R. Besides doing considerable business as an engineer, Mr. Jones has devoted the greater part of his life to carpentering and joining, giving some attention to farming. He has a farm of 550 acres adjoining the village of Philipsville. He is a Republican. Mr. Jones is a man of fine intellect, firm principles, and one of the leading, influential citizens of Erie Co.

W. W. JONES, JR., farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born Aug. 4, 1851, at Girard, Erie Co., Penn. He moved to Venango when nine years of age with his father's family. When he was sixteen years old, they moved to Erie, then came back to this township when he was twenty-one. He was united in marriage, Feb. 16, 1875, with Ettie Newsham, of Greene Township. Two children bless this union—Addie and Earl. Mr. Jones is an enterprising young farmer, and is respected by the community.

JAMES E. KIMBALL, deceased, was born, June 19, 1827, in Otsego Co., N. Y., and moved to Clymer, N. Y., while a boy, and there learned the cooper's trade. He was united in marriage, Sept. 12, 1855, with Eliza A. Gallup, of Sherman, N. Y. She was born July 18, 1837, in Otsego Co., and is a daughter of Lloyd Gallup. To this union were born 2 sons—George G. and William D. After spending a few years in Iowa and Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball came to Erie Co. He enlisted Feb. 25, 1864, in the 6th Reg., N. Y. V. A., and was stationed principally at Bermuda Hundred, receiving his dischage Aug. 24, 1865. In 1872, they settled on the present homestead; here our subject died May 6, 1882. He was a kind husband and father, and an influential citizen. His widow resides on the homestead with her son, William D.

WILLIAM D. KIMBALL, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Aug. 14, 1860, in Columbus, Penn., son of James E. and Eliza A. (Gallup) Kimball. He has principally resided in this township. He was united in marriage, Sept. 7, 1881, with Nellie Wallace, of Sher-

man, N. Y. One son, Earl Deloss, has blessed this union. Mr. Kimball is an upright, exemplary young man, and is living with his mother on the old homestead.

EZRA W. KING, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Nov. 11, 1850, in the State of N. Y., and is a son of Hiram King, who came to this county with his family about 1854, and is still residing in this township. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm. He was united in marriage, Sept. 30, 1869, with Sarah J. Smith. Three children have blessed this union——William E., Lizzie J. and Lydia May. They moved to their present farm, consisting of 50 acres of land, in 1879. Mr. King is a supporter of the Republican party; is a prosperous young farmer, and is building up a good home for his family. Mrs. King is a member of the U. B. Church.

MRS. MARGARET LESLIE, proprietress of Wattsburg House, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, and is a daughter of William and Kate (Louden) Harvey. William Louden was a Sergt. in the Royal Engineers in the British Army, and died of cholera in 1834. His widow subsequently married Robert Thompson, and emigrated to America, coming to Union City, this county, in 1839. Here our subject married, June 18, 1847, Robert Leslie. He was born in New Castle, Penn., July, 1824, and came to Waterford, Erie Co. in 1845, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1861, they took charge of the Waterford House, which they kept until it burned in March, 1862. They then bought the old stone hotel, which they kept under the name of the Eagle Hotel for 7 years. February, 1872, they took charge of the Wattsburg House, which they afterward bought. In 1874, Mr. Leslie was elected Jury Commissioner of Erie Co. He departed this life, March 9, 1883. He was of a generous, social disposition, a popular landlord, and left hosts of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie were the parents of 3 children—Addison, deceased; Lizzie, deceased wife of Edgar Boyd, of Waterford, and James L. Mrs. Boyd died May 30, 1878, leaving 2 children, Fred, since deceased, and Robert Leslie Boyd, who has since lived with his grandparent. Mrs. Leslie now carries on the hotel, assisted by her son, James L. She is a pious member of the Episcopal Church; a lady who has many friends and enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

HURUM E. LEWIS, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Nov. 19, 1824, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His parents, Stephen and Polly Lewis, of remote Scotch and French descent, could trace themselves back to some sturdy Revolutionary patriots. In 1832, the family went from Otsego Co. to Chautauqua Co., N. Y. After 7 years, they went to Gallia Co., Ohio, where the old folks died. Our subject went to Chautauqua on a visit, and there married, Jan. 1, 1851, Mary A., daughter of Wm. T. Tanner, of Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. She was born Jan. 1, 1831, in Greenwich, N. Y., and came to this county with her father's family in 1842. She still possesses their canal boat ticket, bearing the name of the boat, A. A. Wemple, master, O. V. Lewis, running from Troy to Buffalo, N. Y. In her young life she was a teacher. Seven children have been born to this union, viz.: Mrs. Irene Whitney and Wm. T. of N. Y. State; Marcena S. and George E., of Dakota; Francis M., Albert A. and James M., still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been living in this community ever since their marriage. They have raised an intelligent family, giving them good educational advantages. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics; a member of the M. E. Church. They are one of the oldest pioneer families in this community.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born July 26, 1836, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where his father died Dec. 7, 1878, and his mother still resides. He was united in marriage, Dec. 18, 1872, with Matilda, a daughter of Morgan B. Tanner, of Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. (see sketch). After their marriage, they lived in French Creek Township until 1880, when they moved to their present place in this township. Mr. Lewis has been industrious and successful, and has acquired a farm of 170 acres of well-improved land. He is politically a Democrat, has much enterprise and energy, and is a respected citizen of this community.

WILLIAM R. McCLENAHAN, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born March 15, 1844, in Geauga Co., Ohio, son of J. A. McClenahan. During his boyhood, his family lived in Crawford County, Penn., until 1852, when they moved to Waterford Township, this county. Our subject enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, in the 145th Reg. P. V. I., participated in most of the hard-fought battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was slightly wounded at Spottsylvania Court House. He was a brave soldier, and received his discharge, as Sergeant, June, 1865. Mr. McClenahan was married, Sept. 23, 1869, to Angelia Baybrook, who was born August 25, 1850. Her father, William Baybrook, was born in 1822 in Washington Co., N. Y., and came to Erie Co., after the death of his father, Joseph, in 1835; here his mother, Roxana, died December 22, 1858. He was married in 1842 to Delia Brooks, by whom he had 10 children—Corydon, Mrs. Delphine Jones, Mrs. Adelaide Barnes, Mrs. Angelis McClenahan, Seymour, Mrs. Annetta Eads, Mrs. Kittie Gilson, Mrs. Ella Gilson, George and Mattie. They are still living in Venango Township. To Mr. and Mrs. McClenahan have been born a son—Clayton W. They have a fine farm, comprising 100 acres, which they purchased in 1873. Our subject is a Republican in politics; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

ALBERT M. MANLEY, farmer, P. O. West Greene, was born in Greene Township, Erie Co., Aug. 13, 1834. His father, Nathan M. Manley, a native of Vt., married Mrs. Susan Barnes, who was a Miss Freeman. They came to Erie Co. about 1827, and reared 5 children—Mrs. Emily K. Martin, of Mill Creek Township; Jared F., deceased; Mrs. Martha M. Martin, deceased; Heman P., living in Buena Vista Co., Iowa, and Albert M. Our subject lived in Mill Creek until 1879. He was united in marriage, Oct. 1, 1863, with Marilla A. Crook. They are the parents of 6 children—Eugenia M., Edith C., Susan Gertrude, Albert B., Emily Adelle and Fannie L. They located on their present place in 1879. They are both consistent members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Manley is a Republican in politics; a man of sterling integrity, respected by the community.

WILSON T. MARTS, farmer, P. O. Lowville, born Feb. 4, 1836, in Venango Co., is a son of Samuel and Paulina Marts, who were natives of Livingston Co., N. Y., and early pioneers, who settled on French Creek and reared a large family, viz.: Jane, Nelson, Wilson T., David, James G., William F., Mrs. Martha M. Brooks (deceased), Mrs. Mary A. Tower, Elizabeth and Loren (both deceased). Samuel Marts died April 6, 1878. His widow resides in Venango Township. Our subject was reared in his township, and attended the district schools. He settled on present farm after his marriage, Sept. 26, 1866, with Margaret E., daughter of Daniel and Susan Fritts. This union has been blessed with 1 daughter—Cora Evaline. They have been industrious and successful in life, and now own a fine, well-improved farm of 325 acres. Mrs. Marts is a member of the M. E. Church. Our subject is a man of great physical and mental energy, a supporter of all enterprises conducive to the intellectual or moral improvement and growth of the community. He has been a life-long member of the Republican party.

JAMES M. MOODIE, P. O. Wattsburg, was born March 9, 1857, in Erie City, Penn. His father, Paschall W. Moodie, now lives in Union City. The family moved to West Springfield when James was about nine years old, remaining about 2 years, when they went to their present location. Our subject moved to Wattsburg about 1871, and was here united in marriage, October 10, 1872, with Mary A. Palmer. They have 4 children living—Linnie, Jimmie, Gurne and Earl. Mr. Moodie engaged in handle manufacturing about 10 years. In 1882, he purchased the stage route from Wattsburg to Union City, which he operated for a year. In 1883, he built the only public hall in Wattsburg, known as Moodie's Hall, and which was opened July 4, 1883. Mr. Moodie is an active, enterprising, successful business man; a supporter of the Democratic party.

HORACE R. MUNSEE, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1829. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was twice wounded; he was a native of Kinderhook, N. Y.; married to Matilda Worden. They came to this township in 1839. The mother departed this life in 1869, the father May 26, 1876. They were an industrious pioneer couple, respected by all. They left 6 children—Mrs. Salinda Burlingham; Harvey, in Venango Co.; Jackson A.; Peter, in Ogden, Utah; Franklin and Horace R. Our subject was brought up in this township and educated at the district schools. He was married, August 16, 1849, to Fannie, daughter of Gilbert Dailey, who died in 1862. His widow subsequently married Ira Boynton, and resides in this township. Mrs. Munsee is a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Three children were born to this union—Salinda, deceased; Willard G., married to Carrie Johnson, and has 50 acres adjoining his father's farm; Artemus B., deceased. Mr. Munsee is a citizen of integrity and influence. He is politically a Democrat.

IRA B. MUNSEE, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Jan. 9, 1849, in Amity Township, this county. His father, Harvey Munsee, married Almeda Drake, and settled in this township, where Ira now lives. Mr. Munsee was a minister of the U. B. Church; he moved from here in 1874, and now resides in Crawford Co., Penn. Our subject was brought up in this township, acquiring his education in the town schools, and at the academy. He enlisted Jan. 5, 1864, in the 111th Penn. Reg., division of the Army of the Cumberland, and went with Sherman to the sea. He was in 12 regular engagements, besides a number of skirmishes. At Peach Tree Creek, Ga., Co. F, to which he belonged, went into battle with 63 able-bodied men, and came out with 13, Mr. Munsee and 12 others. He was a brave, faithful soldier, who did not lose a day's service or miss a battle in which his regiment engaged. He was mustered out July 20, 1865. Mr. Munsee married, December 25, 1876, Mrs. Amerett Porter, a daughter of J. E. Fenno, now residing in Union City. Her marriage with A. J. Porter, occurred Sept. 20, 1866; he died Jan. 23, 1870. She has one son—Morello. Mr. and Mrs. Munsee have been residents of Erie Co. since their marriage, and they bought their present place in 1882. Mr. Munsee is an industrious and successful farmer. In politics, a Republican.

DARIUS ORTON, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born Apr. 20, 1815, in Williamstown, Oswego Co., N. Y., where his parents, Baruk and Eleanor Orton, both died. Our subject was brought up on a farm. He made a trip to Erie Co. about 1831, staying 3½ years. He then returned to his native county, and was married, Apr. 30, 1835, to Druzilla Bonney, born Aug. 17, 1816, in Oswego County. They remained there until 1847, when they came to this county, and settled where they now reside, on one of the highest points in Erie Co., in the northern part of Venango. To this union were born 9 children, 4 now

living—Ashbel, in Iowa; Lester L.; Mrs. Mima Orton, of La Porte Co., Ind., and Mrs. Frank Estelle Ketcham. Mr. Orton has been an industrious and successful farmer; he is a man of strict integrity, and is respected by all. In politics, he is a Democrat. Lester L. was married, Sept. 12, 1871, to Eliza Raymond, by whom he has 2 children, Milly D. and Leslie Raymond. Mr. Orton learned the blacksmithing in North East and Philipsville.

WILLIAM P. ORTON, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born in the year 1821 in Oswego Co., N. Y.; when but 5 years of age his father died. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1839, and took up a tract of land in the northern part of Venango Township. In 1841, he visited his native county, and was there united in marriage, June 1, 1842, with Margaret Jordan. They came to this place, where they have since resided. By industry and good management, they have accumulated a well-improved estate. To Mr. and Mrs. Orton have been born 4 children, viz., Mrs. Nancy Clark, Mrs. Alma Barker, Dennis C. and Mrs. Martha H. Estes, who died Feb. 15, 1883. Mr. Orton is an upright, reliable man, a friend to the cause of education and all public-spirited enterprises. He is politically a Democrat.

DENNIS C. ORTON, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born May 17, 1850, in this township, and is a son of William P. and Margaret Orton. He was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the district schools. He was united in marriage, Dec. 25, 1872, with Clara Barney, of Greene Township. They then took charge of the place which they now occupy, and which they have improved. It consists of a farm of 42 acres, with good buildings. To Mr. and Mrs. Orton have been born Cassie Maud and Charley Barney. Mr. Orton is an industrious, enterprising young farmer. He is a Democrat in politics.

ERASTUS ORTON, farmer, P. O. East Greene, was born May 3, 1821, in Oswego Co., N. Y. He came to his present place in the northern part of this township on Nov. 13, 1840, purchasing same in 1843. He owns altogether 100 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Orton was united in marriage, June 20, 1841, with Lydia, daughter of Chauncy Plumb, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., born Dec. 1, 1827. Of the 11 children born to this union, 5 survive, viz., Chauncy, Truman, Baruk, Almeron C. and Lydia J. Mr. Orton has always supported the Democratic party. He is a man of integrity and influence in the community. He owns 101 acres of land.

CHARLES D. PAGE, manufacturer, Wattsburg, was born March 24, 1846, in Wayne Township, Erie Co., son of Dobso G. Page, who was a native of L. I., and of English descent. Our subject was brought up in Wayne Township, and acquired his education in the district schools. He was united in marriage, March 26, 1871, with Mary E., daughter of Joseph Jenkins, who now lives in Union City. Two children have been born to this union—Laura May and an infant not named. Mr. Page learned and followed for about 12 years the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In 1880, he established a planing mill, sash, door and blind factory, and a sleigh factory, and is building up an extensive business. Mr. Page is a skillful mechanic, a reliable business man, and enjoys the confidence of the community. In politics, he is a Republican.

AMBROSE S. PECK, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1831, son of Davis and Delana (Fuller) Peck, who were natives of R. I. and N. Y. respectively. They came to this county about 1845, locating near Philipsville, where Mrs. Peck departed this life in 1848, and Mr. Peck in 1878. Our subject was united in marriage, March 10, 1857, with Rachel Carson, of this township. They have reared 3 children—Charles L., Ernest A. and Lucy Mabel. Our subject has been very successful in life, and owns a fine farm of 65 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, in this township. Mrs. Peck is a member of the Presbyterian Church, her husband of the Baptist denomination. He is an upright, reliable business man, a much-esteemed citizen; has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party.

JAMES M. PECK, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born April 5, 1838, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. He came to Venango Township, Erie Co., with his parents, in 1845. Here he was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the district schools. He was united in marriage, Dec. 18, 1862, with Cynthia Morton, born Dec. 8, 1837, in Leverett Township, Franklin Co., Mass. Her father, Chauncy Morton, with 5 of his children, settled in Fairview, Erie Co., in 1853, and 5 remained in Mass. One daughter, Mrs. Esther Peck, is now residing in Wattsburg, this county. Mr. Peck served from April 5 until June 27, 1865, in the 102d Penn. Regt. with the army of the Potomac. Returning home, he bought a farm in Union Township, where he lived 2 years. He then bought and remained the same length of time on a farm in Waterford. He worked 3 years in Waterford at the cooper's trade. In 1875, he bought a farm in this township, where he has since remained. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck have been born 2 children—Eva B., who died in infancy, and Carrie May They are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Peck is a liberal supporter of the cause of education, and all enterprises conducive to the mental and moral improvement of the community. He is a supporter of the Democratic party.

STEPHEN EUGENE PREBLE, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Jan. 14, 1851, at Philipsville, this township. The family is remotely related to Commodore Preble, of the U. S. Navy. Our subject's father is William E. Preble, of Greenfield, Erie Co. Our subject was married, April 12, 1873, to Ella L. French, of Chautauqua Co.,

N. Y. Two children have been born to this union—Norah Belle (deceased) and Fremont F. Mr. Preble has a preference for the U. B. Church, and in politics, though formerly a Republican, is now supporting the Prohibition party. Franklin C. Preble, brother of Stephen E., was born April 20, 1856. He was united in marriage, March 4, 1876, with Mary E. King, of Portland, N. Y. They are the parents of 2 children—Clinton and Edith. These gentlemen are reliable young business men. Each owns a tract of 50 acres, adjoining the N. Y. State Line. They are citizens of good character and influence in this community.

WILLIAM H. RANKIN, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born in 1822 in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., where his parents, George and Amelia (Etsel) Rankin, ended their days. He was brought up on his father's farm, attending the district school and a 3 years' course in N. Y. City. He then engaged in the mercantile house of a Mr. Bonar in N. Y. 3 years. When twenty-two, after his father's death, he returned home to manage the home farm. He was married, Feb. 28, 1850, to Deborah Ann Lockwood, and came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1852. Mr. Rankin enlisted in the 168th Penn. Reg. Nov., 1862, serving his time, and receiving an honorable discharge Aug., 1863. He returned home and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have 3 children—George F., Charles W. and Judson G. Mr. Rankin is a member of the Democratic party, to which his family, on both sides, have always belonged since its organization. He is a prominent member of the P. of H., and Capt. of the State police force, known as the Independent Order of Home Guards. Mr. Rankin is well educated, and is a recognized leader in this community.

JOHN W. RAYMOND, machinist, P. O. Lowville, was born May 22, 1854, in Greenfield Township, Erie Co., Penn. Our subject moved with his parents, Anan and Dorcas Raymond, to Minnesota, in 1864, where he remained two years, returning in 1866. He has since been living in this township. His parents are now residents of French Creek Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Our subject learned the blacksmith's trade with L. L. Orton. He was united in marriage, October 15, 1876, with Alta Barney, of Greene Township, and since has lived in Lowville. Mr. Raymond is now devoting himself to perfecting his inventions. He received a patent July 25, 1882, for a grapple used in hauling logs, pronounced by lumbermen to be a success; thousands are used over the country. They are manufactured at Pittsburgh. He increased its usefulness, and obtained a patent for the improvement Jan. 9, 1883. Oct. 3, 1883 he received another patent on the "Eagle Claw Hay Fork," which will undoubtedly prove a great success. He has several other inventions not fully developed. He is making a name for himself with other inventors of our country, and certainly deserves great credit for the way he has risen in life. He is an upright, reliable citizen, respected by the community.

THOMAS M. ROBISON, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born in 1802, near Belfast, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1826, and after spending a year in Vermont came to Erie Co., where he was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas Smith, who settled here in 1802, and was the parent of 12 children, 3 now living, viz., David, in Wis., and Mrs. Jane Shepherd, Atlanta, Crawford Co., Penn. To Mr. and Mrs. Robison was born, March 15, 1838, one son—Smith S. He married, February 3 1863, Hannah M. Davis, of Harbor Creek Township, and has 3 children—George S., Mary M. and Thomas H. Mrs. Robison died Aug. 6, 1865. Mr. Robison then married Mary Henderson, and they are now residing on their farm. Our subject has been industrious and very successful, and with son, Smith S., has 800 acres of land. They are both members of the Republican party, are ardent friends to the cause of education, and members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM PUTNAM SABIN, M. D. Wattsburg, was born April 14, 1818, in Halifax, Windham Co., Vt. His father, Nehemiah Sabin, a farmer, married Zilpah Putnam, second cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam. They had a family of 6 children—Mrs. Laura Gore, deceased; Mrs. Louisa Williams, deceased; David Sabin, of Ripley, N. Y.; Mrs. Dence Ballou, of Monroe, Mass.; Mrs. Zilpah Burnham, of Clayton, Ohio, and William P. Mr. Sabin departed this life in Buckland, Mass., July 22, 1856; his widow died at the home of her son, David, in Stockton, N. Y., July 11, 1867. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm, and finished his education at the academy at Whittington, Vt. He studied medicine under Dr. Stephen W. Tabor, at Shelburn, Mass.; attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Castleton, Vt., where he graduated. In 1845 and 1846, he practiced at Ashfield, Mass., then at Gerry, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., for 8 years; subsequently at French Creek, same county, for about 29 years. He moved to Wattsburg in 1867, where he has endeared himself to all, by his justice, courtesy and strict professional principles. He was united in marriage, Dec. 13, 1845, with Miss Harriet L. Clark, of Ellery, N. Y.; this couple have adopted and reared several children, among whom are Dr. A. Ross, of Clymer, N. Y., and Mrs. Helen Whitmore, of Sherman, N. Y. They now have a brother and sister who have taken the Doctor's family name—James L. and Belle L. Dr. Sabin is a Republican in politics; a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Putnam Sabin is a gentleman of fine scientific attainments, a strong, quick mind, and is now enjoying the quiet of a peaceful old age, possessing the respect of all who know him.

EZRA SAGER, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Dec. 8, 1846, in Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is a son of Henry W. and Mary Sager, natives of Schenectady, N. Y., who settled in Chautauqua Co. in 1830, where the latter is still living, aged eighty-two. Henry W. departed this life, April 21, 1870. Our subject was brought up on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He was married, April 2, 1871, to Emeline Dean, by whom he has 2 children—Chester S. and Lee W. Mr. Sager belongs to the Republican party; is an upright, industrious man, and has many friends.

DAVID B. SAWLEY, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born in 1852 in Waukesha Co., Wis., and is a son of Aaron M. and Eunice (Bennett) Sawley, the former of whom resides in Wis.; the latter is deceased. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1873. Here he was married, Aug. 10, 1875, to Mary Rolland; 2 children have been born to this union—Aaron and Samuel. Mr. Sawley is a Republican in politics. He is an enterprising, industrious young farmer; owns 25 acres of well-improved land.

CHARLES N. SAWYER, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born in 1847 in Merrimac Co., N. H., where he lived until he was seven years of age. He then moved to Orange Co., Vt.; from there he came to Concord, N. H., at twenty-three years of age, and there married Stella A. Giddings, by whom he has 1 child—Harry H. Her father, Isaac B. Giddings, was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., in 1822, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Stratton) Giddings; he was married, in 1845, to Julia, daughter of Jonathan C. and Candace (Senter) Butterfield, and a native of Gofftown, N. H. Their children are: George D. (married to Mrs. Mary Hall, of Wattsburg, and parents of 1 child; they now live in Erie, where George is engaged in selling musical instruments), Mrs. Stella A. Sawyer, Frank P. and Fred A. Mr. Sawyer, our subject, came to Erie Co. in 1882, and in 1883 located in Venango Township. He is joint owner here, with George D. Giddings, of a farm of 219 acres, on which he and his father-in-law now live. He is a Republican in politics; an ambitious young farmer.

A. J. SEARS, M. D., Wattsburg, was born June 7, 1848, in Erie Co., Penn. His parents, Oscar and Mary Sears, still reside in this township. Our subject, until fourteen years of age, lived with his father; he then spent a year in Kankakee, learning the carriage-making trade. He returned to Erie Co., and clerked in D. B. Allen's drug store. He then took up the study of medicine, and attended the Medical Department of the University Ann Arbor, Mich., 1874 and 1875. He took his second course at the Medical Department of the Worcester University, Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated Feb. 28, 1878; he then practiced his profession 3 years at Findley's Lake, N. Y, then for a year and a half was local surgeon for the Nickel Plate R. R., at North East, this county; thence for 2 years at Bear Lake, Warren Co., Penn. In Aug., 1883, he located at his old home in Wattsburg, where he now resides. Mr. Sears was united in marrirge, Aug. 29, 1878, with Ella A. Chaffes, of Venango Township, Erie Co. The Doctor, a gentleman of fine scientific attainments, is not only making friends in his profession but among the people of this township.

GEORGE SHADDUCK, farmer, P. O. Greenfield, was born July 23, 1820, in Greenfield Township, Erie Co., Penn.; his father, Joseph Shadduck, a native of Vt., married Nabbie Keith, and came to Erie Co., locating in Greenfield Township, where he took up 400 acres of land, paying for same by selling to the State wolf scalps at $12, and bear scalps at $24 each. He afterward settled in North East, where he bought 150 acres more. His wife died about 1799, leaving 3 children—Betsy and Matilda (deceased), and Ira, who was the first white male child born in Greenfield Township, and is now a resident of Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Shadduck's second wife was Betsey Willard, by whom he had 19 children, 9 now living—Horace, of North East Township; Mrs. Nancy Carter, in Rochester, Minn.; David, in Iowa; Mrs. Hannah Langford, in Iowa; Henry, in North East Township; George; Hiram, in Greenfield Township; Lester, in Wisconsin; Mrs. Polly Ann Mimger, of North East. Mr. Shadduck died about 1835; he was a useful pioneer citizen, enduring many hardships, and rendering valuable services in the development of this county. Our subject was united in marriage, November 7, 1842, with Amanda Bellows, of Cortland Co., N. Y.; she was born March 6, 1827. They have always lived in Erie Co. since marriage, locating on their present place in 1851. Nine children have been born to this union—Mrs. Phebe Ann Sager, of Iowa; Mrs. Addie Peck, of Harbor Creek Township; Mrs. Rosa Norton, of Kansas; Mrs. Mary Sturtivant, of this township; Charles W., married to Tillie Colvin, still at home; Hattie, living in Stockton, N. Y.; Mrs. Vina Jenkins, Emma and Duane W. Mr. Shadduck is an industrious and successful farmer, owning about 335 acres of land in Erie Co.; he is a liberal supporter of the church and all useful public enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Shadduck are members of the U. B. Church, which they joined in 1856.

MATTHEW HENRY SMITH, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born May 10, 1832, in Venango Township. His grandfather, with his family, came to this township in 1801, and cleared up a farm, where he spent the remainder of his days; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son John, also a soldier in the war of 1812, married Elizabeth Taylor, and reared 9 of their 11 children, viz., Thomas, Mrs. Ann S. Janes, John H. (deceased), Sarah I., Robert T., Mrs. Jane Kincaid, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jones, George D. (a soldier in the 18th Penn. Cav., who died at Cumberland, Md., June 27, 1865), and Matthew Henry. Mr. Smith died March 3, 1877; his wife July 1, 1873. Our subject was a soldier in the 102d

Penn. Regt., returning home in 1865. He now owns and occupies the homestead entered by his grandfather Smith, and on which the family have since resided; he has a farm of 150 cares of well-improved land, with good buildings. Our subject was united in marriage, Oct. 26, 1880, with Almira A., daughter of Simon Jones, of Greenfield Township, now in Venango Township, and widow of Edwin T. Showerman. Our subject has 1 son by a former marriage, Willis H., born in 1865. Mr. Smith is Commissioner of Venango Township. He is an influential citizen, a man of integrity, and a successful farmer.

MALVIN M. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Aug. 27, 1840, in Venango Township, son of Thomas Smith, now residing in Wattsburg. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools and the academies at Waterford and Girard, this county. Mr. Smith enlisted, Aug., 1863, in the South Atlantic Squadron, U. S. N., under Admiral Porter, and served on board the man-of-war, R. R. Cuyler. He participated in the engagements at Hampton Roads, Wilmington, N. C., New Orleans, La., and many others. After receiving an honorable discharge, in June, 1865, he returned home. Mr. Smith was united in marriage, Apr. 12, 1866, with Eliza, daughter of Daniel W. Titus. Two children have blessed this union—William W. and Jessie Phebe. Our subject has been industrious and successful, and has acquired a place of 138 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings. He is an ardent friend to the cause of education, and is giving his children good advantages. He is a Republican in politics, and an enterprising, respected farmer.

FRANKLIN STEWART, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Dec. 7, 1834, in Amity Township, this Co. His father, Truman Stewart, is now living in Union City. Franklin was brought up on his father's farm, and attended the district school. He was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1855, with Emily L., born in Pittsfield, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1837, daughter of Titus and Betsy Burlingame, who came to Amity Township, Erie Co., about 1851. (Mr. Burlingame died in 1868, his wife in 1856.) Three children were born to this union, 1 now living—Edith May. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart lived in Amity Township after their marriage until the fall of 1859, when they came to Venango Township and bought their present home. They have about 65 acres of well-improved land. They are both members of the U. B. Church. Mr. Stewart is an influential citizen of Venango; he is a Democrat in politics; is much interested in the educational cause.

GEORGE W. STURTEVANT, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Aug. 17, 1849, in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn. His father, Solomon Sturtevant, now resides near Sheboygan, Wis. Our subject, Feb., 1864, when in his sixteenth year, enlisted in the 48th Wis. Reg. He served in the Western States and Territories, and was a brave soldier. He was mustered out in Feb., 1865. He was married, Dec. 25, 1873, to Mary Shadduck. They are the parents of 4 children, viz., William M., Charles W., Rosa Belle and Frank. Mr. Sturtevant is an industrious farmer, and a generous-hearted, upright citizen, an adherent of the Republican party; he and his wife are members of the U. B. Church.

TIMOTHY A. STURTEVANT was born Jan. 11, 1837. He was a soldier in the 145th Penn. Regt., and in the gunboat service, on board the General Thomas. He was married, Dec. 25, 1857, to Arilla J. McClennahan, whose decease occurred Jan. 12, 1866. His second wife is Naomi Bogue.

MORGAN B. TANNER, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Aug. 4, 1824, in Washington Co., N. Y; his father, born in 1800, was also a native of same county; he married Lydia Foster, and came to this township in 1842, where they developed a home. Mr. Tanner, Sr., died Sept. 15, 1879, and his widow Jan. 6, 1883. They reared 6 children, viz.: James W., in Mo.; Morgan B.; Mary, wife of H. E. Lewis; Jane E., deceased, wife of Samuel E. Cliff, of Mo.; Amos F., Amity Township; and Elizabeth, wife of J. B. Bradley, of Mo. Our subject came with his father and family to this county in 1842. He was united in marriage, Sept. 7, 1844, with Electa Whitney, of Chautauqua, N. Y., who has borne him 6 children, viz.: Emma, wife of Charles Faulkner, of Amity Township; Ellen, wife of Truman Patchen, of N. Y.; Matilda, wife of George Lewis; Lucinda, wife of E. Hibbard; Durward, at home; and Alice, deceased Sept. 20, 1879, at seventeen years of age. Mr. Tanner enlisted in the 168th Regt. P. V. I. in 1863, serving in N. C.; he was discharged July, 1864; he re-enlisted, March, 1865, in the 18th P. Cav., and was discharged July of same year. His country being out of danger, he returned to farm-life; he is a Republican in politics, has held many township offices, and is now Assessor for same; he has proven himself honest and capable, giving satisfaction to all. He takes great interest in the cause of education, and taught himself 10 terms, beginning when he was but sixteen years old. During his boyhood days, he states, he was personally and intimately acquainted with President Chester A. Arthur. He is a respected, influential citizen of his township.

DR. GILBERT THICKSTUN, deceased, was born Nov. 9, 1839, at Mosiertown, Crawford Co., Penn. He graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College March 1, 1864. He then practiced 2 years at Petroleum Centre, Penn., then came to Wattsburg, where he followed his profession 17 years. He was united in marriage, Oct. 10, 1872, with I. Della Cadmus, of Rushville, who graduated in music from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., in 1870. Three children blessed this union—Fred C. (deceased), Leonard Dru, and Verne, deceased. The Doctor was long a member of the American Medical

Association. He was Secy. of the Penn. State Medical Society in 1882. The same year was elected President of the Erie County Medical Society, and re-elected in 1883. Our subject died Aug. 17, 1883, from the effect of injuries received in falling from a train on Angola bridge. His death was deeply deplored by the whole community, and on the day of his burial all business places were closed in Wattsburg, and about 1500 people attended his funeral. He was a member of Wattsburg Lodge, No. 533 F. & A. M.

DANIEL W. TITUS, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born in 1819, in Albany Co., N. Y., and is a son of Jesse Titus, a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., who was thrice married, first to Miss Susanna Wood, who died in 1827; his second wife, Patience Gurney, died one year later; he then married M. Cantine. They came to Venango Township, Erie Co., in 1830, settling just east of Wattsburg, where Mr. Titus died Feb. 28, 1873, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Titus departed this life June 18, 1881. Our subject was reared on the farm, in Erie Co., Penn., receiving the limited educational advantages of those early days. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Dutchess Co, N. Y., where he married, March 12, 1842, Maria Langdon, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., but residing in Dutchess Co., where they lived for 2 years, when they moved to this township, where they have since remained. Their children are Isaac, Jesse, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mrs. Francis Baldwin, De Forest and William. Mr. Titus has been industrious and successful, giving his children a good start in life, and retaining a farm of 100 acres of well-improved land for himself. He is a Republican in politics. In 1872, he was elected Auditor of Erie Co.; in 1875, County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1878, filling these offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. and Mrs. Titus have given their children good education and musical advantages. They are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Titus is a well-known and influential citizen of Erie County.

ISAAC L. TITUS, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born Feb. 26, 1843, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and is a son of Daniel W. Titus (see sketch above). Isaac was brought here by his father in 1844, and was reared and educated in this township. He enlisted in the 199th Penn. Reg. Oct., 1864, serving faithfully until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged July, 1865. He was united in marriage, April, 1866, with Cornelia Terry, of Waterford Borough, by whom he had one daughter—Florence. They settled down on their present farm, comprising 100 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Titus and his wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican in politics; a man of sterling integrity, held in high esteem by the community.

DANIEL D. TITUS, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born May 20, 1855, in Venango Township, this Co., where his father, Daniel W. Titus, still resides. Our subject married, Dec. 31, 1875, Eunice Hewitt, of same township. They are the parents of 2 children—Arrie and Aurey. Mr. Titus and wife are members of the M. E. Church. The former is an enterprising, successful young farmer, and owns 60 acres of well-improved land.

JESSE S. TITUS, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born Aug. 21, 1845, in this township, son of D. W. Titus (see his sketch). He was reared on his father's farms, attending the township schools, and the academy of Waterford. He married, June 12, 1872, Sylvia A. Peck, a native of Venango Township, and has 1 son—Earl—and 1 daughter—Grace. He bought from his father the old homestead, consisting of 100 acres of well-improved land, and settled down. J. S. Titus supports the Prohibition party. He is an industrious, successful citizen, of much influence for good in the community. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

ARTHUR TITUS, farmer, P. O, Philipsville, was born Nov. 6, 1823, in Albany Co., N. Y.; his mother died in 1826, leaving 3 children—Daniel W., Mrs. Eliza Howland (deceased) and Arthur; his father then married Patience Gurney, who died after giving birth to Jesse G., now living in Warren Co., N. Y. Mr. Titus next married Miranda Cantine, and settled about a mile east of Wattsburg, this county, about 1830. He died Feb. 28, 1873, aged eighty-two years, his widow in 1881, leaving 7 children born to this union, viz.: Mrs. Susan Crane, Caspar, Henry, Frank, in Crawford Co.; Mrs. Jane Putman, Kan.; Louisa and Lewis. Our subject was reared principally in this township after his fifth year. He was united in marriage, Nov, 6, 1845, with Mary J. Phillips, born July 5, 1824, a daughter of David Phillips, of Scotch descent, and an early settler of Erie Co., who married Ann Graham, of North East Township, then moved West; both died in Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Titus, after marriage, settled on their present estate, which they reclaimed from the wilderness and by their industry have made a success of life. Six children have been born to this, union—Ora G., Wilbert, Mrs. Viola Baldwin (deceased), Richard, Mrs. Minnie Rideout, of Wesleyville, and Alvin. Our subject and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Titus is a Prohibitionist; a man of sterling integrity and sincerity of purpose.

BURRELL TRACY, a native of Springfield, Mass., came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1797, settling in what is now Venango Township, being the fifth to settle in Erie Co., working his farm summers and returning to his former home in the winters until 1804, when he was married to Polly Phillips, a native of Northumberland Co., Penn. He died Nov. 25, 1853, in the eightieth year of his age. Ten children were born to them, of whom 3 are now living. Buying furs of the Indians for Seth Reed, of Erie, which were taken there with oxen by way of North East, their nearest cut road. They obtained in his early settlement

flour from Pittsburgh, afterward from Union Mills, from which he drew lumber for his buildings.

WILLIAM C. TRACY, M. D., physician and surgeon, Wattsburg, was born May 28, 1833, in Venango Township, this county. His father, Waterman B. Tracy, was a son of Burrell Tracy. Waterman B. married Mary A. Carson, and has 4 sons, viz.: William C., Josiah W., of Hardin Co., Iowa; Andrew W., Phillips Co., Kan., and Henry W., in Titusville, Penn. Our subject remained in this township until fourteen years old, when he went to Westfield, N. Y., where he obtained his education. At twenty-one he attended Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., 3 years, then went to Boston, Mass., where he attended the medical department of Harvard University, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. March 7, 1866; he was united in marriage, Sept. 13, 1866, with Ann Eliza Rockwood, of Union City, this county. They have 1 daughter—Ruby E. After practicing 6 years at Steamboat Rock, Iowa, the Doctor returned to this county, and located at Harbor Creek, where he remained until 1878, when he went to Duke Centre, McKean Co., Penn., and engaged in the oil business. In Sept., 1883, Mr. Tracy came to Wattsburg; he still retains his connection with the oil trade. The Doctor is a fine physician, courteous and friendly. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ELGIN C. TRACY, merchant, Wattsburg, was born Feb. 4, 1851, in Venango Township, this county. His father, Hiram, was also a native of this township; his grandfather, Burrell Tracy, a native of Mass., coming to Erie Co. in 1797—the fifth to settle in same. Hiram Tracy married Elizabeth Chapin, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., and departed this life in June, 1883. His widow is living in Wattsburg. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm, attending the schools of Wattsburg, and one year in North East, this county. He was married, Nov. 18, 1880, to Edith Patterson, of Wayne Township, this county. One child, Anna, has been born to this union. Sept., 1878, Mr. Tracy entered into partnership with D. B. Foote, dry goods and general merchandise, which they still carry on. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and a member of the E. A. U.; he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is an ardent friend to the cause of education, and a liberal supporter of all enterprises conducive to the public benefit; he is an active, reliable young business man of this township.

DANIEL TRESLER, farmer, P. O. Wattsburg, was born Sept. 16, 1831, in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; his parents, Henry and Lydia (Rites) Tresler, were natives of Penn.; Henry died April 10, 1880. Daniel was married in August, 1855, to Elizabeth Stitchler, of Center Co., Penn. They have eleven children now living—Mrs. Lydia A. Trass, Daniel H., William A., Mary A., Susan M., Lucy, Elmer E., Addie, Charlie, Josiah and Elizabeth. After their marriage, they lived four years in Center Co.; then went to the oil country, Venango Co., remaining fourteen years. In 1868, they moved to Venango Township, this county, where they bought a farm, which they lost in 1875 by giving security. They have since bought a farm on which they are residing, and where they have a good home. Mr. Tresler is a Democrat in politics; a strong supporter of the cause of education; an honest, enterprising citizen.

JONAS W. URCH, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Oct. 5, 1832, in Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and is a son of Jonas and Sarah (Bryan) Urch, natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1829, and to Erie Co. in 1835, settling in Venango Township, where Mrs. Urch died in 1854, and Mr. Urch in 1871. Our subject was reared and educated in this township, and united in marriage, Oct. 5, 1853, with Julia I. Harris, a native of and resident in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have two children living, Eva J., wife of Sylvester Fritts, and Dana O. In 1871, Mr. Urch moved to his present farm, adjoining the village of Lowville. He is a member of the Republican party; a K. of H., having filled all the chairs of the lodge. He and his family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Urch is a man of strong mind and strict integrity, possessing the respect of the community.

NELSON WHITFORD, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born March 10, 1823, in Columbus, Chenango Co. N. Y., and is a son of Ezekiel and Ruth (Rice) Whitford, both now deceased. Our subject moved to Chautauqua Co. when seventeen years of age; he was united in marriage, March 1, 1847, with Mary Howard, and settled in 1850 on their present place; it was then a wilderness, and they suffered many privations. They have been industrious and successful, and, besides helping their children, have a farm of about 75 acres. They are the parents of 6 children—Mrs. Harriet Coons, Merrills D., Mrs. Manie Smith, Mrs. Emily Gifford, Mrs. Ella Warner and Charley. Charley Whitford was married January 1, 1881, to Winnie E. Chambers; they live with our subject. Mr. Whitford is a Democrat in politics, a solid, reliable farmer, and a man of influence.

MERRILLS D. WHITFORD, farmer, P. O. Philipsville, was born June 5, 1848, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; he was brought to Erie Co. in 1850, and was married in 1874 to Sarah J. Hubbard. They are the parents of 4 children—Charley Henry (deceased), Norris N., Rua E. and Ai D. Mr. Whitford is a Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN WHITNEY, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Wattsburg, was born June 25, 1846, in French Creek Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where his father, Isaac Whitney, still resides. August 3, 1862, our subject enlisted in the 112th Reg. N. Y. V. I., and served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in many skirmishes, and

in the following engagements: Lawrence Plantation, siege of Suffolk, Morris Island, S. C., Augusta, Fla., Drury's Bluff, Va., Cold Harbor, sieges of Richmond, Petersburg, Fort Fisher, N. C. This regiment made a brilliant record; at Cold Harbor it lost 300 men in 30 minutes, losing every non-commissioned officer. Our subject was one of the picked band of 100 men who were led by Gen. Foster, and captured a fort on an island in the siege of Suffolk. They killed 100 of the enemy, and took 400 prisoners. They were discharged in N. Y. City July, 1865. After his return, Mr. Whitney engaged in lumbering 1 year, in the grocery business 1 year, then farmed 1½ years in Illinois, and a year in Iowa. He was united in marriage, July 29, 1876, with Alice Johnston, of Bremer Co., Iowa, by whom he had 3 children—William, Warren and Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney went to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1877, and in 1880 came to Erie Co., where they bought their farm of 81 acres. He is a Democrat in politics; a member of the G. A. R. He is an industrious, energetic business man.

ALFRED D. WIARD, farmer, and Justice of the Peace, P. O. Philipsville, was born Dec. 2, 1852, on the place he now occupies. His father, Stephen D. Wiard, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., married Abigail Bently, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and came to this township in 1851; they were the parents of 2 children—Alfred D. and Mary M. Mr. Wiard died April 23, 1875. He was a soldier in the 102d Penn. Regt., served in the Army of the Potomac; discharged May 16, 1865. His widow resides with her son. Our subject was reared and educated in Venango Township. He married, Sept. 10, 1871, Sophia Chapin, born June 18, 1850, daughter of Norman Chapin. They are the parents of 1 son—Uriah D. Squire Wiard supports the Republican party. In Feb., 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace in Venango Township, which office he has discharged creditably to himself, and to the satisfaction of others. He is a man of strict integrity, firm principles, and enjoys the confidence of the community. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

BURTON P. WIARD, farmer, P.O. Philipsville, was born March 2, 1835, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of Lucius P. and Mercy (Allen) Wiard, natives of Conn., and Rensselaer Co., N. Y., respectively. They moved to Chautauqua Co. in 1831, and to Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn., in 1852, where they lived until their death. Mrs. Wiard died March 1867, Mr. Wiard in April, 1876. They left 4 children—George A., Stephen D. (deceased), Burton P. and Mrs. Minerva Brace. Our subject was united in marriage, Dec. 31, 1857, with Diana E. Butler, and has 1 son, Willie B., who is married to Eva U. Holmes. Mrs. Wiard died Jan. 8, 1865, when he married Lucy Jane Patterson Sept. 2, 1867; she was born Sept. 5, 1835, and is a daughter of Joseph and Alice Patterson. They settled on the Wiard homestead, and have a place of 106 acres. Mr. Wiard is a Republican in politics; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church and of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a man of strict integrity and has much influence for good in the community.

PHILETUS H. YOST, farmer, P. O. Lowville, was born Sept. 2, 1839, in Venango Township; his father, William Yost, was also born in this township, being a son of John Yost, who came here from Luzerne Co., Penn., in an early day. William Yost married Ann Metcalf; 5 of their children are now living, viz.: Mrs. Reed in Iowa; James H.; Philetus H.; Mrs. Philena Rogers, of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Amelia Stockton, of Humboldt, Neb. Mrs. Yost departed this life Nov. 4, 1868, and Mr. Yost March 12, 1873. Our subject attended the schools of the home district and the Academy at Lowville. He was united in marriage, Sept, 24. 1862, with Laura Burnham. Their children now living are Arthur, Clark and Clayton. Mr. Yost is an industrious farmer; by his enterprise and good management, he has acquired 400 acres of land. He is a member of the F. & A. M.; has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Lowell, was born May 28, 1824, in Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of Alcinous Young, a native of Vermont, who came to this county in a very early day, and was a preacher in the M. E. Church. He married Mary, daughter of John Yost, whose family originally came from Susquehanna Co., Penn.; she was one of the earliest born citizens of this township. A. Young departed this life in Iowa City about 1876. Our subject was united in marriage Jan. 8, 1868. He had previously lived with an uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Young settled on their present farm, consisting of 186 acres, in 1871, and owned besides another tract of 50 acres in this township. They are the parents of 1 son—Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the M. E. Church; the former has been a life-long Republican, and is an energetic, successful farmer.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., April 12, 1828, a son of Elijah and Susanna (Williams) Anderson. Elijah was a son of Joseph and Hannah (Packard) Anderson, formerly of Mass. He, with his wife, came to this section of the country in 1838, first locating at Rockdale, Crawford Co., Penn., thence moved to Venango Township, where they both died. Our subject moved with his parents to Crawford Co., where he remained until 1863, when he moved to this township, where he has since resided. He was married, on April 4, 1852, to Mary Ette, daughter of Jared and Polly (Burr) Anderson, of Wis. Six children have been born to this marriage—Delos, married to Nettie Bates, lives in this township; Ella O., wife of Warren Perry, lives in Edinboro; Adella, wife of Delos Darrow, lives in Denver, Colo.; Rosell, married to Ella McGahen, lives in Dakota; Frank, married to Libby Wetsell, lives in this township, and Etta. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Adventist Church.

NATHANIEL C. AUSTIN, retired, Edinboro, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1811, a son of Seymour and Mary (Chapman) Austin, natives of Berkshire Co., Mass., and Washington Co., N. Y. respectively, who settled in this township in 1833. Our subject came with his parents, and Feb. 12, 1835, married Nancy A., daughter of Lot and Jemima (Garwood) Lewis, of Meadville, Penn., by whom he had six children, viz.: Wm. V., who served three years in the late rebellion; Emeline, wife of Robt. R. Burchfield, who enlisted in 1863, and died in prison at Florence, S. C., Jan 8, 1865, and left three children, two daughters and a son—Chas. S., who is now Justice of the Peace, elected in Feb., 1881, when only twenty-three years of age; Edgar H., who enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. B, 145th P. V. I., and participated in the battles at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Gettysburg; he received a very severe wound in the head at Deep Bottom, Va., and in the thigh at Petersburg, and was honorably discharged May 31, 1865; he married, Feb. 13, 1866, Rachel S., daughter of Jacob B. Everett, of Welland Co., Canada; Sarah, Mary and Teresa, deceased. Mr. Austin began life as a carpenter, which occupation he followed until 1881, when he retired. He has in all probability erected two-thirds of the principal buildings in Edinboro and vicinity. He has filled various township offices, and was Burgess of Edinboro two terms.

CHARLES W. AUSTIN, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in McKean Township, May 27, 1843, a son of William and Elizabeth (Osborne) Austin, natives of England, who settled in McKean Township in 1843. He was married, June 3, 1863, to Maryett, daughter of Joseph and Phœbe (Fish) Haggerty, by whom he has had one child—Elanson B. Mrs. Austin departed this life April 6, 1879; Mr. Austin was in the late war, enlisting Aug. 30, 1862. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and in other important engagements. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and also at Grove Church, near Richmond; was discharged on account of disability, July, 1865.

QUINCY BIGGERS, livery, Edinboro, was born in Cambridge, Crawford Co., Penn., April 22, 1851, a son of Wm. P. and Sophia (Bishop) Biggers. Wm. P. was born in Le Bœuf Township, his father was one of the first settlers of that township; he spent most of his life in his native township, though was a resident of Crawford Co. a few years; he died in 1880, aged sixty-four years. He was the father of three children—Quincy, the only one now living. He was married March 17, 1877, to Jennie, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth (Pinney) Towey, of Edinboro. Mr. Biggers has been engaged in the livery business since 1880.

CHAS. BILLINGS, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1823, a son of Ezekiel and Dimmis (Menross) Billings, who settled in this township in 1835, both natives of Vt. Our subject has been twice married, first on March 2, 1849, to Amanda, daughter of John Mallory, an early settler of this county. Two children were born to this union—Cyrus and Hulda (both deceased). His second marriage occurred on May 2, 1854, to Elizabeth Marble, widow of Warren Marble and daughter of Andrew and Isabella (Smith) Proudfit, who settled in Franklin Township in 1833. Four children blessed this union—Vernon B.; married Jennie Irish and has two children—Wilber and an infant; Frank T. married Mary Mills, and also has two children—Inez and an infant; Archie H. and Hugh C. Mr. Billings has lived on his present farm thirty-seven years, and is a representative farmer of his township. He has never sought or held an office. He is a member of the Christian Church; politically, he is a Republican.

WM. W. CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., May 18, 1825, and is a son of Wm. and Hannah (Isherwood) Campbell,

who had six children, viz.: Elizabeth (deceased), James (deceased), Jane, residing in Erie; Francis, a resident of Kansas; John (deceased), and W. W. Our subject lives on the old homestead; he was united in marriage at Waterford, July 1, 1852, with Lavinia L., daughter of William and Rebecca (Isherwood) Waterhouse, of Le Bœuf Township. The Isherwoods were early settlers of that township. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born ten children, six surviving, viz.: Alice, George, Effie, William, Grant and Lizzie. Alice married Lester Frow, and lives in the eastern part of the township. Mr. Campbell has served one term as Trustee of the State Normal School of Edinboro, and has been elected to the office of School Director of his township two terms. He and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church twenty-three years. He is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES A. CRANDALL, merchant, P. O., McLane, was born in McKean Township, Feb. 18, 1845, a son of Thomas and Lucy (Harrison) Crandall, who settled in McKean Township in 1840. Thomas was a son of Peleg Crandall, formerly from Northern N. Y. He had eight children—George W., Vigil L. (deceased), Charles A., Thomas H., Betsey A., Flora A., William C. and John N. (deceased). George W. and Vigil L. were soldiers in the late rebellion, enlisting in 1862, in Co. B, 145th P. V. I., the latter died of disease contracted in the army after three months' service. The former was wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863, and honorably discharged on account of disability. Charles A. was united in marriage, Sept. 24, 1867, with Martha E., daughter of James C. Graham, of Mill Creek Township, and has one child—Thomas H. Mr. Crandall has been a resident of this township eleven years, and has kept a store at McLane for the past six years.

ANDREW CULBERTSON, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., Oct. 22, 1821, a son of John and Mary (McClenathan) Culbertson, who settled here in 1799. John took up 400 acres of land, but his title was not perfect, and it was claimed by a party named Fisher. The matter was settled by Mr. Culbertson taking a deed of 150 acres. He had twelve children—six deceased, viz.: Robert A., William D., Stephen, John, Lucina and Sylvester. The living are: Sarah, wife of William Clemmens, a resident of Crawford Co.; Jean, wife of Dow Allen, of Fairview; Mary A., wife of Charles Skinner, residing in Waterford; Susanna, wife of Sherwood McLallen, living in this township; James, married to Susan Mitchell, of Waterford, and Andrew. Our subject married, March 5, 1844, Fanny, daughter of Joseph and Tyler (Crossett) Giles, who settled in this township in 1818. One child, Annette, blessed this union; she is now the wife of Milo Adams of Oil City, and has two children—Fannie and Forest. Mr. Culbertson and wife are members of the Christian Church. He owns 256 acres of land, including the homestead farm. The Culbertsons are from Lancaster Co., Penn. He has been School Director two terms. He is politically a Republican.

EDWIN G. CULBERTSON, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born May 11, 1843, at Edinboro, Erie Co., Penn., and is a son of Augustus and Clarissa (Harrison) Culbertson. Augustus Culbertson was the first white male child born in this township, a son of William Culbertson, who came here in 1797, who was the first settler, and built the first grist and saw mill in this township. To this union were born six children, the surviving members residing at Edinboro—Harrison (deceased), Lewis, Johnson who enlisted in 1863 in the 211th Penn. Regt., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war; Porter enlisted in 1861, in the 83d Penn. Regt., was wounded before Richmond, and taken prisoner (after eleven months' confinement he was discharged, in 1863, and re-enlisted in the navy, serving till the close of the war); Emily and Edwin G. Our subject when but seventeen years old, enlisted, April, 1861, in the three months' service, in Col. McLane's Regiment. He re-enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. B, 145th P. V. I., and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Wilderness and in other engagements. On May 3, 1863, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, and taken to Richmond, where he remained fifteen days, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment at Coffee Hill. He was honorably discharged, near Alexandria, Va., May 31, 1865. He was Burgess of Edinboro in 1872, and is now a member of the Council. He married at Edinboro, March 24, 1868, Ella H., daughter of Joseph and Celestia (Calkins) Towns. Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born in this township on July 28, 1842, a son of Daniel and Polly (McLallen) Davis. Daniel's father was Zopher Davis, who settled in this township in 1816, coming from Vt.; was the father of nine children, viz., Polly (now living, aged ninety-three), Lois, Daniel, Beulah, Dura, Phila, Absolom T., William and Sarah. Eight of the eleven children born to Daniel are surviving, viz., Zopher, Polly, Robert, Philena, George, Van Buren, Asenath and William W. Our subject was united in marriage, April 11, 1867, with Emily, daughter of Alva and Rhoda (Wilson) Brownell, who were formerly of Jefferson Co., N. Y., but have resided in Waterford and Washington Townships, this county, since 1858. Mr. Davis was in the late war, enlisting in the navy Aug. 13, 1864, and was honorably discharged July 26, 1865.

HAZARD P. DIRHAM, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born at Cambridge, Crawford Co., Penn., Jan. 23, 1827, a son of James and Mary (Fullerton) Dirham. James was a son of Richard Dirham, a native of Delaware who settled in Crawford Co. in 1790, locating in

Beaver Township, where he lived until 1808, when he moved to Rockdale Township, on French Creek, and in 1826 went to Cambridge Township, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was the father of nine children, viz., Hannah, Sarah, Polly, Elizabeth, James, Mary A., Jane, Hazard P. and Angeline. He departed this life March, 1864, aged eighty-five. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, Oct. 25, 1848, with Hannah E., daughter of Ira and Amret (Case) Nichols, of Rockdale, Crawford Co., by whom he has had five children—Oscar H., Almar N., James W., Marvin W. and Arthur L. Mr. Dirham has resided in this township since 1869. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat, politically.

JOHN FELLOWS, farmer, P. O. McLane, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., May 29, 1826, a son of William and Deborah (Fuller) Fellows, who settled in this township in 1841. William had nine children—Guelma S. (deceased), Caroline, William A., Allif E., John, Mary M., Lucy, Charles and George. William, Sr., died Dec. 14, 1865. John, the subject of this sketch, was married, Feb. 11, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Rebecca (Ore) Lander, who settled in this township in 1833. By this union there were four children, viz., Ida J., William C. (deceased) Frank F. and John B. Ida J. married Winfield McLallen. Mr. Fellows is a member of the Adventist Church. He has lived on his present farm since 1848. He has never sought or held an office. Is a Democrat, in politics.

DEWITT C. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township, Feb. 19, 1835, a son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Hammond) Gardner, who settled in this township in 1822, and were the parents of twelve children, seven now living—Olive, Nathaniel, John, Arnold, Hammond, Marcellus and Dewitt C. Our subject was united in marriage on Jan. 1, 1854, with Mariette, daughter of Alva and Dury (Davis) Gardner; he had five children, three now living, viz., Ada, Charlie and Harry. Ada married Roscoe Etheridge and has one child—Clare. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have been members of the Christian Church for the last seven years. He resides on the old homestead, on which his father settled.

DANIEL C. GIBSON (deceased), was born in this township July 10, 1820, a son of Jesse and Rachel (Daniels) Gibson. Jesse was of Quaker parentage, a native of Bucks County, Penn., and a son of William and Ann (Smith) Gibson, of Virginia. He settled in this township in 1815, and for a time was Mail Agent between Erie and Meadville, the service being performed on horseback. Jesse and Rachel Gibson had eight children—David, now residing in Woodcock Township, Crawford Co.; Daniel C., deceased; Mary A., deceased; Elizabeth A., deceased; Jesse O. and Nathan R., twins, both deceased; Thomas S. and Aurora C., residents of this township. Our subject married Mariah, daughter of Origin and Mary (Butler) Conant, by whom he had seven children: Mary E., wife of Marian M. Anderson; Vincent D., a dentist in Edinboro, Union City and Cambridge; Marillie, deceased; Martha, wife of H. J. Alward; Reed L., married to Rosa McBride; Perry A., practicing dentistry at Edinboro, Union City and Cambridge, also an attorney at law; and Emmet C., professor of Latin and Greek. Daniel C. Gibson departed this life Feb. 13, 1859, in his thirty-ninth year. His widow married J. M. Smith, of Iowa City, and now resides there.

MARTIN GILLASPIE, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 30, 1820, and is a son of David and Agnes (Van Alstin) Gillaspie. Our subject settled in this township in 1841; his brother George came here two years prior to this. Our subject married Georgiana, a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Blackmore) Taylor, of Canada, natives of England. Seven children have been born to this marriage—Horace G., married Ida Belle, daughter of Marvin and Mary (Austin) McLallen; George H.; David E., married Fannie, daughter of John and Ruemma (Sherrod) Godell; Martin S., Flora P. (deceased), John C. (deceased), and Sarah A., the wife of William N. McLallen. Mr. Gillaspie has been School Director and Road Commissioner. He is politically a Republican.

LAYTON B. GOODELL, retired, Edinboro, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1808, a son of Samuel and Delany (Woodworth) Goodell, formerly of Washington Co., N. Y. Mr. Goodell settled in what is now Washington Township in 1832, locating four miles northwest of Edinboro, and at that time was two miles from his nearest neighbor. He cut a road through to his place, and stayed there until he had cleared twenty acres of land when he moved to Edinboro in Jan., 1836. He was a blacksmith by trade, and after leaving his farm, he pursued this occupation until 1870, when he retired. He owns and looks after his farm of fifty acres southwest of Edinboro. He has been twice married, first on October 9, 1828, to Mary, daughter of Ezekiel and Lydia (Carpenter) Goodell, and had five children—Caroline, deceased; John W. married to Rhuhamah Sherrod, lives in Edinboro; J. Adolphus, married Chlorinda Webster, lives at Mattoon, Ill.; George, married Nancy Gleeten, a resident of Edinboro, as is also his sister Martha D., wife of A. E. Waters. The present Mrs. Goodell, was Emily J., daughter of John A. Lewis of North Collins, Erie Co., N. Y. They were married Jan. 12, 1881. Mr. Goodell is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been Burgess of Edinboro several terms. In politics, he was always a Republican, until 1883, when he voted the Prohibition ticket

WILLIAM B. GOODRICH, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1822, a son of Calvin and Hopa (Hawkins) Goodrich, who settled in this township in 1838. Calvin was a son of Calvin and Alma (Fuller) Goodrich, who still survives aged eighty. Calvin R. departed this life Sept., 1873. Our subject was married, Feb. 24, 1848, to Mary A., daughter of William and Margaret (Lee) Platt, natives of Ireland, who settled in this township in 1836, and have two children surviving—Sarah J., wife of Alius A. Clemens, of Crossingville, Penn., and Mrs. Goodrich. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have been the parents of six children, viz., Jennie, Carson, Preston, Rose, Maggie and Carrie. Of these, Jennie married Charles Porter, of this township, and has four children—Ernest, Mary, Willie and Gemella; Carson married Etha Proudfit, and has two children—Margaret and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have lived on their present farm fifteen years.

CALEB M. GREENFIELD, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1818, a son of Sherman and Nancy (Lick) Greenfield, who settled in this township May, 1832. The former was a son of James and Margaret (Philps) Greenfield, natives of Herkimer Co., N. Y. Sherman and wife were the parents of six children—Perlina (deceased), Caleb M., Charles, a resident of this township; Willard, in Girard; Caroline, wife of Solomon White, lives in Edinboro, and Maria, wife of William Fellows, of Franklin Township. Our subject was married, Oct. 19, 1839, to Polly, daughter of Daniel and Julia (Mittmoyer) Sherrod, of this township; he has had seven children, viz., Melissa, wife of Luke Hotchkiss, resides at Elk Creek; Daniel, married to Mary Lewis, lives in this township; Jasper and Alice (deceased); Leon and Lillie (twins) the former married to Celia Judd, lives in Elk Creek; and Cora, wife of Albert Wood, also resides in this township. The oldest son, Daniel, was in the late war, enlisting in 1864, and honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield are members of the Methodist Church; he lives on the homestead settled by his father. In 1883, there was a family gathering, when it was resolved that hereafter there should be an annual re-union of the Greenfield family. Our subject has served his township as Assessor twice, and Road Commissioner, one term of three years.

JAMES GROGER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1821; son of Richard and Cynthia (Perry) Groger, who settled in this township in 1833. They had ten children—James, Jane, Jennett, Juliett, Armintha, Corintha, Richard, Cynta, Nelson and Charles. Our subject was married Jan. 17, 1869, to Maggie, daughter of Leman and Margaret (Gillespie) Oatman, early settlers of this township. By this marriage, there are seven children, viz., Charles, Lulu, Jakie, Jimmie, Helen, William and Mary. Mr. Groger owns and lives on the farm first settled by his parents; he is, in politics, a Republican.

HENRY HITT, farmer, P. O. McLane, was born at Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1817; a son of Stephen and Phebe (Stafford) Hitt, who located at McKean's Corners, Erie Co., in 1831, but, after nine months, came to this township, living three years on the farm now owned by Homer Compton, which they subsequently sold. Then, after a residence of five years on the property now occupied by Lee Ensign, moved to Granville, Ohio. Henry, our subject, was united in marriage Nov. 1, 1841, with Rosa, daughter of Aaron and Polly Sisson, of Otsego Co., N. Y. Three children blessed this union—Fanny, wife of Alenon Harrison, and the mother of six children—Blanche, Mary, Susan, Frank, Henry D. and an infant; Florence, wife of a Mr. Crandall, of McKean Township, had two children—Lynn and Henry N.—and departed this life, aged twenty-eight; and Frank F., who died aged seven years. Henry Hitt and his brother Heman are the only members of his father's family now residing in this county. He has lived on his present farm since 1838; he served as Postmaster of McLane about twenty years; he is, politically, a Republican.

JOHN W. HOTCHKISS, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Richmond, Crawford Co., Penn., April 28, 1836, a son of Cornelius B. and Lucy (Webster) Hotchkiss. Cornelius B., a native of Connecticut, was a son of Luke and Lovin Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn. Luke's father was John Hotchkiss, who came from England before the Revolutionary war. Cornelius B. lived in Crawford Co., from 1821 to 1845, when he came to Washington Township, settling on the farm now owned by his son. The children born to him were Asenath, Ann L. and Henry W. (both deceased), Hopa L., William W., Luke W., John W. and Julia E. Mr. Hotchkiss departed this life June 8, 1871, aged seventy-two; and his wife Oct. 14, 1868, aged sixty-seven. Our subject was united in marriage Jan. 1, 1857, with Sarah M. daughter of William and Betsey (Lick) Lamb, of Townville, Penn., by whom he has had two children—Henry W. and Rettie. Henry W. married Julia Pulling, and has one child—Jennie. Mr. Hotchkiss resides on the old homestead farm, on which his father settled in 1845.

SIDNEY B. HOTCHKISS, A. M., M. D., Edinboro, was born May 25, 1841, in Crawford Co., Penn., a son of Henry and Esther Hotchkiss. His grandfather, Joel Hotchkiss, settled in Crawford Co. in 1807. Dr. Hotchkiss was raised on a farm, attending school only winters, the usual lot of farmers' sons in those days. He attended the Normal School at Edinboro in 1862 and 1863, and afterward taught two years as Principal of Mosier-

town Academy. He then went to Allegheny College at Meadville, where he graduated after a four years' course ; he then registered as a student of Dr. William Gamble, of Mosiertown, and graduated in medicine and surgery at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City in March, 1871. He commenced the practice of his profession at Edinboro in November of the same year; he is a successful physician and surgeon and enterprising citizen.

JOHN KINTER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., Nov. 30, 1826, a son of Philip and Susanna (Gross) Kinter, who settled in what is now Franklin Township, in 1799, and about 1807–8 came to Kinter Hill, in this township, taking up 1,100 acres of land, and were the parents of ten children, five now living—Kate, wife of Abraham Blyston, residing in Crawford County; Betsey, wife of Jacob Le Fever, a resident of Edinboro; Caroline, wife of Walton Kenyon, also living in Edinboro; Amanda, wife of William Skinner, resides in the Northern part of the township, and John, our subject. Philip Kinter died in 1852, aged seventy-five years, his widow in 1869, aged eighty eight years. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Annie McLallen, by whom he had two children, viz., Ellen, wife of Albert D. Stelle; Ida A., wife of Adelbert Port. His second marriage was with Elvira Crow, March 28, 1854, by whom he had the following named children: Philip, married to Ellen McGahan; George A.; Annie, William, married to Lavonia Philp, and Edna A. Mr. Kinter lives on the old homestead, where he was born and reared ; he is an enterprising well-to-do farmer.

JARIUS A. KINTER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Blystone) Kinter, was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1837; he was married Feb. 18, 1858, to Martha, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gleeton) Ethridge, of this township. One child blessed this union—Zela, who married Xerxes Gross, of this township, and has one child—Paul V. Mr. Kinter was in the late war, being drafted in 1865; he served three months, and was honorably discharged in June of the same year; his brother, Christian, was also in the service, enlisting at Edinboro, Aug. 6, 1861; he was wounded in the thigh at Malvern Hill, and taken prisoner; after remaining in Libby Prison a month, he was exchanged and discharged on account of disability in 1863.

CHAS. KINTER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township, Aug. 26, 1844, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Blystone) Kinter. Henry Kinter was born April 15, 1811, was a son of Philip Kinter, one of the first settlers in this township, and had the following children: Jairus, living on part of his father's farm; Christian, a resident of Iowa, and Mary, wife of John Fertig, residing in Dauphin Co., Penn. He departed this life, April 24, 1882. His widow dwells on the old homestead, with her son Charles. Our subject was united in marriage, July 7, 1870, with Alma, daughter of Frederick and Eveline (Trow) Sherwood. This union has been blessed with two children—Alfred L. and Frank B.

GEORGE LANDER, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in this township May 29, 1834, a son of Richard and Ann (Broade) Lander, who settled in this township in 1833, and were the parents of four children—George, Mary A., Elizabeth and Joseph. Mary A. married A. H. Potter, and lives in Waterford township, Elizabeth married James Duncan, Joseph married Nettie Way, resides in Waterford. George, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage June 25, 1859, with Emma, daughter of William and Ann (Clutterbook) Mayo, of England. Of the six children born to this union, three survive—Clara, Hattie and Frank. His father, Richard Lander, is still living, aged seventy-six. He is a native of England.

WILLIS LE SUER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Otsego Co. N. Y., Nov. 29, 1824, a son of John and Nancy Potter LeSuer. He was united in marriage, Oct. 26, 1844, with Sarah, daughter of Aaron and Mary Sisson, of Unadilla, N. Y. Three children were born to this union, viz.: John, married to Elva Francis, living in Edinboro; Charles, married to Jane Lockwood, residing in this township, and Fred. Mr. LeSuer settled on his present farm in the year 1853. Himself, wife and two eldest sons, with their wives, are members of the Christian Church. He is now serving his second term as Road Commisioner. He is politically a Republican.

HENRY LEWIS, Postmaster Edinboro, was born in Meadville, Penn., Dec. 9, 1832, a son of Jesse and Sarah (Campbell) Lewis, who settled in this township in 1833. The former was a son of Lot and Jemima (Garwood) Lewis, who settled in Crawford Co. in 1797. The latter was a daughter of John and Mary (Laughery) Campbell. John Campbell was a son of Jane Campbell, who settled in this township in 1798. Jesse's children were Mary J., Henry, John R., Sarah J., James A., Harriet A., Martha A. and William W. Of these, John enlisted in the three months' service in a Vermont regiment, served his time, and returned to Vermont, re-enlisting in the 5th Vt. Regt., raising a company and going out as Captain. He lost his left arm in the battle of the Wilderness; July, 1864, was transferred to the Veteran Corps, with rank of Colonel; was transferred to the regular army as Major, and finally retired with the rank of Colonel, and is now residing at Atlanta, Ga. James served in the three months' service, re-enlisted in the same year (1861) in the 83d P. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Henry, our subject, enlisted July, 1862, in Co. B, 145th Penn. Regt., and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he lost his left arm, and was honorably dis-

charged Dec. 22, 1863. He was twice married, first on Jan. 13, 1856, with Frances Fry, of Franklin Township, by whom he had one child—Mary F., widow of Daniel F. Delow, by whom she had one child—Flora W. His present wife, whom he married Aug., 1866, was Catharine A. Shreve, of Pleasantville. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been Postmaster at Edinboro since 1865.

SHELDON P. MATTESON, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1827, and is a son of Reuben and Experience (Potter) Matteson, who settled in this county in 1840. Three of their six children are living, viz.: Asenath, wife of Stephen Wait, and resides in LeBœuf; Sherman R., married Jane Nichols, and is a resident of Michigan; and Sheldon P. Our subject has been twice married; first, on Oct. 8, 1848, to Esther, daughter of Elisha and Rhoda (Matteson) Dibble, by whom he had six children, three surviving—Ardelia, wife of Alex Swails, residing in LeBœuf; Alwilda, wife of William Briggs, lives in Cheboygan Co., Mich.; and Amelia, wife of Fred Clark, and resides in this township. Mr. Matteson's present wife was Delinda, daughter of Calvin and Lavinia (Reed) Woodard, to whom he was married Dec. 9, 1860. Two children have blessed this union—Emery S. and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Matteson are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

JOAN McGAHEN (deceased), was a native of Canada, and was a son of John and Rachel McGahen, who resided near Toronto. Our subject settled in this township about 1815, and was united in marriage, in 1816, with Lydia, daughter of Peter and Catharine Kline, who settled here about 1800. Of the twelve children born to this union, the following survive: John; Kate, wife of Henry Smith; Susan, wife of Henry Gross; Silas, an old bachelor, resides on the homestead; Lydia, wife of Jeremiah Colvin; and Ezra, who married Clarissa, daughter of Philip and Betsey (Rogers) Kline; he has five children—Winfield, John, Clyde, Murney and Edith; his brother, John, who is also a bachelor, resides with him. Ezra was in the war of the rebellion, being drafted in 1862 in Co. F, 169th Penn. Reg.; was quartered opposite Yorktown, Va., and was honorably discharged after nine months' service. The McGahens are all Republican in their politics. John McGahen, the subject of this sketch, departed this life in the year 1839.

ROBERT B. McCLAUGHRY, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1833, a son of Matthew M. and Martha (Beattie) McClaughry, who settled in this township in 1834. Matthew was a tanner by trade, and worked at that business some ten or twelve years, when he purchased a farm, which he carried on for a time, and followed mercantile business for twenty years at Edinboro. He was the father of seven children, all deceased but Robert B. and Margaret E., wife of Prof. J. W. Cannon, residing at Sharon, Penn. He died in March, 1882, aged seventy-three years. Our subject bought his present farm in 1861, and was married, Feb. 17, 1862, in Oakland, Livingston Co., N. Y., to Mary, daughter of Rev. Pliny and Julia A. (Caulkins) Twichell, by whom he has had three children—Morgan M., Robert G. and Samuel H.

DAVIS McLALLEN, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born Dec. 27, 1827, a son of William and Philena (Davis) McLallen, who settled here about 1815, and were the parents of eleven children, viz., Davis, Charles, Tunis, Marvin, Zilpha, Lucinda, Norman, Asenath, William, Aurelia and Celestia. The subject of this sketch was married, Oct., 1849, to Lucina C., daughter of Daniel and Adeline (Irons) Williams. They had seven children, five living: Harrison M., married Eva A. Hotchkiss, and has five children—Minnie M., Stella Z., Loretta, Abbie and Anna; Marvin T., married Deda Colvin, and has one child—Bertha; Frances A., wife of Durant Crow, has one child—Lee; Eva A., wife of Barney L. Crow, one child—Murney; and Clyde O. D. Mr. and Mrs. McLallen are members of the Christian Church. He secured the mail privileges at McLallen's Corners in 1869, being a special route from that point to Mill Village and return, and was its Postmaster for twelve years. The year 1873, he erected a fine building which is now occupied as general store and post office.

CHARLES McLALLEN, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born Nov. 19, 1829, a son of William and Philena (Davis) McLallen, and grandson of Robert McLallen, an early settler in this township. His grandfather, Zopher Davis, settled here in 1816. Mr. McLallen was united in marriage, April 8, 1852, with Betsy, daughter of Alfred and Relief (Carter) Trow, who settled in this township about 1836 or 1837. Nine children have been born to this union, six living—Winfield M., who married Ida Fellows, of this township; Eugene, married to Eva Port; Horatio N., married to Phena Trask; Lillie, wife of Thomas C. Clafferty; Alta and Glennie. Mrs. McLallen has been a member of the Christian Church upward of thirty years. Mr. McLallen owns the farm first settled by his grandfather, Zopher Davis.

MARVIN McLALLEN, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born March 24, 1834, in this township. He is a son of William and Philena (Davis) McLallen, early settlers of this township. Our subject married, Oct. 31, 1855, Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Osborn) Austin, who were natives of Devonshire, England, and settled in McKean Township in 1871. Of the four children who blessed this union, two survive—William N. and Ida B. William N. married Sarah A., daughter of Martin and Georgianna (Taylor) Gil-

laspie, of this township, who has borne him two children, viz., Mary N. and Bernice. Ida B. was married, Feb. 21, 1884, to Horace S., son of Martin and Georgianna Gillaspie. Mr. McLallen resides on the farm owned by his father, on which he settled in 1834. He has been School Director of this township one term, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to let those who crave official honors have the positions.

NORMAN T. McLALLEN, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., Oct. 31, 1840, a son of William and Philena (Davis) McLallen, early settlers of this township. Our subject was united in marriage, Nov. 2, 1862, with Jane, daughter of Robert and Jennie (Dodels) Morrison, who settled in this township about 1833–34. Three children have blessed this union—John B., Jane E. and Cora B. Mr. McLallen has a fine farm, under a high state of cultivation, comprising 213 acres of land, a part of which was originally settled by John Culbertson. He has served his township as Road Commissioner, School Director and Collector. He is a Republican in politics.

ELIAS McWILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, son of John and Hannah (Campbell) McWilliams, was born Oct 30, 1812, on the farm in this township where he now resides. John was a native of Ireland, and one of the first settlers of this township, coming here about 1800. His wife was a daughter of Jean Campbell, a pioneer of Washington Township, settling here in 1798. To this union were born eleven children, viz., James, Jane, William, Rhuanna, Elias, Nancy, John, Robert, Job, Hugh and Joseph. The surviving of this family are John, residing in Edinboro; Job, in Oshkosh, Wis.; Hugh, in Le Bœuf Township, and Jane and Elias, in this township. Our subject was married in this township, July 25, 1844, to Hannah, daughter of Job and Nancy (Campbell) Reeder, by whom he has had five children, three surviving—Jerome J., married to Ella, daughter of William and Catherine (Krider) Long, of Washington Co., Penn., has two children—Milton E. and Bernice T., and is residing with his parents on the homestead. Hugh, a resident of Edinboro, and Joseph E., who is living in Eau Claire, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams have been members of the Presbyterian Church upward of twenty-five years.

DANIEL F. MILSPAW, retired, Edinboro, was born at Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1806, a son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Waggoner) Milspaw. The former was born at Schenectady, N. Y., and the latter, a daughter of George Waggoner, was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Milspaw located in this county about 1850, living on a farm two miles southwest of Edinboro until 1877, when he moved to the village, where he has since resided; he has been twice married, first to Charity, daughter of John and Eunice Merchant, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. This occurred in 1831. Three children were born to this union, viz.: Ann, deceased; Austin, married Mary Woodward; and Freeman M., married Anna Culbertson, both reside in this township. On Sept. 1, 1870, Mr. Milspaw married Elizabeth, widow of William McLallen, and daughter of Washington and Sarah (Green) Halsted, the former a son of Samuel Halsted, and a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and the latter a daughter of Benjamin Green, a native of Rhode Island, who lived many years in Luzerne Co., Penn., where he died. Mrs. Milspaw is a member of the Methodist Church. He has been Road Commissioner. He is politically a Republican.

FREEMAN M. MILLSPAW, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1833, a son of Daniel F. and Charity (Merchant) Millspaw. He settled in this township in 1849, and was united in marriage, May 4, 1857, with Anna, daughter of William D. and Mary J. (Graham) Culbertson; the former was a son of John Culbertson, who settled in this township in the year 1800. The latter was born in this township, a daughter of James Graham, who was a native of Ireland. Mr. Millspaw has two children, Lillie B., the wife of David B. Pulling, of this township, married Oct. 2, 1883, and Willie D. He has lived on his present farm twenty years, and has been School Director.

JOHN MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township May 25, 1842, a son of Robert and Jane (Dodds) Morrison. Robert Morrison was a native of Ireland, coming to Erie in 1832, and settling in this township in 1834. He was the father of eight children, six living: Ann, wife of Wm. Chase; Margaret, wife of Henry Austin; Jane, married to Norman T. McLallen; John; Walter, married Belva Ethridge; and James, who is Principal of the Girard High School. Robert Morrison departed this life in 1845; his widow still resides on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was in the late rebellion, enlisting Sept. 11, 1864, in Co. H, 199th P. V. I. He was wounded in both legs at the battle of Petersburg April 2, 1865, and was honorably discharged Oct. 11 of the same year.

GILBERT O. PERRY, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township July 28, 1824, a son of Samuel and Parney (Crossett) Perry. Samuel was a native of Massachusetts; settled in this township in 1817. The subject of this sketch was married, March 24, 1852, to Ann R., daughter of William and Sophia (Marvin) Curtis. Four children were born to this union—Elwin P., Willis F., Emma A. and Sophia J. Emma is the wife of James P. Philp. Mrs. Perry departed this life Aug. 10, 1879; she was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Perry has held the position of School Director several years. In politics, he was formerly a Republican, but is now Independent, and states that he will vote for no man for President or Congress, who is not in favor of paying the Na-

tional debt at once. He is in favor of greenbacks for our National money as against National bank shin-plaster money, and is an advocate of free trade as a principle, and no tariff for special parties as a National policy.

ALONZO PERRY, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township March 18, 1827, a son of Samuel and Parnely (Crossett) Perry. Samuel was a son of Eli and Eunice (Hunt) Perry, and with his brother Samson settled in this township in 1817. He married Parnely, daughter of Israel and Martha (Hamilton) Crossett, all of Salem, Mass. By this marriage, there were twelve children, viz., Stillman H., Gilbert O., Sarah, Alonzo, Martha, Eleanor, Darius, Hamilton, Mary, Harriet J., Horatio (deceased) and Eunice. Horatio was in the late war, enlisting in 1861 in the three months' service in the 83d P. V. I. He served his time, and re-enlisted in same regiment in 1863, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg the same year. Our subject was married, Feb. 20, 1849, to Eunice A., daughter of Horace and Flora (Taylor) Powers, and had four children, viz., Willis, deceased; Warren, married Ella O. Anderson, has one child—Orris W.; Odella E., married Elbin A. Perry; and Lillie F., the wife of Clement L. Damoe. Mr. Perry resides on the farm settled by his father-in-law, Horace Powers.

RICHARD PHILP, farmer, P.O. Edinboro, was born in Cornwall, England, Feb. 24, 1819, a son of John and Grace (Cullis) Philp. Our subject settled in Darlington, Ont., in 1843; coming to Washington Township in 1848, where he married, Oct. 17, 1850, Jane, daughter of James and Lydia (McLallen) Port, who were among the early settlers of this township. Five children were born to this union, viz., John (deceased), Emeline, James, Mary J. (deceased) and Lavonia (wife of Wm. Kinter). Mrs. Philp departed this life Feb. 18, 1879, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Philp joined the Methodist Church at the age of sixteen, and has been an active member since. He settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1853, coming into the woods, which he cleared. By industry, he has acquired a fine property, comprising 150 acres.

WILLARD F. PIFER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township, June 5, 1855, a son of Davis and Elizabeth (Kline) Pifer. Davis Pifer was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and settled in this township about 1815, first locating on the farm now owned by G. O Perry; then lived on the farm owned by Alonzo Perry, and finally settled on the farm now owned by his son Willard, which he cleared, as well as portions of the other farms. He died April, 1882, at the age of eighty-two; he was twice married, and the father of ten children, six now surviving—William, Carrie, Mary, Alma, John and Willard F. Our subject was united in marriage Oct. 25, 1873, with Kate, daughter of Dryas and Eunice (Herrick) Rockwell, of Crawford Co., Penn.; one child has blessed this union—Dora. Mrs. Pifer is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES PORT, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., May 20, 1819, a son of James and Lydia (McLallen) Port. James Port was a native of Ireland; came to America when very young; he settled in this township in the year 1821, first clearing a farm of fifty acres, to which he added until he had acquired a farm of 170 acres; he was the father of eleven children, viz., William, who is residing with his mother on the homestead; James, Jr., Jane, Henry, John, Margaret, George, Israel, Lavina, Lydia A. and Irwin. Of the six who survive, all reside in this county but Israel, who is in Kansas. James, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage Feb. 18, 1845, with Alice, daughter of Samuel and Laura (Gibbs) Jewett, early settlers of Waterford Township; four children have blessed this union—Adella M., wife of Fernando F. McLallen; Adelbert J. married Ida Kinter; Irwin W. and Alfred E. Mr. Port has never held or sought office; he was a Democrat in politics until 1860, when he changed his views and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President, and has been a stanch Republican since; with the exception of the years which he spent in Wisconsin—going in the spring of 1845, and returning in the fall of 1854—Mr. Port has resided in this township, settling on his present farm in 1868.

MARTIN H. PRATT, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Crawford County, May 28, 1829; a son of John and Lydia (Herrington) Pratt, who settled in Crawford County about 1810. Mr. Pratt came to this township in 1845, and has lived on his present farm since 1852, which was first settled by Alexander Hamilton. He was married on May 6, 1851, to Hettie A., daughter of James and Polly (Taylor) Reeder, and grand-daughter of Job Reeder, who settled in Washington Township in 1798. Seven children have been born to this union, viz., Rose A., wife of W. H. McClure; Mary, wife of Edgar Hotchkiss; Winnie, Grace, Isaac, Emma and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and the four eldest daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES REEDER (deceased), was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., Nov. 17, 1804; his father, Job Reeder, came from Central Pennsylvania and settled in Erie County in 1798, and March 10, 1800, married Nancy Campbell, by whom he had twelve children—Joseph, James, Polly, Dorothy, Jane, Mary, Job, Eleanor, John C., Samuel, Hannah and Moses. The subject of this sketch was married Nov. 9, 1825, to Polly, daughter of Isaac and Hettie (Gay) Taylor, by whom he had twelve children, viz., James O., Job D., Isaac T., Isaac R., Hettie A., John T., Mary J., Flora L., Sally D., Fanny Q., Polly A. and Eleanor J.; of these the surviving are—Hettie, wife of Martin Pratt; Isaac R., married Sarah T., daughter of Joseph and Tyle Giles, and has two children living—Charles

J. and Anna G.; Flora L., wife of Charles Dale, of Franklin; Polly A., wife of James Martin, of Newcastle, and Ella J. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder were members of the Presbyterian Church; the former died in 1860, aged fifty-six years, and the latter is still living at the ripe age of seventy-seven. Isaac, the only surviving son of this union, resides in Edinboro, and is engaged in farming, and manufacturing wood and chain pumps; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the leading enterprising citizens of Edinboro.

SAMUEL G. REEDER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Washington Township, Sept. 14, 1821, and is a son of Job and Nancy (Campbell) Reeder, who settled in this township in 1798. Job was a son of Joseph Reeder, a native of Bucks Co., Penn., Joseph was a son of Charles Reeder, a native of England, who came to America in 1734, settling in Bucks Co., Penn., where he reared a family of fourteen children, twelve growing to manhood and womanhood, married, and had large families, who are scattered all over the Union. James Campbell, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the British, and after three months of hardship and suffering was exchanged. The subject of this sketch married, Jan. 5, 1843, Lydia A., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gillespie) Graham, by whom he has had eight children, five living—George H., a merchant, residing at Big Rapids, Mich.; Job P., a farmer in Elk Creek Township; James G., attorney-at-law, at Columbus, Neb.; Lizzie and Milton, living at home. George H. served in the late war, enlisting Aug. 1862, at the age of eighteen, in Co. B, 145th P. V. I., and participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was discharged on account of disability in 1863. Samuel G. Reeder has served as County Auditor one term, and Trustee of the Normal School four terms. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and reside on a part of the old homestead farm, on which his father settled. A sister of Jane Campbell (mother of Nancy Campbell Reeder) married the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, in Bucks Co., Penn., went to Virginia, and afterward to Kentucky. Her descendants, the Reeders, Campbells, Lewises and McWilliamses are therefore second cousins of the late President Lincoln. Mr. Reeder is politically a Republican. The Reeders, Taylors, McWilliamses, Campbells, Twichells, Clarks, Lewises and Austins, are the principal founders of the Northwestern Normal School at Edinboro.

MOSES REEDER, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, born April 19, 1826, the youngest son of Job and Nancy (Campbell) Reeder, who settled in this township in 1798. Nancy Campbell was a daughter of Jane Campbell who settled in Washington Township in 1798, taking up land on her own responsibility, and enduring all the hardships of pioneer life. Moses, our subject, was married, Jan. 29, 1848 in Elk Creek Township, to Sally J., daughter of Burr L. and Julia (Pierce) Pulling. They came from Saratoga Co., N. Y., and settled in Erie Co. in 1835. By this union there is one child—Estella M., born May 19, 1868. Mr. Reeder lived on the old homestead where he was born until 1869, when he sold out and purchased his present residence the same year. The farm comprises 175 acres, 165 under cultivation, the balance timber. Mr. Reeder was a Trustee of Normal School when organized, and gave $1,000 toward the erection of the building. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MARTIN SCRAFFORD, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Guilderland, Albany Co., N. Y., February 11, 1823, a son of Charles and Hannah (Gray) Scrafford of that place. Charles was a son of George C. Scrafford. Our subject settled in Washington Township in 1842, and was married Oct. 13, 1847, to Mary A., daughter of Henry R. and Harriet (Loomis) Terry. By this marriage are seven children—Sylvester, Eugene, Lester (married to Elnora Stelle, and has three children—Grace, Mable and Frank), Charles O., Alice I. Hattie H. and Horatio S. Mr. Scrafford has lived on his present farm since 1851. He has been Trustee of the Normal School nine years; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife. He is a Democrat in politics. His children, Charles O. and Alice I. are graduates of the Normal School. For a series of years, Charles O. was Professor of History and Higher Mathematics in the State Normal School at Edinboro.

ANDREW E. SHEROD, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township, Sept. 2, 1827, a son of Michael and Fanny (Morris) Sherod, who were the parents of six children viz.: Andrew E., John residing in Dakota; Sylvester, who, during the late war, enlisted in Col. McLane's Regt., Co. D, 83d. P. V. I., and was killed in the seven days' fight at Gaines' Mill; Rheuanna, wife of John Goodell, living at Edinboro; Cordelia, wife of Derwin Reynolds, a resident of Elk Creek, and Lewis, who also served in the late war, enlisting in the same regiment and company as his brother, and losing his life at Petersburg. Andrew E. lives on a part of the homestead of his grandfather, Daniel Sherod, who came from Susquehanna, Penn., and was the first settler in his section of this township, taking up 400 acres of land on what is now known as Sherod Hill. Here he killed 107 bears. He was the father of twenty-one children. He died aged eighty-six, and Andrew E., his mother and sister are now the only representatives of this family living in this county. Andrew E. married, Feb. 12, 1852, Abigail, daughter of William and Abbie (Warren) Bartlett, and grand-daughter of Guil Warren, who, with his four sons, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill during the Revolutionary war. To this union have been born the following children: Rheuanna C. (deceased); Cordelia L. wife of David Barnes, lives near Crossingville, Crawford Co., Penn.; Lewis S., Maggie B., Nellie E., Hattie V. and William A. Mr. Sherod is serving as Road Commissioner of his township.

BURNET M. SHERWOOD, farmer, Edinboro, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 22, 1810, a son of John and Rosanna (Miller) Sherwood, who settled in this township in 1816. They were formerly of New England. Burnet M. was married, Jan. 7, 1830, in this township, to Eliza, daughter of Edward and Mahala (Brownell) Briggs. Edward Briggs settled in this township in 1822, coming from Yates Co., N. Y. Mr. Sherwood had fourteen children, seven now living, viz.: Halsey, Alanson, Tunis, Lucian, Joseph R., Edward B., Francis W., who served in the war of the rebellion, enlisting Sept., 1862, in Co. F, 83d Penn. Regt., and was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg; Jennie, Burnet, Minnie, Burnham (now living on the homestead farm); Parker F., Rose and Lillie. Mr. Sherwood lived on the old homestead settled by his father, until the year 1866, when he moved to Edinboro, where he has since resided.

ALANSON SHERWOOD, manufacturer, Cambridgeboro, was born in this township, July 22, 1832; son of Burnet M. and Eliza (Briggs) Sherwood, and grandson of John Sherwood, who settled in Washington Township in 1816. Alanson Sherwood was twice married; his first wife was Louisa, daughter of Hiram Johnson, of Edinboro, formerly of Maine, to whom he was married Nov., 1854. By this union there were three children—Ada (deceased), William and Eliza B. His second wife was Emma Johnson, a half-sister of his first wife, to whom he was married Sept., 1873. The issue of this marriage was one child—Mabel. Mr. Sherwood began the manufacture of shovel handles in Edinboro in 1853, and carried on business there until 1873, when he located in Cambridgeboro, and engaged in the same business on a larger scale, and in connection with that, in company with his father, engaged also in flour milling, planing mill and lumber business, which partnership lasted until 1881, when the father sold his interest to three of his sons; they in turn sold to Thos. H. Agnew, the same year, and the business has been carried on successfully to the present time, under the firm name of Sherwood & Agnew. Mr. Sherwood is now Burgess of Cambridgeboro, serving his second term. In politics, he is a Republican.

BURNHAM SHERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township, Jan. 1, 1852, a son of Burnet M. and Eliza (Briggs) Sherwood, and grandson of John Sherwood, who settled in this township in 1816. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, Jan. 13, 1875, with Helen, daughter of Jeremiah and Susan (Kepler) Hatfield, of Cambridge, Crawford Co., Penn., by whom he has two children, viz.: Peter and Ned.

MARTIN S. SHERWOOD, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in this township, Sept. 16, 1838, a son of John, Jr., and Sally (Hammond) Sherwood, and grandson of John Sherwood, Sr., who settled in this township in 1816. John, Jr., was twice married; his first wife being Sally Hammond, by whom he had seven children, of whom two are now living—Martin S. and Arabella, wife of Lewis Thomas, of Edinboro. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Black, by whom he had six children—Caroline, Charlotte, Clara, Kate, John, Abraham L. Martin S., the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, Oct. 9, 1860, with Harriet, daughter of Cyrus and Harriet (Atwater) Sherrod. Two children have blessed this marriage—Marritt M. and John M. Mr. Sherwood was in the late war, enlisting Sept. 8, 1862, in the 18th Penn. Cavalry. He participated in numerous engagements, was wounded twice, and honorably discharged at the close of the war. Marlon M., a brother, was also in the service, enlisting in the 111th Penn. Regt., was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and died of his wounds Nov. 7, 1863.

JAMES H. SHIELDS, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., May 19, 1824, a son of Henry and Lucina S. (Pulling) Shields, who settled in this township in 1836. The former was a native of New York, and a son of James Shields, a native of Ireland. The latter was a daughter of Zalmon and Molly (Olmsted) Pulling, who were formerly from Danbury, Conn. The children of Henry and Lucina were Margaret, wife of Alfred Green, living in this township; Nehemiah, married to Mary Graham, also living here, and James H. James H. was united in marriage, January 1, 1849, with Martha, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gillespie) Graham, of this township, though natives of Ireland. Henry, the father of James H. Shields, departed this life in 1858, aged fifty-seven; his widow is still living (Dec. 1883) aged eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Shields are members of the Methodist Church, which is located on their farm.

JAMES C. SIPPS, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1844, and is a son of Benjamin and Polly (McGahen) Sipps, and grandson of Mathias Sipps, who located in this township for about twenty years, coming about 1798. Mathias reared a large family, which in 1818 he took with him on a flatboat, built at Waterford, down French Creek, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, settling in St. Louis, where many of his descendants still reside. Benjamin remained here, married and had eleven children; the deceased are Asa, who served in the 81st Mich. V. I. during the late war, dying in Michigan of a disease contracted whilst in the army; Elizabeth, Lewis and Harriet; the living are Mary, wife of Joseph N. Stafford, who resides in this township; George and Mathias, in Michigan; Daniel, in Edinboro; Electa, wife of S. Gilbert, residing in Michigan; Lavern, wife of Adolphus Davis, a resident of Oil City, and James C. Our subject has been twice married, first on July 4, 1866, to Lucina, daughter of John and Harriet (Haggerty) Smith, the mother of one child—Eva; his second marriage was on Aug. 13, 1873, with Jennie Gleeten, widow of Russel Gleeten, by whom he has

had two children—Ella and Warren P. During the late war, Mr. Sipps enlisted, Aug. 18, 1862, in Co. D., 83d P. V. I., and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; he was honorably discharged Aug. 30, 1865.

DAVID T. SLOCUM, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1818, a son of Stoddard and Nancy (Hamilton) Slocum, who settled in this township in 1834. Stoddard, a son of Peleg and Hannah (Stoddard) Slocum, formerly of New England, had the following children: Wanton J., David T. and Nancy Jane. Our subject has been twice married; first to Anna, daughter of Joseph and Tyla (Crossett) Giles, who settled in this township in 1818. This union was blessed with one child—Elvitia D., dying Feb. 12, 1866, aged eighteen. His second marriage was on March 8, 1864, with Mary S., daughter of Samuel and Parna (Crossett) Perry. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Slocum has served as Townsuip Treasurer two years. He lives on the old homestead, on which his father settled in 1834. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES F. SWEET, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 26, 1823, a son of George and Hannah (Van Ostrand) Sweet, who settled in Washington Township, July, 1833. George was a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and the son of Reuben and Keziah (Babcock) Sweet, natives of Rhode Island. Reuben served in the Revolutionary war, and was a son of Caleb Sweet, who lived to be one hundred years old. Reuben Sweet lived to be ninety years. George served in the war of 1812, and was the parent of fourteen children, seven surviving; he married Hannah, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Turner) Van Ostrand Charles Van Ostrand lived eighty-nine years; his father lived to be ninety-seven years old. Of the children, George S. married Nancy Jane, daughter of David and Abigal Hopkins, of Elk Creek, and now resides in Illinois; Chancy married Beatta Bower, a native of Germany, is now dead; Norman a bachelor and resident of this township; Harriet M. married Charles Greenfield, since deceased; Charles F.; Benjamin R., bachelor in Kansas; Henry A., married and lives in California; Julia, wife of Wallace Fuller resides on the homestead, and Hannah E., wife of Ira S. Munson, lives in Concord Township, Erie Co., Penn. George Sweet departed this life Feb. 17, 1872, and his wife Feb. 23, 1876, both aged eighty-six at their death, and are said to be the oldest couple interred in the Edinboro Cemetery. Charles F., the subject of this sketch was united in marriage Oct. 1, 1851, with Ann E., daughter of William and Louisa (Buckley) Allen, formerly of Orleans Co., N. Y., descended from Col. Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame; the hero of Ticonderoga. Four children have been born to this union—Harriet L., married Samuel E. Fuller, of Venango Township, April 12, 1876, and has two children—Charles H. and Eugene E.; George W. married Dora E. Stelle, of Harbor Creek, and resides in Elk Creek Township; Mary A. and Frederick E. Mr. Sweet has served his township as Judge of Elections and Auditor. He is a Democrat in politics. The family of George Sweet saw hard times in the pioneer life. Their advantages for school and church were limited.

CORNELIUS T. SWIFT, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 5, 1832, a son of Julius and Laura (Shove) Swift, who settled in this township in 1844. Cornelius T. settled here at the same time, and has been twice married, first in 1851, to Mary Stocker, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., who had one child that died in infancy. His second marriage occurred on Dec. 22, 1857, to Lauretta, daughter of Calvin and Hopa (Hawkins) Goodrich. Nine children blessed this union—Mary and Chauncy, deceased; Wm. R., Nirum C., John, Seymour, Ruby, Leonard V. and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Swift are members of the Adventist Church.

GEORGE W. SWIFT, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., May 10, 1835, a son of Julius and Laura (Shove) Swift, who settled in this township in 1844. Julius was three times married, and reared a family of twenty-two children, all of whom are now living but four. He died in May, 1875, aged seventy-seven. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, May 8, 1861, with Lucinda A., daughter of Capt. John C. and Sarah A. (Cook) Graham, of Summit Township, by whom he has eight children, viz., Georgianna, Minnie E., Rufus W., Carrie, Anna, Lizzie, Emma and Fred G. Mr. and Mrs. Swift are members of the Presbyterian Church of Edinboro, in which he has been Trustee for the past four years.

ISAAC R. TAYLOR, miller, P. O. Edinboro, was born Feb. 25, 1813, in Franklin Co., Mass., a son of Isaac and Hettie (Gay) Taylor, who settled in Washington Township in 1818. Isaac, Sr., was a son of Abram and Molly (Leland) Taylor. Molly was a daughter of Moses Leland, a prominent citizen of Worcester Co., Mass. Isaac, the father of our subject, settled one mile and a half southeast of of Edinboro, clearing most of the farm on which he located, and which he purchased from Andrew Culbertson, one of the first settlers of this township, where he resided until his death, May 11, 1849. He died, aged seventy-three years. Isaac R. lived on the homestead farm from the time he settled there with his father in 1818, until 1877, when he moved to Edinboro, where he has since resided. He married, Nov. 2, 1837, Eleanor, daughter of Job and Nancy (Campbell) Reeder, early settlers of Washington Township. Nine children were born to this union—Isaac N., John M., Verniece, Job, George, Oliver E., James B., Joseph and Effie A. Joseph now resides on the old homestead. Isaac R. Taylor is now engaged in milling, flour business, and is inter-

ested in the planing mill and pump factory, besides attending to his farm. He was Justice of the Peace in Washington Township from 1850 to 1860, and is now serving his third term in that office in Edinboro. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for about forty years, a Ruling Elder in the church upward of twenty years. His second son, John, enlisted in the late war Aug., 1862, in the 145th P. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Washington Township, Erie Co., Penn., July 30, 1855, and is a son of Isaac R. and Eleanor (Reeder) Taylor. Our subject was united in marriage, in this township, May 22, 1877, with Kate, daughter of Alexander and Catharine (Courtney) McCoy, by whom he has had two children, viz., Fred R. and Eleanor C. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Presbyterian Church. He resides on the old homestead, settled by his grandfather, Isaac Taylor, in 1819.

HENRY R. TERRY, physician and attorney at law, Edinboro, was born in Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 26, 1811, and is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Jewell) Terry. Henry, Sr., was a native of Connecticut. Our subject settled in what is now Edinboro in 1827, and shortly after began to practice medicine, being a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar of Erie Co. about 1850, and since then has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State and District and Circuit Courts of the U. S. Mr. Terry has been thrice married, his first wife was Harriet Loomis, of Madison Co., N. Y., by whom he had one child—Mary A., wife of Martin Scrafford, living in this township; his second wife was Elizabeth Tanner of this township, the mother of eight children, six now living—John, a resident of Kansas; Juliet, wife of John Walker, of Paw Paw, Mich.; Marilla, wife of John Sherrod, of Dakota; George; Emmet, attorney at law, of Illinois; Harriet, wife of Dr. B. E. Phelps of Corry, and Reed, married to Almira Blade and lives in this township. Mr. Terry married his present wife, Feb. 11, 1866, Mrs. Lucina M. Stevens, a daughter of Burnet M. and Eliza (Briggs) Sherwood, early settlers of this township, and widow of Alpheus, a son of Daniel Stevens, also an early settler here, who lived on the farm now owned by Charles Drake—one child, Mary E., dying in 1863, crowned this union. Mr. Stevens departed this life in 1862. Mr. Terry has been Justice of the Peace for fifteen years. He was appointed to that office for life by Gov. Ritner, under the old constitution; that law was afterward repealed, and he was elected by the people for two terms. He is a Trustee of the Normal School. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM TORRY, retired farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Oct. 2, 1816, a son of James and Margaret (Alexander) Torry, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1796, locating in Loudon Co., Va., and in 1802, settled in what is now Venango Township, Crawford Co., and were among the first settlers in that locality. James had ten children, but four of whom are living—Archibald, David, Mary and William. Our subject was married on Oct. 6, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha and Rachel Pinney, of McKean Township, formerly of Massachusetts. Three children have been born to this union, viz.: Jane E., wife of Quincy Biggers; Delphene R., wife of Thayer Robinson and has two children—Kittie and Leah; and Ella, wife of George Cole. Mr. Torry resided in Venango Township sixty-three years, and for four years has been a resident of Edinboro. His wife departed this life Jan. 6, 1882, aged sixty-one. She was a member of the Methodist Church thirty-eight years.

BENJAMIN TROW, farmer, P. O. McLallen's Corners, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 21, 1828, a son of Alfred and Relief (Carter) Trow, who settled here about 1836-37, coming from Chautauqua Co., though formerly from Massachusetts. Alfred was a son of Benjamin and Rachel Trow, and the father of eight children, five deceased—Relief, Lucy, Christina, Lester and Eveline. The living are: Benjamin, Otis, married to Anna Davis, and Betsy, wife of Charles McLallen. Our subject was united in marriage, Nov. 24, 1850, with Lucina, daughter of Robert A. and Rachel (Holmes) Culbertson, by whom he has five children, viz.: Benjamin F., married to Mary E. Tyler of Erie; Abbie Arminta, wife of George Port, of this township; Lester A., married Alice Campbell of this township; Effie and Alfred. Mr. and Mrs. Trow are members of the Christian Church, in which he has been a Deacon fifteen years. He lives on his father's old homestead; has been School Director two terms; is a Republican in politics.

EDWIN W. TWICHELL, merchant, Edinboro, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., May 11, 1819; is a son of Evi Twichell, who settled in Erie Co. in 1832, and who was married in Athol, Mass., to Irene Whitney, by whom he had seven children—Charles W. (now residing on the homestead, two miles from Edinboro) Edwin W., Louisa V., Arathusa, Pierce, Enos M. and Lewis J. Our subject was married, Dec. 1, 1839, to Polly, daughter of Dyer and Phebe (Kellogg) Walker, of Washington Township. Two children blessed this union—Henry C. and Mary B., both residing in Edinboro. Henry C. during the late war enlisted Aug., 1861, in Co. B, 145th Penn. Regt., and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Petersburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged near Alexandria, May 31, 1865. Edwin W. Twichell settled in Washington Township with his parents in 1832, and followed the trade of carpenter and joiner up to 1846, when he entered mercantile business, in which he

has continued up to the present time. He served two terms in the State Legislature; for twenty years has been Trustee of the Normal School, and was one of the main instigators in locating this school in Edinboro; and has held some local offices in his township almost continually for thirty-five years. He has been President of the Edinboro Savings Bank since 1876, when it was organized. In politics, he has always been a Republican.

WILLIAM H. VAN DYKE, photographer, Edinboro, was born at Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., April 27, 1827, and is a son of Henry and Nancy (Weller) Van Dyke, who settled in Crawford Co. in 1834. The latter was a daughter of William Weller, of Schenectady, formerly of Holland. The former was a son of Peter Van Dyke, of Germany, who located in Dutchess Co., N. Y., about 1795, subsequently moving to Schenectady, where he died. Henry moved to Ashtabula, Ohio, about 1867, and departed this life July, 1879. The subject of this sketch came to Erie Co. in 1850, locating in Elk Creek, and engaging in farming, which he continued until 1870, when he came to Edinboro and bought out a photograph gallery, which business he has since successfully conducted. He has been thrice married, first on Dec. 25, 1851, to Cynthia, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Colton) Bradley, of Crossingville, Penn., by whom he had one child—Cynthia, who married Asa Sturtivant, and lives in Crawford Co. His second marriage, on Jan. 4, 1854, was with Jane, daughter of Reuben Tower, of Crossingville, Penn. Two children blessed this union—Inez, wife of Arthur Hopkins, and lives in Warren Co., Penn.; and Izora, wife of Ferdinand Hall, who resides at Chicago. Mr. Van Dyke was united Jan. 27, 1859, to his present wife, Alfreda, daughter of John Smith, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and six children have crowned this union, three living, viz., Lizzie (wife of Charles Lloyd, living in this county), Henry and Frank. Mr. Van Dyke, wife and son, Henry, are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been a Trustee of the Normal School for the past nine years. He is a Republican politically.

FRANCIS C. VUNK, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Charleston, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1818, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Reese) Vunk. He was united in marriage in Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb., 1849, with Sarah J., daughter of Abram Carson, Esq. Two children were born to this union—Virene, wife of Dr. George F. Cole, residing at Lincolnville, Crawford Co., Penn.; and Henry, who resides with his parents. Mr. Vunk settled in this township in the year 1849. He has a farm of 150 acres under good cultivation, and is an enterprising farmer and worthy citizen.

JOHN T. WADE, planing mill, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Welland Co., Ont., Aug. 10, 1844, a son of Wm. W. and Margaret (McDade) Wade. He came to this township in 1865, and worked in the planing mill of Wm. Lewis until 1876, when he, in company with his brother, Robert J., bought the planing mill and saw mill adjoining, and have since carried on the business. Mr. Wade was united in marriage Aug. 21, 1867, with Ida I., daughter of Wm. and Juliana (Walker) Lewis; the former born in Meadville, came to this township in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Wade are the parents of five children, viz., Wm. W., Margaret M., Chas. T., Lillian J. and Ida E. They are both members of the Methodist Church.

ASA WELLMAN, farmer, P. O. Edinboro, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1825, a son of William and Azubah (Benson) Wellman, who were formerly of Vermont. Wm. Wellman died in 1827, and his widow married Robt. S. McClenathan, and came to Washington Township, Erie Co., in 1837, bringing Asa with her. She died Nov. 2, 1873. Our subject was married, April 17, 1851, to Melissa S., daughter of Joseph and Tyla (Crossett) Giles, early settlers of this township, coming here in 1818, from Franklin Co., Mass., with an ox team, and were six weeks on the road. They located a half mile east of Edinboro. They lived here till death. Tyla Giles died Nov. 17, 1844. Joseph Giles died June 10, 1859. Asa Wellman was the father of six children, all deceased but Melvin M., who married Lodema Baker, and Wm. A. Mr. and Mrs. Wellman have been members of the Presbyterian Church for eleven years, in which he has been a Ruling Elder for four years. He has been elected School Director of his township five terms, and has been Trustee of the State Normal School at Edinboro, fifteen years. In politics, he is a Republican.

NATHANIEL WHITE, practical mechanic, and manufacturer and dealer in furniture and cabinet organs, was born in Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 18, 1826, a son of John and Barbara (Greenfield) White. The former a native of Massachusetts, was a son of Nathaniel White, whose father, John White, came from England during the seventeenth century, settling in Massachusetts. The father of our subject, with family, settled in Edinboro, Sept. 29, 1844; he was a practical mechanic, and manufactured scythe-snathes and grain cradles. His children were Benjamin (deceased), Esther (deceased), James, residing in Moravia, N. Y.; Levi, in Michigan; John and Sophronia, residing in Ohio; Salmon, in Edinboro; and Nathaniel, the youngest and subject of this sketch. He married, Jan. 7, 1847, Fanny Taylor Powers, daughter of Horace and Flora (Taylor) Powers, who settled here in 1820, and were the parents of two children—Fanny Taylor and Eunice A., wife of Alonzo Perry. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been given six children, viz.: Horace (deceased), Olevia Lyola; Eunice, wife of John E. Torry, and living in Edinboro; Sarah Corrinna, wife of Theola K. Lewis, living in this township; Esther Sophronia, wife of Evi B. Twichell, also of this township; and George, the youngest, and lives in Richmond,

Ind. Our subject, with wife, is a member of the Second Advent Church. He has served as Trustee of State Normal School about fifteen years, and still holds that office.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, physician and surgeon, Edinboro, was born at Meadville, Penn., Nov. 15, 1827, a son of John and Elizabeth (Himmelwright) Wilson, who settled there in 1827. The former, a son of Francis Wilson, was of Irish descent, and the latter was a native of Philadelphia. Joseph C., our subject, has been twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Wynant, and Mary (Nodine) Stone, of New York, whom he married May 15, 1851, and had two children—Wynant S., married to Miss Nellie H. Mantland, of LeMars, Iowa; and Mary E., wife of Andrew McGill, of St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Wilson's present wife, was Mrs. Harriet E. Bates, daughter of Dr. Ezra and Laura (Worden) Day, of Saratoga Co., N. Y. By this marriage is a daughter—Annie Laurie. Dr. Wilson is a graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, receiving his diploma Feb. 22, 1851. He settled in Edinboro in 1856, and has been in active practice here since.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES W. S. ANDERSON, Justice of the Peace, Waterford, was born July 20, 1827, in Waterford, Penn., son of William and Nancy P. Anderson, natives of Northumberland Co., and Erie Co., Penn., respectively, latter a daughter of Capt. James Pollock, who came to Erie in 1800. William Anderson came to this county with his parents in 1802, had but few educational advantages and passed through all the hardships associated with life in a new country. They were the parents of three children, two dying young. Our subject was the second child. William Anderson died in 1875, his wife preceded him in 1870. Charles W. S. Anderson was united in marriage May 15, 1853, with Miss Maryetta, a native of Erie Co., and a daughter of Benjamin Leland. Seven children blessed this union, one dying in infancy. The living are: Virginia A., wife of B. D. McClure; Charles W. S., Jr.; Mary K., wife of L. B. Thompson; Harry R., Perry L. and Grace. Mrs. Anderson and daughters are members of the P. E. Church. Mr. Anderson owns ten acres of fine land, and several lots in the corporated limits of Waterford. With the exception of one year, he has served as Justice of the Peace since 1866. He is politically a Republican.

JOHN T. BANKSON, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born Feb. 6, 1829, in Auburn, N. Y. He never saw his father, but was adopted by his mother's brother, Coonrod Bankson, and came with him to this county. Our subject was united in marriage, Oct. 20, 1852, with Elizabeth R. Strong, born March 23, 1833, in Erie Co., Penn., daughter of Chancy B. Strong, a native of New York State, who came to this county about 1881. He reared eight children, six now living. He was a carpenter by trade, but for over thirty years was an invalid. John T. Bankson and wife have had a family of four children, three now living—Emma G., born Sept. 6, 1854; died Sept. 12, 1865; Helen H., wife of Charles Bowen; Elliott R. and Wilber L. Mr. and Mrs. Bankson are members of the F. W. Baptist Church. The former, a prominent man in his section, owns fifty-seven acres of well-improved land. In politics is a Republican.

GEORGE H. BARNETT, farmer, stock dealer and hay presser, P. O. Waterford, was born Nov. 3, 1839, on the farm south of his present residence, in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of William Barnett, a native of Ireland, and an early settler of Erie Co. He raised a family of five children (our subject being the second son), four now living. He died in 1873. G. H. Barnett married, July, 1864, Miss Emily Van Sise, a native of Waterford and daughter of B. W. Van Sise. This union has been blessed with two children—Jessie May and William R. Mr. Barnett is one of the principal raisers of Durham stock in Erie Co. He has a fine herd of short-horn cattle of which he makes a specialty, and a number of draught horses in which he takes great pride. He owns one of the finest stock farms in this section, consisting of 240 acres of well-improved land, a half mile from Waterford. He also deals extensively in hay, and owns a hay press. He buys, presses and ships 2,000 tons of hay annually. He is also a prominent stock shipper of Erie County, having engaged in this business for over twenty years. Mr. Barnett is a member of the A. O. U. W.

THEODORE W. BARTON, physician and surgeon, Waterford, Penn., was born in Weston, Windsor Co., Vt., July 22, 1834, son of Ira and Mary Barton, latter a native of Vermont. Ira Barton was born in Hoosick, N. Y., March 24, 1796, and is a son of Timothy S. Barton, a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Ira is a graduate of the Medical College at Castleton, Vt. He first practiced a few years in Western Vermont, then moved and practiced for five years in Massachusetts. In 1836, he came to Erie City, where he practiced four years, and finally to Waterford, where he followed his profession forty years. His brother Leonard, who had been a prominent man

and a Doctor several years in Waterford, died soon after his arrival. Ira has three children now living: a son who is a dentist in Waverly, Iowa; a daughter, now the wife of W. L. Kelley, whose biography is in this work; and Theodore W., who obtained his medical education in Buffalo College. In 1862 our subject commenced to practice his profession in Hartstown, Crawford Co., Penn., where he remained until 1865, when he moved to Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., and followed his profession in partnership with his father. The latter retired from active business in 1872, and his son has since continued alone. Dr. Barton is a universal favorite. He married, Oct. 4, 1864, Miss Emiline, daughter of Dr. James White, of Hartstown, Crawford Co., Penn. This union has been blessed with four children, three daughters and a son. Mrs. Barton is a member of the U. P. Church. Dr. Barton is a member of the firm of Barton & Kelley, druggists, who have the finest business stand in the city, under the Opera Hall. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. societies.

JEHIEL BOOTES, farmer and dairyman, P. O. Le Bœuf, Erie Co., was born Oct. 9, 1821, in Seneca Co., N. Y., son of Joseph Bootes, who died when he (Jehiel) was but six years old. Mr. Bootes came to Erie Co., Penn., in April, 1845, and settled where he still resides, in Waterford Township; he has been married twice, first to Miss Diana Newman in 1845; one child, Abraham C., blessed this union. Mrs. Bootes was a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., and died in 1848. Mr. Bootes married for his second wife, in 1850, Miss Margarite Port, a native of Erie Co., and a daughter of James Port, one of the early settlers of Erie Co. To them have been born a family of five daughters, all living—Sophrania E. (widow of E. Middleton), Emma A., Eva. J., Josephine, Jennie M. Mr. Bootes is a self-made man, and has educated himself and family in a highly creditable manner. His three oldest daughters have taught school to some extent. They all have attended the Academy at Waterford, the second daughter graduating at Edinboro. Eva J. graduated in music from Hillsdale College, Mich. Our subject owns 100 acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are members of the F. W. Baptist Church. He is a Republican in principle; a P. M. of the Grange; also a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES C. BOYD, Assistant Postmaster, Waterford, was born in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn., Sept. 16, 1808, son of John Boyd, a native of Maryland, who brought his wife and three children on horseback from Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1802. He raised a family of ten children, two of the three still surviving are residing in Erie Co., and one living in Titusville, Crawford Co., Penn. Mr. Boyd was a farmer, and served as Justice of the Peace for about thirty years, and County Commissioner for one term. He died in 1854; his wife preceded him six years. Our subject is the fourth son of this family. His educational advantages were only such as a new country afforded; he was married in 1839 to Miss Louisa, daughter of Elijah Hitchcock, of New York State. This union not being blessed with children, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd adopted a baby girl, who is still living with them. Mr. Boyd was one of the contractors, for about three years, when the first railroad was built through Erie Co. He has also engaged for about ten years in the mercantile business at Waterford, and farmed about the same length of time in the same township. He served as County Commissioner three years during the war, when the position was an important one, for arrangements had to be made, in order to pay bounties, that Erie Co. might keep to the front. He was found equal to the occasion, and retired from office with honor to himself and satisfaction to others. He is now acting as Assistant Postmaster. Mr. Boyd has been a strong supporter of the Republican party since the breaking out of the war.

HARVEY BOYD, farmer and dealer in lumber, P. O. Waterford, was born Feb. 21, 1815, on his present farm in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn. He owns 200 acres of well-improved land near the village of Waterford, on which he has a sawmill, run by water, with a capacity of 3,000 feet per day. Politically he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN BRIGGS, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., May 20, 1809, eldest son of Edward Briggs, also a native of New York, whose father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Edward Briggs, who was a farmer, came to Erie Co. with his family in 1824. He raised ten children, six probably now living. He took considerable interest in church matters in the latter part of his life; died Oct. 8, 1870. Our subject married, March 20, 1834, Miss Sarah, sister of Wm. Davis. This union has been blessed with nine children, seven now living, viz.: Matilda, Almira, wife of John J. Wilson; James P., a soldier in the late war, serving about six months and receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war; Lois M., wife of Frank Thomas; Eliza, wife of Barton Gardner; Edward and Harriet J., wife of Elmer Thomas. Mr. Briggs now owns 150 acres of well-improved land, which he has obtained by his own industry. In 1875, his barn was burned, and he sustained a loss of about $500. He is a member of the Advent Church. In politics, an Independent.

EDWIN BRIGGS, farmer and insurance agent, also local preacher, P. O. Waterford, Penn., was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 16, 1813; third son of Francis and Betsey Briggs, natives of New York State, who had a family of nine children, five now living. Mr. Briggs was a prominent farmer; he took much interest in the Baptist Church. He died Nov. 26, 1844, aged sixty years; his widow died Jan. 21, 1867, aged

seventy-nine years. Our subject was united in marriage, April 19, 1842, with Miss Harriet H. Hill, born in Vermont, daughter of John and Laura Hill. This union has been blessed with eight children, viz.: John F., a soldier in the 145th P. V. I. (at the battle of Fredericksburg he received a wound in the leg which never healed; he returned home after his discharge in 1863, and died March 12, 1868); Theron, was also a soldier in the same regiment, and after the battle of Spottsylvania he was reported missing, and has never since been heard from; Myron F.; Laura E.; Ellen L., wife of William Nesbitt; Charles C.; Mary H., and Delia C., who died Dec. 19, 1870. Mr. Briggs is greatly interested in the M. E. Church, in which he has preached since his ordination in 1849, and to which his wife and children (excepting Myron F.) also belong. He owns 112 acres of well-improved land on which he settled when he came to this county in 1851. He is Independent in politics, but never votes Democratic.

SAMUEL G. BROTHERTON, banker, Waterford, was born in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn., March 14, 1817; son of Robert and Dorothea Brotherton, natives of Franklin County, Penn. Robert Brotherton, who was born Dec. 25, 1760, came to Erie County in 1797, and settled in Waterford Township, where he built the Brotherton Grist and Saw Mills; he reared a family of five children, of whom Samuel G. is the only one living; he was a prominent man in Pittsburgh, and died Nov. 20, 1844. Our subject married Mary R., daughter of John Marvin, a prominent business man in Waterford and Erie County from 1826 to 1863. This union has been blessed with five children, viz., Henry W., in Denver, Colo.; Mary A., wife of W. E. Clark, of Union City; J. Rawle, an attorney at law; Blanche H. and Robert L., who is operating his father's saw-mill and factory, manufacturing butter tubs, etc. Mr. Brotherton formed a partnership in 1874, under the firm name of Benson & Brotherton. Theirs is the only bank in Waterford, and is doing a flourishing business. Our subject owns 300 acres of land, on which Waterford Station is erected. He is a sociable, influential gentleman.

SAMUEL R. BRYANT, dentist, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1837; son of A. C. Bryant, a native of Massachusetts, and a cousin of Wm. C. Bryant, the poet. A. C. Bryant came to Erie County from New York State with his family in 1847; he carried on the carriage making business in Waterford until his death, which occurred in 1863; his widow followed him in 1872. Our subject, who is the youngest child, learned dentistry in 1868, and has since practiced the same in Waterford; he, however, is naturally an inventor, and has made a success as such. Dr. Bryant married, in 1874, Miss Alice G., daughter of David Boyd, one of the first settlers in the county. This union has been blessed with one child—Florence. Mrs. Bryant is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bryant met with reverses in the oil regions in 1865 and 1866, but since then has been gradually gaining financially, and has been successful in business; he is a very moral man, a strong advocate of prohibition.

MATTHEW CAMPBELL, farmer, Waterford, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1828; third son of James Campbell, a native of Pennsylvania, a tanner by trade, and a soldier of the war of 1812; he raised a family of eight children, four now living; he departed this life Jan. 8, 1846. Our subject came to Erie in 1853, and married, in 1856, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Moore, an old settler of Waterford, and now living. This union has been blessed with four children, viz., Martha E.; Bertha J., wife of Marshal Hood; James M. and George W. Mrs. Campbell and two daughters are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Campbell is a self-made man, having accumulated 130 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, by hard work; he keeps a small dairy, and sends his milk to the Waterford cheese factory. Mr. Campbell is a member of the A. O. U. W.; a true Republican in politics.

F. L. CLEMENS, physician and surgeon, Waterford, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., March 13, 1856, second child of A. A. Clemens, a native of Erie Co., Penn., who is now living with his wife in Crawford Co., Penn. Our subject obtained his education in the Crawford Co. schools and at Waterford Academy. In 1877, he commenced to study medicine with J. W. Bowman, M. D., Waterford, and graduated in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., March, 1881. Since his graduation he has been successfully following his profession in Waterford, where he enjoys the confidence and patronage of the general public. He is also a member of the firm of Clemens & Patten, successors of Bowman & Smith. They have a nice drug store, and do a good business. Although young, Dr. Clemens has a bright prospect before him. He is a member of Mt. Olivet Commandery No. 30, of Erie, also of the I. O. O. F., of Waterford.

WILLIAM O. COLT, proprietor of bus line and livery stable, Waterford, was born Sept. 25, 1832, in the village of Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., son of Henry Colt, Jr., a native of Pennsylvania, who carried on blacksmithing and wagon-making in Waterford many years, and died about 1842. Our subject enlisted, April, 1861, in Company E., the old Erie regiment, and served three months. In July, 1861, he re-enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., and soon received the appointment of Second Lieutenant. This regiment was in the 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and was as distinguished as any during the war. Its first Colonel, McLane, was killed at Gaines' Mill; S. Vincent, its second Colonel, lost his life at Gettysburg; then Col. O. S. Woodward took command; he lost a leg in the battle of the Wilder-

ness; after which the regiment was re-organized, and C. P. Rodgers was appointed Colonel, and our subject Lieutenant Colonel. He commanded the regiment at Hatcher's Run, and passed through all the battles in which his regiment engaged during the war, and filled every rank from Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel. He had charge of the 16th Mich. Regt. at Boydtown Road, where he repulsed the enemy; he commanded the same regiment the day before the battle of Grand Forks. The chief in command of the corps knew Col. Colt was a man to be depended on, and placed him where there was the hardest fighting, and always found him equal to the occasion. He received a wound in his head at Malvern Hill, and at Bethesda Church was again wounded in the same place. He held the extreme right of the entire line, with the 16th Mich. Regt.; at the battle of Five Forks repulsed three charges of the rebels, and captured a regiment of the enemy's infantry. He returned home as Lieutenant Colonel, and was honorably discharged July, 1865, when he settled down as a peaceable citizen in Waterford.

J. L. COOK, builder and retired farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born Jan. 28, 1811, in Buffalo, N. Y., son of Robert and Lodima Cook, natives of New England. Robert Cook was accidentally shot in 1811, while sitting in a hotel in Buffalo. His widow moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and bought a farm; she was subsequently married to Samuel Trusdel; she died in 1827. Our subject, until he was twelve years of age, remained with his mother; he then lived with a Capt. John Tracy one year, and was afterward ostler at H. G. Davice's hotel. Being an orphan, he was literally kicked from post to pillar, until he learnt the cabinet-making of John Boyd, at which he served five years. He married Belinda, daughter of John Boyd, and a sister of Charles E. Boyd, by whom he had following named children: Laura M., wife of John Brian; Ella, wife of D. V. Minor; Julia, wife of Dr. H. A. Spencer, of Erie, and Edwin; Lee died, aged nineteen, and Boyd when two years old. Mrs. Cook departed this life Sept. 1, 1877. Our subject kept the Cook's Hotel for about fifteen years; at the same time was engaged in the carpenter's and joiner's business, employing from three to five men most of the time. He was one of a company who constructed the Lake Shore Railroad from New York State line to North East, including the building of a bridge over Twenty-Mile Creek, 580 feet long and 300 feet high, and the railroad buildings at North East. He then engaged in building three miles of plank road from Waterford to Marvin's Mills; piers and abutments across the Wabash at Vincennes, Ind.; graded about twelve miles on the O. & M. R. R., and about twenty on the N. M., in Maryland, and erected twenty buildings. He then returned to Waterford, bought the Eagle Hotel, which he conducted two years; then sold out and went to Cameron, Penn., and opened the "Biddle House," which he ran in connection with his trade for about four years. He then erected, himself, a large hotel, a block of buildings and a fine residence, which he presented to his daughter Laura. In fact, he built the greater part of the town of Emporium, and was probably worth at that time $180,000. But reverses came, and his buildings burned down, which were worth over $80,000. He then engaged in the hotel business in the oil regions; was burned out, and returned to Waterford, where he erected the Park Place Hotel, located in the beautiful park, in which he had set out most of the trees twenty years previously. Mr. Cook now owns a well-improved farm of about seventy acres. Though over seventy years old, he is a healthy, energetic man. He served as Commissioner in Cameron County, and as Postmaster for four years in Waterford. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN R. CROSS, farmer and stone mason, P. O. Waterford, was born Nov. 17, 1818, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1846, bringing his wife and five children. He worked at his trade, that of stone mason, to support his family and buy his farm. He married, in Ireland, Nov. 28, 1837, Miss Ann Hayse, a native of same place, who bore him nine children, five now living—Eliza A., wife of James D. Gourley; James H., a soldier in the late rebellion, serving his country three months; Richard, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Thomas D. and Alfred. Mr. Cross is one of the prominent farmers of Waterford. He owns 180 acres of well improved land, with nice buildings on same, and makes his dairy a specialty. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

RICHARD CROSS, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn., April 26, 1848, son of John R. Cross, a native of Ireland, born in 1818, who came with his family to Erie in 1847. He reared five children, our subject being third child, all now living. One son served three months in the late rebellion. Richard Cross was united in marriage, in 1878, with Lillie Rice, a native of Erie Co., and a daughter of William Rice. This union has been blessed with two children—Clyde D. and William L. Mr. Cross works principally at his trade, that of carpenter, and is well skilled. He is owner of thirty-five acres of improved land. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; politically, is a Democrat.

WILLIAM DAVIS, retired farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 27, 1812, son of Zophar Davis, a native of Long Island, and who came to Erie Co., Penn., with his family in 1816, and died June, 1858. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. Our subject was the fourth son in the family. He married March 16, 1837, Miss Louisa, sister of Joseph Thomas, whose biography appears in this work. This union has been

blessed with eight children, seven now living, viz., Thomas M., Minor M., Stoton W., Montillo W., Oscar P., Anna M., wife of Otis Trow, and Louie L., wife of Harvey Clute. Mr. Davis began with nothing, but by hard work has accumulated 100 acres of fine land, besides giving much to his children; each of his sons received $1,000 from him. He has held the office of Constable; has always been a Democrat.

ELIPHALET G. DAVIS, cheese manufacturer, McLain, Erie Co., was born in New York Aug. 31, 1841, youngest child of Henry and Mary Davis, the former a native of New York State, the latter of Massachusetts. They reared a family of four children. Our subject enlisted, in 1862, in Bat. A, 1st N. Y. Lt. Art., and served on the borders of Maryland. He was in the battle of Chambersburgh, Penn. After serving two years and ten months, he was honorably discharged in 1865, and returned home. Mr. Davis married, in 1866, Emily J. Burrows, a native of New York State. This union has been blessed with two children—Edith and Bertram. Mr. Davis made cheese four seasons in New York State; came to Erie Co. in the fall of 1881, and worked the first season in the Draketown Cheese Factory, in Washington Township. In the spring of 1883, he was employed in the Sharp's Corners factory, located in Waterford Township, which he now operates alone. That the factory is well patronized is proved from the fact, that though running in competition with another factory of the same kind only half a mile distant, in one season, the first, the milk of 200 cows was consumed. Mr. Davis is a Democrat in politics; was a good soldier, and is a good citizen.

F. F. FARRAR, retired, P. O. Waterford. The gentleman, whose name heads this biography, is not among the oldest settlers of Erie County, but one whose talents and ability have prominently identified him in the business interests of the county. He is a native of Vermont, born Aug. 24, 1822; his father, Oliver, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Polly, of New Hampshire. The father was engaged many years of his life in the milling business; was for several terms a member of the Legislature of Vermont, chosen by the Democrats; he also served the people of his resident county in Vermont as a Justice of the Peace. F. F., Franklin and A. W. are the only survivors of his thirteen children. Our subject was brought up in his father's mills and upon the farm. His educational advantages were good, being the common schools and the Hancock Academy in New Hampshire; he taught one successful term of school about the time of reaching his majority. In 1843, he removed to Waterford, this county, and with his brother, A. J., conducted a mercantile business until 1853, when he withdrew and engaged in farming and the hotel business at Forest Home, Erie Co., continuing nearly four years with good success; he then entered a partnership with L. Phelps in the grocery line at Waterford. In one year he sold out and engaged under the firm name of Gray & Farrar in the wholesale grocery business at Erie with his usual good luck, up to 1867 or 1868, when he sold and turned his entire attention to the restoration of sulphuric acid at Pittsburgh, in which enterprise he had invested prior to this time; he subsequently took the principal management of the branch business at Titusville and was very successful. At a period during his busy life, he was compelled to lay away his first consort, the mother of four children, three of whom are living, viz., Charles W., W. T. and Mrs. Minnie Arbuckle; he was again married to Mrs. Mary Day, the result being Joe; his estimable wife is a member of the Episcopal Church, while he is a worthy element in the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. During the war he was Mayor of Erie, and discharged the duties of that office with efficiency and satisfaction; he was ardently attached to the cause of the Union, was ever opposed to slavery, and is to-day an enthusiastic Republican. Socially, we find him a genial, pleasant gentleman. He is the artificer of his own little fortune, and is indeed fortunate beyond the common lot of humanity, in being surrounded by all that makes life pleasant, yet now, in his declining years, is somewhat troubled with the asthma.

REV. P. W. FREE, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Waterford, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1839; son of Richard Free, a native of same county. Our subject enlisted in 1862, in the 145th Reg. P. V. I., and served in Hancock's Corps, Army of the Potomac; he participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner, but exchanged at the end of four months, returned to his regiment and was through the battles of the Wilderness and in the siege of Petersburg; he was honorably discharged as Captain at the close of the war. Our subject was united in marriage, June 16, 1870, with Sarah, daughter of Jacob Rodgers, of Crawford Co., Penn., who has borne him four children, viz.: J. Clark, who died May 13, 1879; Ina S.; George G. and Lytte R. Mr. Free commenced his ministry in the United Presbyterian denomination in 1870, and has since been located in a congregation in Waterford, organized in 1812, whose first pastor, the Rev. Robert Reid, remained until June 1, 1841, when the Rev. John J. Findlay took charge until Nov., 1853; the next was Rev. Thomas Love, who was succeeded May 3, 1864, by the Rev. H. P. Jackson, who was released Sept., 1869. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, the church property worth probably $10,000, with a membership of 140 persons, among whom are some of the wealthiest residents of Waterford. Our subject is the owner of a fine residence in Waterford.

GEORGE FRITTS, retired farmer and stock-dealer, Waterford, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Apr. 3, 1811; son of Peter Fritts, a native of New York State, who came

to Erie Co. with his family in the spring of 1825 and located in Waterford Township; he raised a family consisting of eleven children (our subject being second child) four now living. He died, aged eighty-one, in 1871; his widow died in 1880, aged ninety-five. Our subject married in 1832 Miss Lucy Ann, daughter of Lewis Thomas and sister of Josephus Thomas, whose biography appears in this work. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Darius P., Clinton G., Isadore (deceased in infancy) and Delia I., wife of W. L. Brown. Mr. Fritts has lived on a farm the greater part of his life, and has accumulated a nice property by honesty and hard work. He sold a farm of 250 acres and moved to Waterford in 1874, where he has lived a retired life. He has dealt quite extensively in cattle for many years, and during the war shipped a great many head of stock from Canada. He has served as Director of the Poor one term. In politics is a Republican.

JAMES D. GOURLAY, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born Sept. 19, 1836, on the farm he now occupies in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn., and is the youngest child of John and Elizabeth Gourlay, natives of Scotland, where the former manufactured linen and cotton goods. He came to Erie Co. in 1832, and engaged in farming. He was a member of the Presbyterian denomination, and took great interest in all that concerned the church. After being an invalid fifteen years, he died Jan. 2, 1855. His widow, aged eighty-nine, is living with her daughter, Mrs. William Lee. Our subject served three months in McLane's Erie Regiment. After his return he was drafted, and served as 2d Lieut. of the 169th P. V. I., where he remained ten months. He came home again, and later was commissioned as Captain, and appointed recruiting officer in 1864. He raised 144 men in Waterford and joined the 211th P. V. I., where he received the command of Co. F, attached to the Ninth Corps of the Army of the James. He participated in the battle of Fort Steadman, and in the capture of Petersburg, where he was wounded in the head. After an honorable discharge June 2, 1865, he returned to his home. July 3, 1866, he married Miss Eliza A., daughter of John Cross, whose biography is in this work. Five children, three living, have blessed this union—Steen F., May J., Mary (died March 23, 1884), Lee W. and Margret H. Mr. Gourlay is one of the proprietors of the cheese factory located at Davis' Corners. This factory, which has been opened one season, consumes about 5,000 pounds of milk per day, is well patronized and gives perfect satisfaction. Our subject owns 151 acres of well improved land. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the Republican party.

DAVID C. GRAY, tanner, Waterford, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Nov. 28, 1842; second child of John and Hannah Gray, natives of New York State. John Gray was a miller by trade, at which he worked nearly all his life. He raised a family of four children, three now living. He departed this life Sept., 1850; his widow died June, 1877. David C. Gray enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, in the 83d Reg. P. V. I., Co. E, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, seven days' fight on the Peninsula, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and in the siege of Petersburg, including some very hard fighting in capturing the Weldon Railroad, and finally in the capture of Lee's army, besides many minor engagements. At the battle of Gaines' Mill he lost his knapsack, and, in 1866, a bible, given him by his mother, was returned to him by the rebel who had secured the knapsack, and in which he had found the bible. Mr. Gray now prizes this book as a sacred relic. He served his country nearly four years, and was honorably discharged June 28, 1865, and returned home. He is now employed in the tannery business. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for A. Lincoln. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies.

CORNELIUS HALEY, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in 1830 in County Cork, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1849. Mr. Haley worked four or five years on the railroad, and accumulated enough money to buy a farm of ninety-five acres, which he now owns in Waterford Township. He bought the farm cheap, but has improved it and made it into a splendid home. Our subject married, in 1850, in St. Patrick's Church, Erie, Miss Nora Austin, a native of County Clare, Ireland. This union has been blessed with four children, two dying young. Those now living are Daniel (married and living in Dallas City) and a daughter, Maria (residing with her parents). The entire family are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Waterford Station. Mr. Haley has been a hard worker, and has now a nice property.

JAMES HARE, farmer, P. O. LeBœuf, was born Oct. 22, 1815, in LeBœuf Township, Erie Co., Penn., second son of John Hare, a native of Pennsylvania, who must have come to Erie Co. about 1800, and whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and also served in the French war. He witnessed the defeat of Braddock, and shouldered his musket to go forth in the war of 1812, when over eighty years of age; he died in 1843 at the patriarchal age of nearly one hundred and sixteen years. John Hare reared a family of thirteen children, five now living; he died in 1854. Our subject married, in 1835, Harriet Preston, a native of New York State, and a daughter of Jeremiah Preston. To them have been born seven children—Amos W.; Stephen W., who served twenty-one months in the late war, and was honorably discharged; Silas H., a soldier in the 83d P. V. I., and died in the hospital

at Alexandria in 1862; Martin E., a soldier in the 83d P. V. I., was missing at the battle of the Wilderness and never since heard from; Mary J., widow of David Cottrell; Lydia A., wife of S. B. Stoke, and Aaron L. Mr. Hare is descended from one of the oldest and most respected families of the county. He owns eighty acres of improved land—a part of the old homestead. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

AARON M. HIMROD, farmer and proprietor of saw mill, P. O. Waterford, was born in Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 23, 1823, son of Moses and Nancy (Lattimore) Himrod, the latter a daughter of James Lattimore, a native of Northumberland Co., Penn., a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and one of the first pioneers of this section. Moses Himrod was also a native of Northumberland Co., Pa., and came to Erie Co. in 1800; his father, our subject's grandfather, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battles of Princeton and Trenton, besides other engagements; he received a pension in his latter days. Moses Himrod reared a family of eight children, seven now living. He was a Captain in the war of 1812. He was a prominent farmer, held nearly all the township offices, and died in 1865. Our subject married, in 1853, Miss Mary J., daughter of David Cook, of Venango Co., Penn. They were parents of seven children, viz.: M. L., a promising young man, married but nine months to Miss Mary Mitchell, when he died; Eva A.; Alfred C., died at the age of twenty-one; Lee, Frank H., Belle and Carl. Mr. Himrod owns 120 acres of well-improved land, which he has mostly cleared himself, and on which is his saw mill, which is operated nearly all the time, and doing a good business. Mr. and Mrs. Himrod are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics.

MRS. NANCY HIMROD, widow of Aaron Himrod, Waterford, was born in Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 21, 1834, second daughter of George Smith, a native of Erie Co., now living in Waterford. Our subject married, Dec. 31, 1861, Aaron Himrod, eldest son of Simon Himrod, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the early settlers of Erie Co. He raised a family of eight children, only one now living, viz., Martha, wife of Alfred Lamb, of Pleasantville, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Himrod were blessed with two children, viz., Reid S., born Jan. 20, 1863, and S. Steele, born April 22, 1864; both sons reside with their mother. Mr. Himrod was a farmer, but during the last two years of his life was engaged in the grocery business. He accumulated a nice little property, which he left to his widow. He and his wife were members of the U. P. Church, to which the latter still belongs. He took quite an interest in church matters. He departed this life Feb. 15, 1873. Mrs. Nancy Himrod owns a fine residence on Third street, Waterford. She is descended from one of the oldest and best families in the township.

GEORGE HIPPLE, miller, Waterford, was born in Perry Co., Penn., in 1831, and came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1854, where he engaged as miller in the old mill at Waterford, located on the spot of his present place of business. After remaining about five years, he moved to Erie City, where he worked fifteen years, when the old Waterford mill burned down, and he moved back and built the present mill on Le Bœuf Creek, about a half mile south of Waterford. He was then associated with T. P. Judson, whose interest is now owned by his son, T. N. Judson. This is one of the best mills in Waterford Township; has four sets of buhrs and a set of rollers, run by water and steam, and has a capacity of 100 bushels of wheat per day. It is under the immediate control of our subject, and is doing a first-class business. Mr. Hipple married, in 1854, Miss Julia, sister of David Kinaman, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Three children were born to this union, viz., Ida, wife of Marshal Moore, Anna and Sadie. Mr. Hipple is a member of the A. O. U. W.; an Anti-Monopolist in politics.

OSCAR J. HITCHCOCK, harness maker, Waterford, was born in Erie, Erie Co., Penn., May 14, 1841, son of Julius Hitchcock. Our subject enlisted, in 1862, in Co. E, 83d P. V. I., 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. After serving about one month, and while on the march from Falmouth to Warrenton Junction, in crossing a stream on a log he was so severely wounded that he received his discharge at Harrisburg for disability, and is now a pensioner. Mr. Hitchcock married, in 1881, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Robert Johnson, a native of Ireland. This union has been blessed with one child—Merril L. Mr. Hitchcock has worked at harness-making, principally, since the war. He was a good soldier, and is a good citizen; politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HOOD, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born Oct. 25, 1828, in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of George and Hannah Hood. The former was an early settler of Erie Co., coming in 1800 with his father, who received a large tract of land from the Government for services rendered as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject raised a family of seven children, all living. He departed this life in 1874. Mr. William Hood, Jr., married Miss Dorcas King, a native of Erie Co., daughter of Robert King. This union has been blessed with three girls—Mary, wife of Charles Burns; Emma J., wife of Jacob Schlosser (whose biography appears in this work), and Harriet I., wife of John Smilley. Mr. Hood owns fifty acres of fine land near the station at Waterford, a part of the old homestead. He is descended from one of the first pioneers of Erie Co.; is Democratic in politics.

ADAM H. HOVIS, blacksmith, Waterford, was born in Venango Co., Pa., Feb. 27, 1821, son of Ernest Hovis, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier of the war of 1812; he died in 1866; his widow, aged ninety-one, is still living. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1859 with his family. He married, in 1843, Miss Polly Suttly. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Horace D.; Emma J., wife of C. J. Borah; Margret, widow of William Jurdan; and Mary E., wife of M. J. Blackwell. This wife dying, our subject married, in March, 1856, Miss Susan A. Wheeler, a native of New York. Mr. Hovis enlisted Oct. 1, 1862, in the 14th Penn. Cav., Co. I, and served in the Army of Western Virginia. He was captured by Mosely's guerrillas at Bolivar's Heights June 29, 1863, and remained prisoner over four months in Libby Prison. He acted as company blacksmith during his service, and was honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1865, having served three years. He is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R. and of the Andersonville Associative Survivors, of Chicago, Ill. He has worked at his trade forty-five years, and has accumulated some property. Politically, he is a Republican. His son, Horace D., enlisted in 1861 in the 111th P. V. I., 12th Corps, in the Shenandoah Valley; then the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated, and called the 20th, by Gen. Hooker principally, and attached to the Western Army. Horace D. was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, second Bull Run, where he was injured by a wagon running over him; he went to the hospital, and after recovering joined his regiment at Harper's Ferry, where he was taken ill, and if he had not been cared for by an old lady (Mrs. Kennedy) would have died. He was discharged at Chester, Penn., on account of physical disability, but, in 1863, re-enlisted at Waterford in the same regiment and company, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and in Sherman's march to the sea. His regiment and the Sixtieth New York were the first to enter Atlanta. In June, 1865, he returned home, where he has since been chiefly engaged in blacksmithing. He married, in the fall of 1868, Miss Lucy O. Luke, a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with six children, viz., Mary M., Alice H., Laura O., George A., Bertha and an infant. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. He is a moral, upright citizen, and a first-class mechanic.

FRANCIS A. HOWE, carriage-maker, Waterford, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1838; son of G. A. H. Howe, also a native of New York State, who came to Erie Co. with his family in 1840, and has been manufacturing wagons since in Waterford. He has a family of three sons, all now living, our subject being the second child. He enlisted July 29, 1861, in the 83d P. V. I., serving in the 12th Corps, and was wounded in the battle of Gaines' Mill by a ball passing through his arm. It lodged in a testament he carried directly over his heart. He has the book and ball still in his possession. He was in the army eighteen months, and was discharged for physical disability in Dec., 1862. Mr. Howe married, Nov. 19, 1869, Miss Rebecca, daughter of P. E. Judson, of the Eagle Hotel, Waterford, Penn. One child, Florence, has blessed this union. Mrs. Howe is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Howe has worked at carriage-making for the past ten years; he owns a nice little home in Waterford. He is a pensioner, a member of the A. O. U. W., and G. A. R.; in politics, a Republican.

JULIUS A. HULL, farmer, contractor and proprietor of saw mill, P. O. Waterford, was born in Summit Township, Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 2, 1841, eldest son of Lucians A. and Margret Hull, the latter a native of England. Lucians A. Hull, a prominent farmer, was born in Summit Township, Erie Co., Penn, where he reared a family of eight children. One of his sons, William M., enlisted in the 145th P. V. I., was wounded in the leg, and died during the war. Mr. Hull, Sr., died in 1880. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1862, with Sophia M., a native of Erie Co. and a daughter of Eli Osborn. Two children have blessed this union, viz., William H. and George J. Mr. Hull learned the carpenter's trade while young, and has worked more or less at it ever since. He moved to Waterford Township about 1860, and engaged in the saw mill business; has also been building extensively. He erected several of the township schools and a number of private residences. He attached a planing machine to his saw mill in 1871, and does quite an amount of custom work. He is the owner of ten acres of well-improved land, on which stands his residence and saw mill. He is a Democrat in politics.

DANIEL W. HUNT, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born March 12, 1834, on the farm he now lives on in Waterford Borough, son of Simeon and Aseneth (Tracy) Hunt. The latter is a daughter of Capt. John Tracy. Simeon Hunt, who was a native of Vermont, came to Erie Co. about 1814, and built and operated Waterford's only distillery. He was a prominent farmer; bought the farm now occupied by our subject from old Gen. Martin. He served as County Auditor several terms. He reared a family of six children, four now living; he depared this life April 2, 1874, his wife having preceded him in 1854. Our subject was married, Dec. 14, 1876, to Adeline, youngest daughter of Squire T. Trask, who was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1797, and when only two years old came to Erie Co. with his parents. He was a prominent farmer, and died Oct. 9, 1866. His widow resided with Mr. Hunt the last four years of her life and died Nov. 19, 1883. This union has been blessed with one child—Reed Tracy, born Feb. 6, 1880. During the late rebellion, our subject responded to Gov. Curtin's call for minute men. He owns 195 acres of fine

land, well improved. He possesses one of the finest bred stallions, "Triffle," in this section of the country. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics, a Republican.

WASHINGTON JAMES, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1834, son of Able James, a native of Vermont, who came to Erie Co., where he was a prominent farmer, when our subject was about three years old. He raised a family of nine children, all now living. He died in 1872, aged eighty years. Washington James enlisted in 1861, in the 9th N. Y. Cavalry, serving in the Army of the Potomac under Buford. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and in several minor engagements. Whilst making a charge in 1863, he was hurt by a horse falling on him, from which injuries he has never fully recovered. He served three years; was engaged in over twenty conflicts with the enemy, and honorably discharged in the fall of 1864, and returned home. Mr. James married, October 17, 1872, Miss Clara, daughter of Sidna and Elizabeth Doe, natives of Erie Co., Penn., the former a manufacturer of oars, was a prominent man. They were parents of nine children, seven still living. Mr. Doe died in April, 1882; his widow resides in West Springfield, Erie Co., Penn. Mr. James owns a well-improved farm of fifty-eight acres. He is a member of the M. E. Church, is P. G. in the I. O. O. F., and is Officer of the Day, G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM JUDSON, retired merchant, Waterford, was born in Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 7, 1807; son of Seth Judson, who came with his family to Erie Co. in 1823; reared four children and departed this life in 1856, his widow following him in 1858. Our subject, who was the second child in this family, married, February 12, 1839, Clarissa King, daughter of Thomas and grand-daughter of Robert King, a prominent man and one of the first settlers in Waterford; he and a Mr. Black being probably the first to bring their families to Erie Co. Mr. King received from the Government, for making certain favorable negotiations with the Indians, 400 acres of land located in Waterford, known as King's Flats, now in Le Bœuf Township. Mr. and Mrs. Judson have had five children, viz.: Mary, wife of S. Gustine Snowden, M. D., Franklin, Penn.; Alice F., wife of Charles Himrod, of Chicago; George D., who enlisted in Co. E, 83d Reg. P. V. I.; after a month's service, he lost his life in the second battle of Bull Run; Alfred, died in infancy; and Jessie K., wife of Robert Lamberton, Esq., of Franklin, Penn. Mrs. Judson and her daughters are members of the Episcopal Church. Our subject has served as Burgess of Waterford several terms; Trustee of the Waterford Academy since 1847; is owner of 480 acres and a fine residence in Waterford. Politically is a Republican.

WALTER L. KELLEY, druggist and Burgess, Waterford, born in Crawford Co., Penn., Dec. 5, 1855, son of J. L. Kelley, a native of Crawford Co. also. Our subject came to Waterford in 1879, where he engaged in the produce business two years, with M. H. Terry, when he became partner for one year. In 1880, he commenced business for himself, but in 1881, went into partnership with Dr. Barton in the drug business. This firm have built a fine brick block, on the corner of High and Third streets, Waterford, which is an honor to the township. They use the first floor for their large drug store, and a stock of boots and shoes. The Park Opera Hall occupies the second floor. Mr. Kelley married, April 5, 1879, Miss Hellen, daughter of Dr. I. Barton, and sister of our subject's partner. This union has been blessed with one child—Theodora, a bright little girl born October 29, 1881. Mr. Kelley is now serving his second term as Burgess of the village of Waterford. He is a member of the F. & A. M. also I. O. O. F.; he is one of the most enterprising young business men in this section.

DAVID KINAMAN, miller, P. O. Waterford, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1846; son of David Kinaman, a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1864, and served on the gunboat Benton, on the Red and Mississippi Rivers, for fifteen months. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Grand Gulf and in several other engagements. He held the position of Quarter Gunner; he was honorably discharged in 1865, and returned to Waterford, where he has since been engaged in the business of miller. He has been employed by Dewey & Williams as first miller for nearly seven years. Mr. Kinaman was united in marriage, in 1866, with Miss Mary M., daughter of P. E. Judson, both natives of Erie Co., Penn. This union has been blessed with one child—Grace. Mrs. Kinaman is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Kinaman is a sociable gentleman; a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. Politically, a Republican.

ROBT. F. LATTIMORE, farmer and proprietor of saw mill, P. O. Waterford, Penn., was born on his present farm in Waterford Township, Erie Co., June 13, 1850; son of John and Hannah (Fretwell) Lattimore. The former was also born on subject's farm, Oct. 27, 1819, where he married March 4, 1847. John and Hannah reared a family of seven children (Robt. F. being second child), all now living. He died June 21, 1880, his wife preceding him on May 2, 1879. His grandfather Fretwell enlisted during the war of the rebellion, was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and died in the rebel prison at Macon, Ga., and was buried there in 1863. Our subject's great-grandfather, James Lattimore, came from Northumberland Co., this State, at an early date (about the year 1800) and he and family settled upon above farm, and were among the first to build a flouring and saw mill here. Robt. F. Lattimore received his education in the academy at Waterford. He was united in mar-

riage, June 5, 1883, with Nell W. Kingsley, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann Kingsley, the latter a native of Connecticut; the former was born in Massachusetts. Mr. Lattimore owns a fine farm of 160 acres, part of the old homestead known as the Wexford Tract. He is of the fourth generation of Lattimores living on same farm; he is a Republican in politics.

W. G. LE FEVRE, editor, Waterford, was born Nov. 17, 1861, in Erie Co., Penn.; son of Jacob and Hettie A. (Given) Le Fevre, who were early residents of this county. He was permitted to attend the county schools and at Cambridgeboro, Crawford Co., until sixteen years old, when he began learning the printer's trade with D. P. Robbins, editor of the Cambridgeboro *Index*. Some time subsequent Mr. Robbins bought the Union City *Times*, and Mr. Le Fevre continued in his employ. Later he served a period with the Economy Printing Co., of Erie. He owned one-third interest in the Union City *Times* before April, 1883, when he bought the Waterford *Leader*, now a six column quarto 44x33 inches, with a circulation of 700, which he edits with marked ability for a young man of his age. He is well equipped for doing all kinds of job work on short notice. He is Independent in politics, and devotes the columns of his worthy publication to the local news of his borough and surrounding country. He was married, Sept. 26, 1882, to Miss Jennie Shreve, the result being one child—Mary S.

LUCIUS LOCKWOOD, retired farmer, P. O. Waterford, Penn., was born in Springfield, Addison Co., Vt., June 1, 1817; eldest son of Henry Lockwood, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Henry Lockwood died in 1861. Our subject was united in marriage Jan. 2, 1842, with Louisa Wattenpaugh, a native of New York State. To this union have been born eleven children, viz.: Celestia, wife of Wm. Anderson; George R., a soldier in the 142d P. V. I. (lost his life at the battle of Gettysburg); John H.; Plumy E., wife of Benj. Anderson; Levi A.; Emeline V., wife of George Spawn; Luella M. (deceased); Lucretia D., wife of Jerome Post; Mary L., wife of Jeff. Post; George R. and Lucius B. Mrs. Lockwood died March 5, 1879, and our subject married for his second wife, Dec. 1, 1881, Miss Aurelia H. Boyd, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lockwood has long been a prominent farmer of Erie Co., to which he came in 1869; he owns 112 acres of fine land. In politics is a Republican.

ISAAC Y. LUNGER, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., Jan. 5, 1822; youngest son of Jacob and Elizabeth Lunger, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Erie Co. in the fall of 1822. They raised a family of eleven children, seven now living. Jacob Lunger was a shoemaker by trade, and in those early days went from one farm house to another, making all the shoes the families wore; he accumulated enough in this way to buy a farm in Waterford Township. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Jacob died in 1858, his wife having preceded him in 1855. Our subject has been twice married; first, in 1843, to Elizabeth Burger, a native of Erie Co.; eight children were born to this union. Mrs. Lunger died in 1880, and in the fall of 1881, Mr. Lunger lost his oldest son—Charles—a promising boy, who died of congestion of the bowels. In 1881 Mr. Lunger married his second wife, Mrs. Anna Miller, widow of Greekson Miller. In 1857 Michael Dangler was convicted on charge of setting fire to Mr. Lunger's three barns, by which the latter lost $2,000; at the same time, a barn belonging to Adam Boyd, another to a Mr. Clark, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mill Village, and a big pile of hemlock bark, the property of Wm. Bryans, of Le Bœuf, were destroyed by fire, evidence pointing to the same incendiary. Mr. Lunger now makes a specialty of raising shorthorn cattle, and is the owner of the celebrated bull "Senator," bred by George Barnett; is also owner of a well-improved farm of 170 acres; he educated all his children in the Waterford Academy; he is a representative man of his section; in politics is a Democrat.

HENRY LYTLE, grocer, Waterford, was born in Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 11, 1842; son of Andrew Lytle, also a native of Erie County, a tanner by trade, who engaged in farming and operated a tannery on his place for about thirty years; he was a prominent man in his day; he cleared a farm of 150 acres; he departed this life in the fall of 1876; his father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his grandfather a captain in the Revolutionary war. Our subject enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 83d P. V., and served in the 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac; he participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and was wounded in the right leg at the siege of Petersburg, Sept. 30, 1864; he received an honorable discharge July, 1865, at the close of the war. Since 1876 he has engaged in the grocery business at Waterford, Penn.; he was a good soldier, and is a good citizen.

JOHN McGONNELL, apiarian, P. O. Waterford, was born in Sunbury, Penn., March 8, 1837, son of Patrick McGonnell, a native of Ireland, who came with his family to Erie Co., Penn., in 1838. He died in Illinois in 1857. His widow, a native of Crawford Co., Penn., is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Susan Sanny, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven. In 1863 our subject started an apiary. He manufactures and sells a large number of bee-hives, of his own invention, which have proved a success. He makes the raising of the Italian bee a specialty, and ships queen bees and large quantities of honey all over the United States. He is an expert apiarian, doing more to advance the bee culture by inventions, etc., than any man in Erie Co. Mr. McGonnell married, in the fall of 1873, Miss

Emma, a daughter of Marvin St. John, an old settler of Erie Co. This union has been blessed with three children, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. McGonnell is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. McGonnell had a brother, Samuel, killed in 1862, in Virginia. He was a member of the 8th Ill. Cav. Our subject is a man of some property and ample means. Politically he is a Democrat.

TRUMAN MALLORY, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born April 23, 1825, in Le Bœuf Township, Erie Co., Penn., son of John and Annie Mallory, the latter a native of Erie Co., N. Y.; John Mallory was born in Erie Co., Penn. His father came to Erie as early as 1795; was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and one of the first settlers of the county. The father and mother of our subject are probably the oldest married couple of Erie Co. They are residing in Le Bœuf Township. Truman Mallory married, Dec. 31, 1846, Miss Lydia C. Phelps, a native of Waterford and a daughter of Theodore Phelps, one of the first settlers of Erie Co.; they have six children, viz.: Lewis E., Frederick E., Emma J., wife of S. D. Chase; John F., Sydney T. and Lydia A. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory are members of the Christian Church at Draketown. He owns a fine farm of about eighty acres. In 1852 his house and its contents were burned, by which he lost about $500. The fire was supposed to be the work of an enemy. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

THEODORE H. MARSH, lumber manufacturer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 14, 1835, son of James and Jane (Thompson) Marsh, mentioned in the biography of John Marsh. Mr. Marsh married, Feb. 2, 1862, Almena born April 21, 1835, daughter of Hiram and Julia (Grant) Sedgwick, of Waterford Township. By this union there are five children, viz.: Archie C., Julia J., Ernest A., Effie L. and Henry H. Archie married, Jan. 16, 1883, Emma Davis, born May 1, 1863, daughter of Robert and Sally (Colvin) Davis, of McKean Township. Mr. Marsh has a proprietary interest with Mr. William Marsh, of McKean Township, in an excellent steam saw mill, located on the McKean Township line, on the former's property, and which turns out large quantities of lumber, laths and shingles. They make a specialty of bill stuff, which is hauled to Waterford for shipment to Eastern markets. They have also a good trade in hemlock building lumber, which is hauled to Erie to order of builders in that city. Their custom sawing is large, the business is in a flourishing condition, and highly creditable to its enterprising proprietors. Mr. Marsh also engages in farming. He owns three fine properties in Waterford Township, two well improved and one timber lot, aggregating 181 acres. The home farm consists of sixty-eight acres, well stocked and with fine buildings thereon; it is a dairy farm, situated on the McKean Township line. His cattle are cross-bred with pure Holstein. Mr. Marsh is a Granger, and politically a Greenbacker.

JAMES M. MIDDLETON, retired farmer, Waterford, was born in County Down, Ireland, June 10, 1803, son of Samuel Middleton, who came to America about 1835, money being sent for the purpose by our subject and his brother John, who had emigrated to this country in 1828. Samuel Middleton died about 1838, and is buried in the Waterford Cemetery. James M. worked first in an iron ore bed in New York State, after coming to this country; then went to the lake shore and dug ore during summer seasons, and worked in the furnace during winters. Finally he came to Erie Co. and married, about 1833, Miss Mary A. Middleton. This union was blessed with one child, Samuel Robert, who lived until about seventeen years of age, when he was accidentally shot one 4th of July. Mrs. Middleton died in 1866, and Mr. Middleton married Miss Amanda Hannery, a native of Waterford. Our subject spent many years on a farm after coming to Erie Co., and amassed quite a fortune by hard work and economy. He sold his farm and moved to Waterford, where he has since lived a retired life. Mrs. Middleton is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Middleton is a liberal man, having paid much money toward the support of the church; he gave his brother John at one time fifty acres of excellent land; he has done much toward clearing and making Erie Co. what it is. Politically he is a Republican.

MRS. NANCY MOORE was born in Erie Co., Penn., April 29, 1806, daughter of David and Jane Boyd, natives of Pennsylvania, and a cousin of Charles C. Boyd. David Boyd was one of the first settlers of Erie Co., and a prominent farmer in his day. In 1824 our subject was married to John Moore, a native of Ireland, eldest child of James and Elizabeth Moore. They raised a family of ten children, viz.: George, William B., James B., Robert G., Wilson, Jane (wife of Henry Putnam), Eliza S., Nancy, Hannah G. (wife of J. W. Willard) and Mary E. (wife of S. E. Dewey). Nearly all the family are located near Waterford. Mr. Moore was a devoted Christian, a member of the U. P. Church. He departed this life Oct. 2, 1882, at the ripe old age of nearly eighty. He left a nice farm of 115 acres and a fine residence to his heirs. His widow is living in the residence with her married children and one grand-daughter, Sadie E. Moore. Mrs. Moore is a member of the U. P. Church. Her father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a son served about nine months in Co. F, 169th P. V. I. in the late war of the rebellion.

THOMAS MOORE, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Ireland April 3, 1813, fourth son of James and Elizabeth Moore, who came to America with ten children in 1821. They were the parents of twelve children, six now living. James Moore and wife were earnest Christian Church members; the former was a prominent member of the U. P. Church at Waterford. He settled on a farm, on part of which the subject of this sketch now lives, cleared

and paid for same, with the aid of his sons, and at his death left it to his children. He died in 1842, his widow following in 1845. Thomas Moore has been twice married, first to Martha, a native of Erie Co., and a daughter of Aaron Himrod, one of the early settlers of this county. To this union were born five children, two living—Ralph, who served in the 83d P. V. I. three years and three months, passing through all the hardships with his glorious regiment, and receiving an honorable discharge; and Sarah, wife of Mathew Campbell, whose sketch appears in this work. Pressly, who died in 1882, also served in the 83d P. V. I. Mrs. Moore departed this life Feb., 1860, and in Sept., 1862, Mr. Moore married Isabell Powell, a native of Crawford Co., Penn., and a daughter of Thomas Powell. Three children blessed this union, one dying in infancy. The surviving are Albert L. and Anna E. These, with Mr. and Mrs. Moore, are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Moore owns 205 acres of fine land, part of the old homestead. All his children have attended the academy at Waterford. He is a prominent man of this section; a Republican in politics.

JAMES A. MOORE, proprietor of livery stable, Waterford, was born in Canada, May 8, 1838, and is a son of William Moore, who came to Erie Co., Penn., with his family about 1860, and is still a resident of Waterford Township. Our subject served nearly three years during the late war, enlisting in 1862 in the 83d P. V. I., 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, the siege of Petersburg and in several other engagements of minor importance. He received an honorable discharge as First Lieutenant. Mr. Moore has been engaged in the livery business for about seven years; is now conducting the principal stable in Waterford, and has the mail route between Waterford and Mill Village, running a hack daily. He was married, June, 1879, to Margaret Irwine, a native of Centre Co., Penn., by whom there is one child—Alice E. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., John Rice Post of Waterford; in politics is a Republican.

B. E. PHELPS, physician and surgeon, Wattsburg, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., son of Benjamin Phelps and Sarah (*nee* Greenfield) Phelps; the former, a farmer, was born in Connecticut; the latter was a native of New York. Our subject having been partly educated in the common school, entered the Fairfield Academy. At sixteen years of age, he became a student at a medical college; at twenty-two years of age, at Castleton, Vt.; then attended the Albany, N. Y. Medical College; thence to college in Buffalo, N. Y., where he obtained the degree of M. D. He practiced, first in Crawford Co. five years, thence went to Erie Co., Penn., practicing in Union Township a short time, and in 1865 came to Corry, where he has been very successful, and has obtained an enviable reputation as surgeon. Dr. Phelps married in 1846, Luvilla Sweezy, a resident of Herkimer Co. N. Y.; their son, a talented young practitioner, will in time take his father's place in the profession. Drs. B. E. Phelps, Sr. and Jr. are now located at Wattsburg, Erie Co., Penn., following their profession.

LAFAYETTE F. PHELPS, farmer and Tax Collector, P. O. Waterford, was born April 29, 1825, in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn.; second son of Drayton Phelps, a native of Connecticut, who came to Erie Co. with his brother Jason in 1815. He reared a family of seven children, four now living. He departed this life in 1854. Our subject married in 1851, Miss Sarah J., daughter of James F. Benson, a descendant of one of the first families of Erie Co. This union has been blessed with eight children, seven now living—Sarah S., wife of Seth Feedler; Charles B., Madora M., wife of Henry Allen; Jessie J., wife of Fred King; James B., Harriet E., wife of George C. Judson, and Lena E. Mr. Phelps is a prominent man in his section; is now Collector of Taxes; he acted as special agent for the Provost Marshal for two years during the war; he has held nearly all the township offices. Our subject owns a well-improved farm of about thirty-five acres. Politically he is a Republican.

HIRAM RICE, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, Waterford, was born March 3, 1842, in the house in which he now resides; son of Henry Rice, a native of New York City, and who came to Erie Co. about 1833. He raised a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living. He was a prominent farmer, but has retired, and with his wife is now living in the village of Waterford. Our subject enlisted July, 1864, in the U. S. Navy, serving in the North Atlantic Squadron on the gunboat "Pontoosuc," and was in the coast service; was engaged in both battles of Fort Fisher; in the bombardment of Fort Darling, and several minor engagements. After serving ten months, he was honorably discharged at the close of the war and returned home. He is now Commander of the J. F. Rice Post, No. 345, of Waterford. This post is named after his brother, who was a member of the 83d P. V. I. and killed at Malvern Hill. Mr. Rice married Oct. 6, 1868, Miss Henrietta A., daughter of H. R. Whittelsey, a native of Connecticut. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Lena E., Anna and Edward R. Mr. Rice is engaged in farming, and also in the sale of agricultural implements. He makes a specialty of the Buckeye Mower, Reaper and Self-Binder. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE ROBBINS, shoemaker and farmer, Waterford, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Aug. 19, 1825; third son of Josiah and Betsey Robbins, natives of Connecticut. Josiah Robbins was a soldier of the war of 1812. Our subject came to Erie Co. in 1855,

and settled in Washington Township. He was united in marriage Jan. 1, 1848, with Miss Mary J. Giles, a native of Erie Co., Penn., and daughter of Joseph Giles, a native of Massachusetts, and one of the first settlers of Washington Township. This union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Rosetta, Arthur C., Martha, Vernon and Ernest. Mr. Robbins has been a shoemaker nearly all of his life, and has worked at the same in Waterford for nearly two years, doing a good business. He owns a well-improved farm of sixty-three acres, in Le Bœuf Township, on which his family reside. He served in the Union army three months, during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Robbins has made all he now owns by industry and economy. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a first class mechanic, in politics, a stanch Republican.

STEVEN ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1824; second son of Dorsey and Edith Roberts; the former, with family, drove a team from New York to Erie Co., Penn., in 1835. They reared a family of eleven children, five now living. Mr. Roberts, Sr. was a cooper by trade, at which he worked early in life. He died in May, 1863, and his widow in June, 1872. Our subject was united in marriage, Oct. 7, 1847, with Miss Lavina Osborn, a native of Bedford Co., Penn., and daughter of Jerret Osborn, a native of Maryland, who came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1827. To this union have been born six children, five now living, viz.: Jarrett F., Agnes R., Eli N., Harriet E. and Charles N. Mr. Roberts served three months in the 202d P. V. I. during the late war. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject owns fifty acres of well-improved land, fruits of his industry and economy. In politics is a Republican.

AMOS ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1826, third son of Dorsey and Edith Roberts, both natives of Massachusetts, who came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1836. They reared a family of eleven children, five now living. Dorsey Roberts was a soldier in the war of 1812; he worked at his trade (coopering) after coming here; died in 1862, his widow followed him in 1872. Our subject married Jan. 1, 1852, Miss Helen C. Heath, a native of Collins, N. Y.; her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. They have four children living—Alice V., Mary L., wife of Jason Woods; William M. and Herbert V. (one is deceased). Mr. Roberts enlisted in Aug., 1864, in the U. S. Navy, and served on the gunboat "Gen. Burnside," on the Upper Tennessee. After a year's service, he was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned home. He is a member of the G. A. R. Bates Post, No. 83. Mr. Roberts owns fifty-five acres of well improved land, a part of his father's homestead. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES S. ROSS, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 22, 1812; son of John and Lucy Ross; the former born in Vermont, was a soldier in the war of 1812; the latter was a native of Connecticut. They died in Erie City about 1845. Our subject married in 1836, Sarah Ann Wilson, of Whitehall, N. Y. They had a family of six children, five now living. Mr. Ross came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1838. Mrs. Ross died in 1865, and in 1868 Mr. Ross married Miss Rachel, daughter of John Alcon, both natives of Venango Co., Penn. Mr. Ross has always engaged in farming, is a self-made man, and has accumulated what he has by industry and economy. He was Captain in the militia in an early day, and has served as Collector one term. He received a sun-stroke in June, 1873, from the effects of which he has never recovered entirely; he is an honest, intelligent citizen. In politics he is a Republican. L. M. Ross, our subject's oldest son, was born Sept. 2, 1841, in McKean Township, Erie Co., Penn. He married Jan. 13, 1863, Miss Nancy J., daughter of Isaac Y. Lunger, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the old settlers of Erie Co. This union has been blessed with two children, viz.: Hattie E. and Fred E. Mr. Ross is the owner of seventy-five acres of well-improved land; is connected with George H. Barnett, and doing an extensive business in hay pressing and threshing; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Ross has served as School Director six years, and Assesor one term. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. He believes strongly in prohibition, and always votes the Republican ticket.

JACOB SCHLOSSER, barber and tobacco dealer, Waterford, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 7, 1853; second son of Charles and Kate Schlosser, natives of Germany, who have lived in this country about forty years. They raised a family of five sons, all living. Our subject came to Erie Co., in May, 1875, and settled in Waterford Township May 1, 1876, where he has since engaged in business. Mr. Schlosser married Oct. 2, 1879, Miss Emma J., daughter of William Hood, an old settler of Erie Co. This union has been blessed with two children—Walter H. and Charles W. Mr. Schlosser not only runs a first-class barber shop, but keeps in connection with same a cigar store, where he sells the best tobacco and cigars manufactured; he is a fine workman and gives satisfaction to all; his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.; in politics is Independent.

HIRAM SEDGWICK, retired farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 16, 1803; eldest son of Aaron and Betsy Sedgwick, former a native of Massachusetts and brother of Louis Sedgwick, whose biography appears in this work. Our subject came to Erie Co. with his parents in 1825; he married Jan. 28, 1830, Miss Julia A., eighth child of Benjamin Grant, a native of Connecticut, who came to Erie Co. in 1800,

with his wife and three children; he worked at an early day at blacksmithing and reared a family of ten children, five now living; he served one term as Poor Director. Two of his sons, Benjamin and William C. were soldiers in the war of 1812; he died in 1849, aged eighty years. Seven children were born to this union, five now living, viz.: Solyman, who received an honorable discharge, after serving nine months in the Army of the Potomac, during the late war; Almena, wife of Hardin Marsh; Bertram, Louisa, Effie; Arthur died in his eighteenth year. Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick are among the landmarks of the county, having lived together more than fifty years. The latter has been for over ten years an invalid. The former spends many hours of his old age fishing, a recreation he is very fond of; he is the owner of his father's homestead, consisting of 108 acres of well-improved land.

LEWIS SEDGWICK, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1813; son of Aaron Sedgwick, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Erie Co. with his family in 1825; he raised ten children, six now living; was a prominent farmer and an honest man; he died in Waterford Township, in 1854. Our subject married, Aug. 15, 1839, Emily H., born in Erie Co., and daughter of Reuben Sharp, a soldier of the war of 1812, a native of England, and an old settler of Erie County. This union has been blessed with four children, three surviving, viz., Elmina M., wife of Wilson Marsh; Eugene V., who lost his life at the battle of Cedar Mountain (he was Second Sergeant in the 111th P. V. I.); Jermaine B. and Claude D. Mr. Sedgwick has helped his children to some extent; he owns a nice property; has served as Constable, Collector and Assessor; is a Republican in politics; his grandfather Upham was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

LEE A. SEDGWICK, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born Oct. 19, 1850, on the farm he now occupies in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn.; son of John and Louisa (Rockwell) Sedgwick, latter a daughter of Jonathan Rockwell, one of the first settlers of Erie Co. Jonathan Rockwell was a prominent farmer, an early settler of Waterford Township. He died March 4, 1875. Louisa Sedgwick died March 17, 1884. Our subject was married Dec. 21, 1876, to Miss Ella M. Smith, a native of Waterford, and daughter of Charles Smith. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Bessie, Wilmer C. and Roy. Mrs. Sedgwick departed this life Oct. 28, 1881. Mr. Sedgwick is an enterprising young man. Owns 140 acres of well improved land, a half mile from Waterford, and one of the finest residences in the township. Is a member of the F. & A. M.; Republican in politics.

REUBEN SHARPE, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born July 16, 1822, on his present farm in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn.; second son of Reuben and Louisa Sharpe, the latter a native of Vermont. Reuben Sharpe, Sr., an early settler of Erie Co., was born in North Walsham, Eng.; was in the U. S. Navy in the war of 1812 under Com. McDonough, and was wounded at the battle of Plattsburg. In early life he was a sailor; he settled on the farm now occupied by his son in 1816, and reared a family of five children. He died in 1851, his widow following him in 1875. Our subject enlisted, first for three months' service in McLane's Regiment of Erie; then, in Aug., 1861, he re-enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., Co. E, and served in the 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He took part in the seven days' fight at Yorktown, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, and in a skirmish at North Ann River was wounded in the right foot. He also participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and many minor engagements. He was honorably discharged in 1865 at the close of the war. Our subject married, in 1866, Mrs. Emma A., widow of Richard Cross, who was a Captain in the 111th P. V. I., served about one year, and died in the fall of 1865. Mrs. Sharpe has two children by her first husband—Louis G. and Katie B. Mr. Sharpe owns forty acres of well-improved land, a part of his father's old homestead. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and the G. A. R.; he receives a pension from the Government.

GEORGE SMITH, retired farmer, Waterford, was born in Erie Co., Penn., Nov. 21, 1807; son of James Smith, a native of Ireland, who came here about 1803. He raised a family of eight children, our subject being the fourth child, three now surviving. He took great interest in church matters; was instrumental in establishing a U. P. Church in Waterford, of which he was a member. He died about 1829; his widow survived him nineteen years. Our subject married, in 1831, Miss Mary, daughter of John Barnes, of Luzerne Co., Penn. This union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Robert R., who enlisted in the 83d P. V. I., and lost his life at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; Sidney, wife of John Lytle; Nancy, widow of Aaron Himrod (whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume); Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lytle; James N.; Mary, wife of William Moore; and George A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the U. P Church. The former in early life worked at the carpenter's trade, but later was a farmer. He accumulated a nice property, and moved to Waterford about 1873, where he has since lived a retired life. He is one of the oldest and most respected citizens born in Waterford now living. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM STANCLIFF, farmer and painter, P. O. Waterford, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., March 12, 1821; third son of Timothy Stancliff, who drove his team and brought his family here in 1836. Timothy was drafted by the British in the war of 1812. He reared a family of twelve children, nine now living; he was a prominent farmer, and

died when ninety-three years of age. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject married, Dec. 31, 1843, Miss Delia Whitney, a native of Clinton Co., N. Y., daughter of Leonard Whitney. Eleven children were born to this union, six now living—Leonard T., Winfield W., Olan D., Eva A. (wife of Harry S. Crandle), George E. and Mertie E. Mr. Stancliff has worked at painting for over forty-five years. He has a well-improved farm of forty-five acres; is a member of the I. O. O. F.; in politics, a Republican.

ALDEN STANCLIFF, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1823, third child of Thomas and Mary P. Stancliff, the former of whom, a native of Canada, came with his family to Erie Co. in 1835. They were the parents of six children, five now living. Thomas Stancliff was a prominent farmer. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and took a great interest in church matters. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Thomas Stancliff died in May, 1848; his widow, aged eighty-six, is living with her daughter, Lorina Stancliff. Our subject is a painter by trade and also worked for many years manufacturing handles. He married, in 1846, Miss Emily Brooks, a native of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., and daughter of Enoch Brooks. This union has been blessed with four children, three now living—Emma A., wife of M. B. Vancese; Jackson, and Minnie M., wife of H. C. Stackhouse. Mr. Stancliff owns twenty acres of well-improved land. He has been Road Commissioner and School Director. Politically he is a Republican.

AMOS S. STAFFORD, farmer and cooper, P. O. Waterford, was born in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., June 6, 1811, son of Edward Stafford, a cooper by trade, and a soldier in the war of 1812, who came with his family to Erie Co. in 1835. Four of his eleven children are living. He belonged to the M. E. Church, in which he took special interest; he died March 3, 1861. Our subject married, in the fall of 1833, Miss Martha M., daughter of Aaron Sedgwick, a pioneer of this county, and a sister of Lewis Sedgwick, whose biography appears in this volume. This union has been blessed by the birth of Andrew W. and Clara, wife of O. D. Rider. Andrew W. enlisted in the 111th P. V. I. and served three years and three months in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and several minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned home. Mr. Stafford is politically a Republican.

FRANKLIN STOUT, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born February 25, 1839, at White Haven, Penn., son of Thomas Stout, a native of Easton, Penn., and a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia; he died in 1869. Our subject at an early date engaged in lumbering. He enlisted Sept., 1861, in the 67th P. V. I., serving in the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Winchester (where he was taken prisoner, remaining forty days in Belle Isle, when he was exchanged), Wilderness, Petersburg and capture of Lee's army. After nearly four years' service, he was honorably discharged in Aug., 1865. In 1867 he married Miss Helen S., daughter of Chancy Moore, now deceased. Mr. Stout owns 140 acres of improved land, and keeps good stock, and has in connection a small dairy. Mr. Stout is a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics, a Republican.

FRANCIS D. STRONG, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born on his present farm in Waterford Township, Erie Co., Penn., April 4, 1814, and is first son of Martin and Sarah Strong, both natives of Connecticut. Martin Strong, a surveyor, came on foot and alone from Connecticut in 1795, bringing his instruments with him. He was a Captain in the State militia, and worked at his profession the greater part of his life. He surveyed much of the land southeast of the Susquehanna River, also for the Holland & Population Co., besides doing a good local business in same line. He was twice married, first to Miss Hannah Trask; they reared one daughter only to die when eighteen years of age. His second marriage, in 1811, was with Miss Sarah, daughter of Francis Drake; she was a native of Connecticut. This union was blessed with five children, three now living—Sarah Ann, widow of B. B. Vincent (deceased); Francis D. and Martin, who occupy the old farm. The deceased are Lydia Webb, wife of Col. T. B. Vincent; Dr. Laudaff. Mr. Strong accumulated a large property; he died March 24, 1858; his widow survived him until January, 1867.

JOHN TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1831, and is a son of John Taylor, Sr. His parents died when he was small. Our subject came to America July 4, 1852; he earned the money and brought three of his sisters and a brother to America. He first worked on public works and then on a farm for seven years, then bought a farm for himself, and as the results of his hard labor and economy has now 111 acres of fine improved land. Mr. Taylor married in 1857, Miss Sarah, daughter of John Gillespie. She was also a native of County Armagh, Ireland. Five children have been born to this union, viz.: Lizzie M., John Jr., Triphena L., Samuel and Clyde. Mr. Taylor and his wife attend the M. E. Church. John Taylor entered the service in 1865 in the 98th P. V. I., serving under Gen. Wright, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and remained until the capture of Lee's army. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1865. He is an adherent of the Democratic party.

C. C. TAYLOR, Waterford, was born near Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., July 9, 1832, and moved to Erie Co., Penn., with his parents in 1835; his father, John C. Taylor, was a blacksmith by trade; he took a deep interest in church matters, and in the latter part of his life was a preacher in the M. E. Church. He died at Waterford in July, 1864, and Mercy Taylor, his widow and mother of C. C., followed him in 1866. The subject of this brief sketch was thrown upon his own resources in early life, and his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited. He, however, acquired an academic course. In 1851, he married Miss Lovina J. McGee, daughter of John J. McGee, one of the early settlers of Elk Creek Township, moved to Mt. Pleasant, Penn., and commenced teaching school. Subsequent to this he attended Mt. Pleasant College, and graduated at Iron City College in 1859. He taught in Mt. Pleasant until 1864, when he returned to Erie Co., and engaged in mercantile business. In 1867 he took charge of the Wellsburg schools, and in 1869 was elected Superintendent of the public schools of Erie Co., and served three consecutive terms, or nine years in that capacity. Since voluntarily resigning the Superintendency in 1878, Mr. Taylor has been engaged in the introduction of school and college text books. He has succeeded in acquiring a very pleasant home. He now owns one of the best farms in Waterford Township, and his residence is perhaps not excelled in the county.

JOSEPH THOMAS, retired farmer and Collector of Taxes, Waterford, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 20, 1812, son of Lewis Thomas also a native of New York State, who moved to Erie Co., Penn., in 1818. He raised a family of eleven children, nine now living. Our subject was the oldest child, and married in 1834, Miss Mary, daughter of Aaron Sedgwick, an old settler of Erie Co. Seven children have been born to this union, viz.: Helen, wife of William Sharp; Charles A.; Cynthia, wife of Josiah P. Osbunna; Francena, wife of Ervin Port; Betsy, widow of Frank Gardner; Ella M., wife of George Comer, and Maggie, wife of Hanford B. Skinner. All are living near their parents, who have eighteen grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. Mr. Thomas when a young man worked at carpentering, but settled down to farming, in which he has been successful. He moved to Waterford in 1873, where he owns a fine residence and other village property. He is a self-made man, has educated all his children well and accumulated a large property He has served his township as Assessor, and is now Tax Collector of the Borough of Waterford Politically he is a Republican.

E. M. THURBER, proprietor of cheese factory, Waterford, was born in Franklinville, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1855; son of David and Adaline Thurber. In early life our subject taught school, but in 1876 moved to Waterford, where he bought an interest in a cheese factory, established in 1868, now the largest in the township, and one of the largest and best in Erie Co. The milk of 500 cows is consumed, and as the cheese is a superior article, the factory is well patronized, and its products bring the highest market values. It is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Thurber. Our subject married, March, 1876, Miss Rebecca McAffee, a native of Canada. Three children have been born to this union, viz.: Ray, Edith and Addie. Mr. Thurber owns a nice residence in Waterford. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W; in politics a Republican. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

WILLIAM VAN ANDEN, farmer, P. O. Waterford, was born in Schaghticoke Valley, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1828, son of Barney and Clarisa Van Anden, natives of Vermont. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1837; the latter departed this life in 1868. Our subject came to Erie Co., in 1852, and engaged in mercantile business; was also postmaster at Wattsburg for about eight years. He married for his first wife, Sept. 27, 1854, Miss Mary J., daughter of D. D. White, of Wattsburg. This union was blessed with three children, all now deceased. His wife died May 4, 1874, and Nov. 21, 1876, Mr. Van Anden married Mrs. Maryett, widow of Philip Akerly (who was raised in Erie Co. but died in Ohio), and daughter of John L. Way. Both grandparents were among the first settlers of Erie Co. Mr. Van Anden owns a splendid farm of ninety acres, with fine buildings. He is raising the Holstein grade of cattle, of which he intends to make a specialty; was Adjuster for the Lycoming Insurance Co., Muncy, Penn., for many years. Is a member of the K. of H. In politics is a stanch Republican.

HENRY R. VINCENT, retired farmer, Waterford, was born Jan. 28, 1811, in the Village of Waterford, Erie Co., Penn.; son of the Hon. John Vincent, who was born in Essex Co. N. J., in 1772. The latter was a son of Cornelius Vincent, a native of New Jersey, born April 15, 1737, and grandson of John Vincent, also a native of New Jersey, born Jan. 26, 1709, and great-grandson of Levi Vincent, who was born in France, April 10, 1676. The Hon. John Vincent came to Erie Co. about the 1st of June, 1797, and married Miss Nancy Boyd, in 1802. One child blessed this union—B. B. Vincent, a prominent business man in Erie for several years, now deceased. Mrs. (Boyd) Vincent died March, 1806, and Feb. 1, 1807, Mr. Vincent married Miss Nancy Anderson. Five children were born to this union, viz.: John A., Pheba W., Henry R., Cornelius H. and James P. He came to Erie Co. from Northumberland Co., Penn., on foot, in company with Wilson Smith, both carrying knapsacks on their backs all the way. He was appointed one of the Associate Judges in 1805, by Thomas McKean, then Governor of Pennsylvania, and one of

the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Vincent served with distinction for about thirty-three years, until change of State Constitution in 1838. As a singular coincidence, his companion, Wilson Smith, was appointed to a like position, and served until 1819, when he was elected to State Senate. The father of our subject, a prominent man of Erie in his day, departed this life Feb., 1860.

JAMES WALKER, Waterford, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 25, 1795, came to Erie Co., Penn., in 1816, and settled in Waterford Township the year following. In 1826, he married Sarah Ross of Meadville, Penn. This couple were the parents of eight children, six of whom are still living. Three of these, Joseph, Judson and Nancy M. reside in Waterford Township. In about 1850, a plank road was built from Waterford to Erie and he constructed over a mile of the work. During the construction of the P. & E. R. R., he and his sons built about three miles of said road. He was a son of Revolutionary stock, his father, Joseph Walker, having served in that memorable war, on the staff of Gen. La Fayette, and assisted in carrying that officer from the field when wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He was himself a soldier in the war of 1812, for which he received a pension. He was the oldest man in Waterford Township at the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 30, 1883, in his eighty-ninth year. He was a member of the Christian Church for over sixty-five years. His wife was also connected with the same until her death, which occurred March 30, 1866. They were among the pioneers of the county, and suffered all the hardships and privations incident to the settling of a new and densely wooded country. Politically, the family are all Republicans.

CELIA WAY, widow of John L. Way, Waterford, was born June 13, 1811, in Connecticut, daughter of Jason and Submit Phelps, natives of the New England States. The former brought his wife and two children, and drove a yoke of oxen and a horse from Connecticut, in 1815; he reared three children, two now living; he died in 1858. Our subject married in 1833, John L. Way, a native of Erie Co., Penn., and son of John Way, one of the first settlers of Erie Co. They had born to them eight children, five now living: Maryette, wife of William Van Anden, whose biography appears in this work; Jason P.; Annette C., wife of Joseph Lander; Locke J. and True D. Mr. Way was a prominent business man and accumulated considerable property. He held the office of Justice of the Peace; died June 22, 1880. Our subject is living in Waterford with her youngest son.

ISAAC M. WHITE, Jeweler, Borough Clerk and Treasurer, Waterford borough, was born in Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt., Nov. 25, 1802; fourth son of Asa White, who was a native of Massachusetts, and came with his family of ten children to Erie in 1823. Only two of this family are now living. Asa White and wife lived with our subject the last fifteen years of their lives, both dying in this county; the former in 1855, at the age of eighty-five, the latter in 1857 at the age of eighty-seven. Isaac M. White learned the jewelry trade in New Hampshire and came to Waterford in 1822, and engaged in the business which he has since continued, and he has now the leading jewelry store here. After remaining a year in Waterford, he returned to Vermont for his parents and the remainder of the family. He rode on horseback the entire distance, 600 miles, returning with the family with a team in Feb., 1823. He was united in marriage, Nov. 2, 1824, with Rosanna, daughter of John Lenox, a native of Ireland, who settled here in 1796. Of the children born to this union, Horace L. and William C. survive. Besides rearing their own family this couple have raised and educated five girls, all married but one. Mrs. White is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Our subject owns twelve acres of land near the borough and a residence and jewelry store in Waterford. There is only one person living here now that was married when he came, the mother of the Hon. Judge Vincent, of Erie. Mr. White is one of the borough's prominent citizens, and is noted for his liberality and honesty. He served as Justice of the Peace from 1845 to 1850; forty-three consecutive years as Borough Clerk and Treasurer; was one of the first Councilmen; for twelve years, Trustee of the Academy which was built the year he came here, and since 1865 has been Secretary and Treasurer of Waterford Cemetery Association. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and P. G. in the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson.

HENRY R. WHITTELSEY, Waterford, was born April 26, 1816, in Litchfield, Litchfield Co., Conn.; was married July 6, 1837, to Mary A. Parmelee of Bethlehem, Conn. (Her mother was a sister to Amos Judson, one of the earliest settlers in Waterford, Erie Co., Penn.) They were the parents of eight children, of whom Ann Maria, married to A. W. Tracy, residing in Kansas; Edward L., a lawyer, residing in Erie, Penn. (married); Henrietta, married to Hiram Rice, Waterford, Penn., were born in Bethlehem, Conn.; Edith, Wilbur, Lincoln and Alice were born in Waterford, Penn., and still reside there (except Lincoln who is in Florence, Neb., at this date, Oct., 1883). Henry R. was the son of Henry Whittelsey, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 18, 1790, married July 20, 1815, to Abby Rea, who was born Dec. 6, 1790, and died in New York, Nov. 1, 1860. Henry died in New York, April 26, 1879. His father was Roger N. Whittelsey, who was a resident of Litchfield, Conn., and a direct descendant of John Whittelsey, the only person of the name who ever emigrated to the United States. He came from Cambridgeshire, England, about 1650, and settled in Saybrook, Conn., and died April 15, 1704. Henry R. Whittelsey came

from Bethlehem, Conn., to Waterford, Erie Co., April 4, 1850; in 1858 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held ten years; he served as Town Clerk and Treasurer during the war, was Assessor of the town; Mercantile Appraisor of the county; School Director six years; Township Auditor six years; and frequently on the Election Board of the town. At present, 1883, he resides about two miles north of Waterford borough on a farm.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

R. H. ABBEY, farmer, stock raising a specialty, P. O. Corry, was born on the homestead farm where he now resides Sept. 17, 1840, son of Herman and Jane (Smith) Abbey. The latter, a daughter of Robert Smith, an early pioneer of this county, was born in 1812 in Erie Co., and was of Irish extraction. Herman Abbey, of Welsh descent, was born in 1804 in Chenango Co., N. Y.; came to Warren Co. in 1828, and settled in this township in 1830, clearing his land. He had eight children, seven living, viz., Rev. Alexander S., Jane A. (wife of Dr. Humphey), A. E. (wife of J. H. Carr), Dr. O. L., R. H., Josephine E. (wife of G. W. Spencer), Helen M. and E. Blanche G. (deceased). Mr. Abbey departed this life in March, 1871; his wife in April, 1879, each in their sixty-seventh year. Our subject owns 150 acres of land on the old turnpike, running from Sugar Grove to Waterford, three miles northwest of Corry. His sister H. M. is his housekeeper, and they have always resided on the homestead. Mr. Abbey is a stanch Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM BRIGHTMAN, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Corry, was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., July 12, 1826, to William and Hannah (Lamb) Brightman, natives the former of Rhode Island, the latter of Connecticut. The father was born April 8, 1785; emigrated to Madison Co., N. Y., in 1807, and to Erie Co., Penn., in 1832, settling where William Brightman, the son, now lives. Here he experienced many hardships, that must necessarily fall upon the settlers of that day, but they were, perhaps, not so irksome to him as many others, owing to his general pleasant manners and general disposition to be content with his surroundings. He made two round trips from Madison Co., N. Y., to Erie Co. before moving his family, his mode of travel being horseback. A certificate of membership to the Baptist Church, dated 1807, now in possession of his son, William, tells his early religious proclivities. In 1821, he was licensed to exhort in the M. E. Church, and in 1832 was licensed to preach. This he continued as long as age and health would permit. He worked during the week, and on Sundays preached and taught in the Sunday schools in various parts of the country. In all his transactions he never forgot his pledge to the Ruler of the universe, and died in the full triumph of his faith, and the good he did will only be known in that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. He was the father of eight children—Henry, Silence, Erastus, Hannah, Sallie, Polly, William, and one deceased in infancy. He died Aug. 10, 1867, and his home, which was a rendezvous for preachers and church people, will not soon be forgotten. His wife died Aug. 7, 1861. In this volume can be found a portrait of that noble-hearted soul, William Brightman. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and his education consisted not only of mental but spiritual training. He was married, March 2, 1853, to Cornelia A. Steadman, born March 18, 1833, in Pennsylvania, and died March 10, 1863, the result being two children, deceased. Was again married to Rosina A. Carson, born Sept. 20, 1840, in Wayne Township, this county, and by this union have William McClellan and Louisa A., to both of whom they have given a good education. Mr. Brightman is the owner of 180 acres of finely-improved land, and is making a specialty of growing grapes. He has been for over forty years an active member of the M. E. Church, having been at times of no short duration Steward and Recording Steward, and at present is Class Leader in the First M. E. Church of Corry.

JAMES CARSON, retired farmer, P. O. Wayne, was born in this township July 21, 1813; son of William and Jane (Kincaide) Carson, who settled in this township in 1800, and reared eleven of their family of thirteen children; the only members of this family now living are James, the eighth, and Absalom, the youngest, who is a resident of Waterford. Our subject has been twice married; on the first occasion to Marina Turner, who is deceased. His second marriage was with Mrs. Holmes, widow of Reuben Holmes, and a daughter of William and Sidney (Ellison) Gifford. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford had a family of eleven children, eight growing to manhood and womanhood, and of whom five are now living. Of this family, Martin V. and James E. participated in the late war. The former was an officer, and served three years and three months; the latter served two years; was wounded, and died from the effects. Another son fitted himself for the ministry in the M. E. Church. Mr. Carson has been invalided by consumption since 1842. He is a member of

the M. E. Church, in which he has been Trustee; his wife is connected with the Presbyterian denomination.

R. T. CLINGENSMITH, farmer, P. O. Corry, was born June 17, 1843, in Mercer Co., Penn., son of R. T., Sr., and Jane (Carr) Clingensmith. Our subject was united in marriage, Dec. 27, 1868, with Elizabeth Mitchell, born Dec. 17, 1833, in Peterhead, Scotland, daughter of William and Isabel (Thom) Mitchell. William Thom was born in 1792; was a sailor for thirty years, and was twice shipwrecked, once off the coast of Ireland and another time off Greenland. His wife was born in 1797, died in 1883; he died in 1876; they came to this county in 1840. They were the parents of five children, three now living—Catherine Ann, wife of Philo Patterson; Jane, wife of L. D. Clark, and Elizabeth. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clingensmith was born one child, now living—Jennie Belle. They own seventy-eight acres of land in this township where they have resided for ten years. Mrs. Clingensmith is a member of the M. E. Church as were her parents before her. Mr. Clingensmith is a Republican in politics.

HIRAM CROWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., May 9, 1819, a son of Abraham and Betsy (Wheeler) Crowell, who were the parents of thirteen children, six living. Abraham Crowell was born in 1789, and died in 1852; his widow died in 1880, aged eighty years. Our subject was the fourth in this family; he was married, in 1844, to Esther Eagles, born in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 9, 1819. Her father, Francis Eagles, born in 1778, had a family of eleven children, three living; his wife, Mary (Low) Eagles, died April, 1851, aged sixty-seven. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Crowell has been blessed by the birth of one child—Rensler J., born in 1851, married to Retta (McCray), by whom he has had two children—twin girls—Mertie and Maud, born March 31, 1879. Our subject and wife have made all they now own by industry and frugality; they began with only one horse and a cow, and now have 100 acres of land. They make a specialty of grape culture and have over 1,000 vines. Mr. Crowell was a cooper by trade, his wife a tailoress. They have been members of the M. E. Church thirty years, and he has been Steward and a Class Leader. He is a Republican, politically.

CALVIN DUTTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Columbus, Penn., was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 22, 1802; son of Richard and Sarah (Grant) Dutton, the former of whom was twice married, having nine children (two surviving) by his first wife, and five by his second. Our subject was married, Dec. 26, 1832, in Sherburne, N. Y., to Lucina Babcock, born in Sherburne, March 17, 1808, daughter of John R. and Mercy Whitford Babcock. To this union were born three children—Hiram E., Frank and Hollis W. In 1832 our subject moved with his family to Erie Co., Penn., having purchased 300 acres of land there. Hiram E. and Hollis W. have owned a shingle mill located on the farm since 1872, and manufacture from 15,000 to 20,000 shingles per day. Hiram E. was married in Columbus, Penn., Oct. 24, 1860, to Anna L. Day, born in Genesee Co., Mich., March 23, 1841, daughter of Henry M. and Sallie C. (Abbey) Day (deceased), natives of New York State. Our subject owns 120 acres in Erie Co., and thirty-five acres in Warren Co., Penn. He has acted as School Director three terms, Road Commissioner and Pathmaster six years. In politics he is a Democrat.

NATHAN B. GREELEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Amherst, N. H., June 12, 1812, son of Zaccheus and Mary (Woodburn) Greeley (both deceased), also natives of Amherst and of English extraction. They settled in this township nearly sixty years ago, and took up 400 acres of land, which our subject now owns and resides on. Nathan B. was twice married—on first occasion, in 1838, to Sallie Ann Hines born in 1816, died in 1856. By this union were born seven children—Victoria, wife of George King; Mary (deceased), wife of M. Wickwin; Esther, wife of Peter S. Lewis; Horace, Woodburn, Oscar and Clarence D. The second union was in Dec., 1856, with Rheuemmy Conn, born in Freehold, Penn., March 31, 1836, daughter of John and Miriam (Pierce) Conn, and by this union were born Eugenia, wife of Sanford Dibble; Edward Burtt, married, Aug. 25, 1883, to Emma Drake; Carrie Lewis, Ina May, Jane Sylvania.

H. D. HILLS, farmer, carpenter and joiner, P. O. Corry, was born in Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 11, 1843; son of a local minister. Our subject was twice married; on the first occasion to Malvina A. Hills, who departed this life July 30, 1874; his second marriage was with Mary Van Campin, a native of Alleghany Co. N. Y.; she departed this life Nov. 30, 1877, leaving one daughter—Mary F. Mr. Hills served two years and nine months in the late war, and was confined in the Andersonville Prison for four months. He is a member of the G. A. R. Our subject owns 100 acres of land in Wayne Township, and has served as Assessor and Tax Collector for two years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Patrons of Husbandry and of the Republican party.

ALFRED JENNINGS, farming and dairying, P. O. Corry, was born Feb. 27, 1833, at Walsgrave, Warwickshire, England; son of Josiah (deceased) and Arrabella (Bradbury) Jennings, the former of whom was born Oct. 26, 1808, and the latter Nov. 19, 1813; they were married in 1831; had three children—Alfred, John (deceased) and Elizabeth (deceased). Mrs. Elizabeth (Wickstead) Jennings was our subject's grandmother. Alfred Jennings was married, in England, Sept. 3, 1860, to Mary Collis, born there March 16, 1833; daughter

of John and Sarah (Liggins) Collis (both deceased), the former of whom was born on Feb. 16, 1806, died in 1869; the latter was a daughter of J. and Ann (Bunney) Liggins, born Feb. 21, 1806, and died April 25, 1873. Two children were born to this union—Benjamin Collis, dying Sept. 16, 1882, and Mary Collis. Mr. Jennings emigrated to Canada in 1863, and came from thence to this county in 1865. He owns a well-improved farm located about a mile and a half north of Corry. He has made all he owns by hard work and economy, and is a representative man of Wayne Township.

HARRIS JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1821, son of Jabez and Margaret (Richards) Johnson, both deceased, natives of New York State, and who settled in Columbus, Warren Co., in 1823. Our subject settled in Erie Co. in 1846 on his present farm, and was married to Edna Baker, born in Columbus, Penn., March 6, 1830, and daughter of Tilly and Phœbe (Marble) Baker (former deceased), pioneers of Warren Co. over sixty years ago. To this union were born three children: D. E.; Eva M., wife of Jackson Raymond; and Eunitia, deceased. Our subject is owner of 100 acres of land in Wayne Township, his son D. E. being in partnership. D. E. married, Feb. 22, 1869, Helen, daughter of Lucian Stowell, by whom he has two boys, Harris and Guy C. Harris Johnson has served as School Director and Township Commissioner; is a member of the Grange and Relief Association; in politics is Independent.

D. C. KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Corry, born in Columbus Township, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1827, to Isaac and Catharine (Rightor) Kennedy, natives of the same State; the father was born of parents not in affluent circumstances, and consequently had his own "blossoms" to bloom and battles to fight. While quite young, he was employed as foreman of a glass factory near Utica, N. Y., and at the end of several years he had saved some money from his salary, which, added to means his wife had secured by keeping boarders, enabled him to purchase considerable land. The proprietor of the glass factory was unfortunate (by its burning up), and Mr. Kennedy began farming in Chenango Co. He made several trips to Erie and Warren Cos. on horseback, and bought land at the treasurer's sales prior to the year 1835, when he moved his family to Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., and in less than two years they settled on the farm now owned by D. C. Kennedy; he bought land to the amount of 6,000 acres, and gave to each of his children a farm, whose names were Sydney, Charles H. (physician living near Toledo), Betsy, Madison, Catharine, Polly E., Austin, Julia A. and D. C. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education; was married June 19, 1845, to Phœbe Russell, born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1827, and is a daughter of Adin and Roxanna (Wilcox) Russell, natives of Black River Co., N. Y., which union has blessed him with nine children, viz., Mary E., Isaac, Rosaline, Franklin, Charles, Darwin, Louisa, Estella E., wife of James Dalton, and Sydney. Mr. Kennedy was the founder of the Grange in his neighborhood, and he has organized about forty subordinate Granges, and held an important position in the Penn. State Grange for the past ten years, which was organized Sept. 18, 1873, at Reading, Penn.; was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1870, and is the present incumbent; is president of the Farmers' Exchange, of Corry, and is a worthy member of the F. & A. M. fraternity at Corry. He brought the first Durham stock into his community, and deals somewhat in the same on his 400 acres of finely-improved land. He is independent in his political proclivities, and is recognized as a substantial, upright, industrious and worthy citizen. Nicholas Rightor, the father of D. C. Kennedy's mother, is of German parentage, a thorough representative of that nationality to which the United States is indebted for many of her most prosperous citizens and substantial men of worth and merit; he married Catharine, daughter of Abram Cook, a worthy Englishman, and Mary Cook, of Irish descent. Mr. Cook was among the unfortunate in the memorable Cherry Valley massacre during the year 1778, the leading commanders of the atrocious crime being Walter N. Butler and an Indian chief named Joseph Brant, the former of whom was killed in 1778, while attempting to escape from the American troops. Aunt Molly, as she was familiarly known, some time subsequent to the death of her husband, Abram Cook, married an Irishman named Alexander McCollum, and with him passed her latter days with their youngest son, David McCollum. Andrew, a descendant of the McCollum family, became recognized as a talented attorney in Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence River, and in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; and his brother, Reuben McCollum, was a merchant, at one time very wealthy, but went under through careless habits and dissipation, and a portion of his property was bought by his father and brother David—being land, the present site of Middlefield, N. Y. One Dan McCollum was stolen by Indians when quite young, and was governed by them for twenty-three years. About two days prior to the Cherry Valley massacre, the Indians had a war dance, and some killing occurred among their own tribe, on account of an Indian squaw refusing to dance with one of the participants, and the fracas was brought to a climax in the ending of the massacre. A number of women and children were taken prisoners, among whom was Catharine Cook,* who was forced to dry the scalps of the victims of this horrible deed for the Indians, for thirty or more days. She suspected one scalp to be that of her mother, and

* Then about sixteen years of age.

manifested emotions of grief, whereupon the Indian chief, Brant, noticing her condition, drew his tomahawk and threatened her life if she did not suppress even the thoughts of its identification. A conversation occurred between her and the chief, in which he learned that her father was the Abram Cook whom he had known as so "good a white man" at Schenectady College. Possessed with this knowledge, the chief saved her life when the prisoners were finally destroyed. Miss Cook was an eye witness of the torture and final killing of the belle of Cherry Valley, the means of destruction being on the first day to cut off her ears; the second day, her nose and mouth, from ear to ear; and on the third, they cut her throat and filled the incision with hot embers. After the slaughter was ended, soldiers were detailed to bury the dead, and Nicholas Rightor performed a part of the labor, and here is where he became acquainted with Catharine Cook, the union with whom blessed him with Catharine, Nicholas, Dolly, Jane, Abram, Menda, Sarah, Joannah and Henry. The second, Nicholas, early learned the art of surveying, and left his father's home in 1814 for the Brokenstraw Country of Warren Co., Penn. Failing to obtain employment as a surveyor, he traced his course along the Brokenstraw Creek to the Allegheny River, thence down the "river sides" to New Orleans. Early on his journey to the Allegheny, he fell in with an Indian, whom he allowed to ride his horse for ten miles, and this kind act was subsequently rewarded. On his arrival at New Orleans, Nicholas sought services with the Surveyor General of Louisiana, whose name was Nicholas Rightor, a German, who agreed to claim relationship, thus assuring his employment and the immediate charge of a surveying "squad," and subsequently his appointment by President James Madison to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his predecessor, Nicholas Rightor, which position he held until death. While on a surveying trip, he and assistants were taken prisoners by the Indians, and, after a week of privations, with only horse and dog flesh for food, it was arranged to execute them on a certain evening; and here came the reward for allowing the Indian to ride his horse along the Brokenstraw Creek, for the same identical red man turned them loose and led them to a place of safety, before the time came to kill them. Dolly married Richard Graham; Jane married John Van Tyle, a brother-in-law of John Whitney, famous by the fine of $2,000 on the "William Morgan trouble"—reflecting on the secrets of Freemasonry, in 1826; Abram, after assisting his brother, Nicholas, was, in 1823, appointed Surveyor-General of Tennessee by James Monroe; Menda died young; Sarah married Dr. Parchall; Joannah married a wealthy merchant, and Henry became very wealthy, and died in New Orleans of yellow fever. Henry Kennedy, the father of Isaac and grandfather of our subject, D. C., was the son of Samuel, a powerful man, who at various times stood astride the hub of a wagon wheel, which he lifted with twelve men sitting on the rim of the wheel. Henry Kennedy married Esther Fuller, whose brother, Isaac Fuller, helped to bury the dead of the Cherry Valley massacre, and often talked over the sad affair with sorrowful expressions. To Henry and Esther were born—Samuel, Henry, Isaac, Esther, James, Polly, Robert and Abram. The vicissitudes of the Kennedy family in early times were many, and not the most irksome was their having to sleep in the woods at night, to be out of danger of the Indians, who often murdered the inmates of the log cabins.

WILLIAM KINCAIDE, farmer, P. O. Wayne, was born in Erie Co., Penn., March 5, 1821, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Kincaide. He was united in marriage, Oct. 3, 1840, with Jane Smith, who was born in Erie Co., Penn., May 1, 1823, daughter of John Smith, a pioneer. Two children blessed this union: J. S., a minister of the U. B. Church, located at the Macedonia Mission, Venango Township; and Ida E., wife of Frank Olverson. Mr. Kincaide owns 100 acres of land, and is also interested in the cheese factory with his brothers.

J. G. KINCAIDE, farmer and stock-raiser, and cheese manufacturer, P. O. Wayne, was born on the farm where he now lives Feb. 4, 1835, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Kincaide, the former born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 25, 1791, the latter a native of Wayne, Penn., born March 29, 1799. They were married Feb. 28, 1816, and had a family of six children—Jane (deceased, wife of Mr. Lyons), William, Margaret (now Mrs. Thomas), John G., S. E., and Henry (deceased). Mr. Kincaide was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and departed this life Feb. 2, 1874; his widow followed him Sept. 30, 1879. Our subject, who bears his grandfather's as well as his father's name, was married at Erie, Jan. 15, 1861, to Mary Ann Dunn, born in Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 17, 1840, daughter of Oliver Dunn. To this union have been born four children: Charles M., Allen S., May E. and Francis J. Mr. Kincaide is an enterprising and industrious man, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors. He has filled many local offices; was Director of the Poor of Erie Co. for three years (1876–79); Constable one year, and Notary Public six years. He and wife are members of the U. P. Church, in which he has been Treasurer, Deacon, Sunday School Superintendent and Elder for about fifteen years. He is a Republican in politics. Elizabeth Dunn, the mother of Mrs. J. G. Kincaide, was born Dec. 25, 1803, in Mill Creek Township, this county. Is a daughter of James and Margaret (Robison) Dumars, who came from Ireland to Mill Creek Township about 1801, and there died. They were the parents of eight children, viz., Elizabeth, Nancy, John, Thomas, Claudius, Rebecca, Alexander, and Margaret Jane Dumars. In 1825, she married Oliver Dunn, now deceased, born in McKean

Township, Erie Co., in 1803, son of Thomas Dunn, whose children were: Oliver, John, Robert, Thomas and Harvey, all deceased. Mrs. Dunn is still living; she is the mother of thirteen children, six of whom are living—Margaret, Allen, Frank, Mary, Finley and Matilda J.

SAMUEL E. KINCAIDE, farmer, stock-raiser, and engaged in dairying and manufacturing cheese, P. O. Wayne, was born in Wayne Township, Erie Co., July 16, 1837, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Kincaide. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He was twice married, on the first occasion to Anna, daughter of John and Lucinda (Riley) Yager; she departed this life Dec. 25, 1868. His second marriage in Erie City, Aug. 17, 1870, was with Dora, daughter of Ira and Deland (Combs) Wilkison. To this union have been born four children—Elmer Lincoln, Gerry Thaddeus, Samuel Blaine, and Cora, deceased in infancy. Mr. Kincaide has an interest with his brother in a cheese factory, in which he has been salesman fourteen years. This is a well managed, profitable enterprise, and is located on their land convenient to the railroad. He owns 1,000 acres of land, two farms in Wayne, 250 acres in Union, seventy in Elgin, ninety in Concord. Three-fourths of this is well improved and stocked. Mr. Kincaide is a prominent man, and is always interested in every enterprise conducive to the public prosperity. When twenty-one he served as Constable for one year; during the war was Town Commissioner; has been Justice of the Peace two terms, Assessor one year; was elected to the Legislature in 1876, re-elected in 1878, and is now serving as President of the School Board. During 1882 he was Vice President of the N. W. Agricultural society, and in 1883 he was President of the same. The good order of the well kept cemetery is due to the labors of the board in which he is Secretary.

G. H. LEACH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born near Findley's Lake, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1857; son of Zebulon and Abba H. (Jackson) Leach; the former, a farmer, was born in 1824, the latter in 1826, and were both residents of Findley's Lake. Our subject was married there, Nov. 5, 1879, to Alice E. Rockwell, born in Greenfield, Erie Co., Penn., March 25, 1861, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Cloud) Rockwell, who reside with our subject. Mr. Leach came to Erie Co. with his wife in March, 1880. He owns 150 acres of land, in an excellent state of cultivation; is a member of the E. A. U., North Wayne Union, No. 218, at Hare Creek; in politics, is a Republican.

WILLIAM McINTIER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 30, 1814; son of Isaiah and Polly (Eaton) McIntier (both deceased), natives of Connecticut, and who came to Erie Co. in 1833. Our subject was married in Columbus, Penn., Nov. 2, 1837, to Harriet L. Davis, born in Madison Co., N. Y., March 17, 1821, daughter of Oliver and Temperance (Vincent) Davis, natives of Rhode Island. By this union were born ten children—Francis E., Rev. Edgar O., Temperance L., Mary R. and Viola L. (all deceased), Andrew A., Louisa T., Calista O., Emma D. and Fred D. (all married except Fred D.). Mr. McIntier owns 100 acres of land, and has been a resident on same for twenty-three years, and of the county fifty years. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church in which he has acted as Trustee, Steward and Treasurer. He has also served as School Director and Treasurer of School Board; has also served as Highway Commissioner. In politics is a Republican.

DAVID MARTS, farmer and stock raiser, also engaged in the furniture and undertaking busidess at Wattsburg, P. O. Wattsburg, was born in Venango Township, this county, son of Samuel and Pelina (Gregory) Marts, natives of New York State, and early settlers of Venango Township, Erie Co., Penn. Our subject married, Feb. 9, 1864, in Erie City, Mary Ann Henderson, born in Venango Township, May 4, 1840, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Weir) Henderson, the former of whom was a native of Venango Township, the latter of Ireland. They had seven children, and reside in Lowville. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Marts have been born four children: Loren T., Jessie J., Della May, Rillie Jane. Mr. Marts owns 210 acres of land in this township, and twenty-four at Wattsburg, where he carries on the furniture and undertaking business. During the late war he enlisted in the 111th P. V. I., and served three and a half years. He was wounded at the battle of Resaca in 1864, and in the thigh, at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862. He and wife are members of the Grange, and also of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican in politics.

PHILANDER MILLER (deceased) was born in the State of New York Sept. 17, 1807; was married Jan. 8, 1835, to Tamzin Marsh, born in Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass., June 28, 1812, daughter of Elijah and Tamzin Marsh, natives of Vermont, who settled in Massachusetts at an early day. Philander Miller departed this life Feb. 28, 1877.

GEORGE F. OLIVER, farmer and stock-raiser, Box 228, P. O. Corry, was born at Seven Oaks, county of Kent, England, Jan. 8, 1830, the only issue of Stephen and Elizabeth (Forward) Oliver (both deceased), natives of the county of Sussex, England. Our subject emigrated to America in 1848, and lived from 1856 to 1862 in Cook Co., Ill. In 1865, he came to Erie Co., but was absent from it for an interval of seven years. He married, July 9, 1852, at Mount Upton, N. Y., Dorcas W. Madison, born in 1828 in Pittsfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. To this union were born Josephine (deceased), Edwin F., Mary F. and Charles. Mr. Oliver enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in the 88th I. V. I. Co. K, and served two years

and ten months, and now enjoys a pension for injuries received in the service. He owns thirty-three acres of land; is a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics is a Republican.

C. W. PARKER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1841, son of E. Parker, who came to Erie Co. in 1855. He was a farmer by occupation, and the parent of nine children. Our subject was the fourth child in this family. He enlisted during the late war (in 1863), in the 1st Penn. Bat. Lt. Art., and was discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Parker was united in marriage, Dec. 31, 1868, in Wayne Township, with Julia Adams, a native of same township, born May 19, 1844. Four children blessed this union—Harley W., Carrie, Gertie and an infant. He is a successful self-made man, and owns ninety acres of land on which he has resided for eighteen years. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he is Steward. His first cousin, Phillip Phillips, is a singing pilgrim. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., No. 70, Andrew Post. He is politically a Republican.

WILLIAM B. PIER, lumberer and farmer, Corry, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1814, son of Oliver and Betsy (Carpenter) Pier (deceased), natives of New York State and of English descent. Nine children were born to this union—William B., Malinda Bracey, Newell, Levi, Calvin, Anna Switzer, Chauncy, Oliver and an infant deceased. Oliver Pier, Sr., is upwards of ninety years of age, and is the third oldest resident of the city of Corry. He has a rifle with which he claims he killed over 1,300 deer. He lost his eyesight over twenty years ago. Our subject was first married, in Harmony, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1834, to Adah Carpenter, born Aug. 27, 1813. They came to this county Jan. 26, 1834, and were the parents of three children—William A., married to Lydia L., daughter of Andrew J. Ford (deceased Feb. 8, 1880); Edwin B. (deceased July 12, 1862, from the effects of a wound received during the late war); Calvin, who was also killed in the rebellion, dying at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. The grandchildren of this family are Adah, wife of William H. Austin (have two children—Clara Belle and Frank Guy); Mary L., Eliza and Edna. Our subject is a successful, self-made man, and owns 144 acres of land, partly in the city limits. His wife is now deceased, but his son's widow and some of the grandchildren live with him. He has served as Road Commissioner, Judge of elections, Auditor, Inspector, School Director and as Justice of the Peace for ten years; also served as Councilman two years. Mr. Pier is a member of the M. E. Church in which he has served as Steward and Trustee. He was formerly a Whig in politics, but is now a Republican.

FRANCIS RAYMOND, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 16, 1819, son of Seth S. and Caroline (Eagle) Raymond, who settled in Warren Co., Penn., fifty-five years ago, where they died. Our subject came to this county in 1872, and was twice married; on first occasion to Delia Colegrove, born Nov. 9, 1823, in Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., by which union there were five children, viz.: Murray M., Byron, Enoch F. (deceased), Jackson, Oscar (deceased.) The second marriage was at Findley's Lake, June 14, 1873, with Mrs. Eunitia O. (Sampson) Briggs, widow of Russel Briggs, who died in 1865, and daughter of Virgil and Perley (Alderman) Sampson (both deceased). She was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1823. To this union were born—Lorenzo V. (married); Edwin A. (deceased); Perley C., wife of L. G. Davis; Harris R. and May E. Our subject owns eighty-five acres of land in Wayne Township, on which he has resided eleven years. He has been member of the Grange nine years; is member also of the E. A. U.; has acted as School Director; in politics is a Greenbacker.

HOWARD RAYMOND, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Columbus, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1822, son of Lewis and Martha (Howard) Raymond (both deceased), former a native of Vermont, latter of Rhode Island, and who came to Wayne Township in 1851. Our subject came to this locality in 1847, and was married, May 9, 1850, to Angeline Doane, born in Sherburne, N. Y., March 13, 1829, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Tillotson) Doane, former a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Warren Co., Penn., in 1830. By this union were born five children—Celia, wife of Wesley Mickle; Stella, wife of Miles Mickle; Mott, married to Bettie Van Campen; Will, Frank, married, Nov. 22, 1833, to Jennie Rickerson. The children of Miles Mickel and wife are Pearl and Maud. The children of Mott Raymond and wife are Blanche and Flossie. Our subject is the owner of 227 acres of well-improved land.

G. W. SIMMONS, farming and dairying, P. O. Corry, was born at Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., April 10, 1838; son of David and Elmina (Skinner) Simmons, natives of the Eastern States, who settled in Warren Co. in 1834. Our subject was united in marriage, April 10, 1864, with Maria Root, born Oct. 15, 1843. She bore him one child—Elbert D.; she died June 30, 1870. His second marriage occurred March 12, 1871, with Melissa A. Williams, born Feb. 11, 1847, daughter of Elijah and Sallie (Coy) Williams, who settled in Erie Co. May, 1859. One child has blessed this union—Elton L. Our subject is a representative man of his township. He lives two and a half miles northeast of Corry, and owns 200 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. One of his brothers was through the late war; he has died since. Mr. Simmons has served for three years as School Director. He and his wife are members of the Grange. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat.

JAMES D. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wayne, was born in Union, now Wayne, Township, this county, September 29, 1817. His parents, Samuel and Jane (Dickey) Smith, were natives of Ireland, born, the former June 16, 1774, and died Sept. 4, 1859, and the latter born June 12, 1777, and died Nov. 17, 1862; they emigrated to America in 1796, and resided for a short time near Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1797 they came to what is now Wayne Township, carrying all their worldly goods on horseback. They bought 400 acres, which is now owned by R. Abbey, M. Gray's heirs, *et al.*, and lived there until 1818, when they settled on the farm, where our subject, their youngest son, lives. Samuel Smith experienced many hardships during his early residence in the county. Soon after erecting shelters for themselves and domestic animals, he thought to add to their comfort by making maple sugar and molasses, and after arranging to "tap" a "sugar bush," he carried kettles from Franklin, a long distance, on the back of an ox. Salt could not be obtained nearer than Waterford, and Mr. Smith often carried the necessary article on his shoulders. Wolves were numerous when they first located in the almost unbroken forest, and they were compelled to pen their sheep and small animals of nights. Deer were none the less plentiful, and constituted a portion of their food. On a certain occasion, Mrs. Smith was digging some potatoes, and a little deer that had accompanied the cows from the forests, and thought to feast upon the potato vines, jumped over the fence, unconscious of Mrs. Smith's presence behind a large stump, but was soon after ready for the bake oven, the woman having sprung from her secluded place, intending to scare it; the deer happened to land, however, with its neck encased by her strong arms, after which there was only a short tussle before she had its throat cut with a knife brought by her daughter, the deceased mother of Samuel and J. D. Kincaide. Samuel Smith was appointed Captain in the war of 1812, but the making up of companies fell short, and William Smith, a relative, assumed command. He was Postmaster at Beaver Dam for many years, and was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, when he allied himself with it. He was a Presbyterian in Ireland and died in the full faith of that persuasion. He was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom grew up and became church members, viz.: John, Elizabeth, William, Esther, Jane, Mary, Levina, Samuel, Nancy, Sallie, Sophia and James D. The latter was educated in the country schools, and married, December 24, 1839, Emeline Smith, born May 1, 1819, in Erie County, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Smith (relatives of our subject). Her father came to Erie Co. in 1796, and her mother in 1799; the latter lived to be ninety-nine years old, and retained her memory to the last. Our subject's union has given him twelve children, six of whom are living—Julia (wife of H. W. Renner), Lizzie J., Annetta C. (wife of Silas W. Tenney), M. Estella (widow of Sewell W. Tenney), Melvin J., Sylvia B. Mr. Smith was commissioned Postmaster at Beaver Dam August 16, 1840, and served ten years, during which term the name of the office was changed to Wayne. He was Justice of the Peace for ten years, School Director, Auditor and Assessor his full share. Is a Prohibitionist in politics. He and wife are Presbyterians, to which religious sect he has been attached for over fifty years; has been Superintendent of Sabbath schools and for forty years an Elder. He owns 315 acres of finely improved land, principally the fruit of his own labors. Out of respect for his deceased father, our subject has caused the insertion of his portrait in this work.

D. S. SPENCER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Corry, was born in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 5, 1820; son of Mathias and Harriet (Smith) Spencer (both deceased). After living ten years in Columbus, they came to Erie Co. over fifty-five years ago, settling in Wayne. Our subject has been thrice married, on the first occasion, in 1844, to Charity Yager (deceased), who bore him four children; his second marriage, in 1872, was with Lucinda E. Eldredge (also deceased). In 1833, Mr. Spencer was again united in matrimony, this time to Almeda (a widow), daughter of Jeddiah Vaughn. Our subject owns 104 acres of well-improved land in this county and eighty acres in Monroe Co., Mich., where he previously farmed some eighteen years.

GEORGE E. WATROUS, farmer and stock-raiser, also carpenter, P. O. Corry, was born in Freetown, Cortland Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1841, son of George W. and Jemima (Travis) Watrous, early settlers in La Fayette Hill, Penn., the latter of whom died in Freetown, Cortland Co., N. Y., early in 1843. Our subject was married in Bradford, McKean Co., to Anna Bathurst, born in Mount Eagle, May 15, 1861, daughter of James and Nancy Bathurst. By this union were born two children—Alfred L. and Harris E. Our subject came to this county in 1881. He enlisted in the 76th N. Y. V., Co. D., Aug. 14, 1861, discharged in 1865. Was wounded at Second Bull Run Aug. 28, 1862, captured by the enemy and released in nine days; was also wounded at Laurel Hill May 8, 1864, for which he receives a pension. Mr. Watrous owns forty acres of land. In politics he is a Republican.



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